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WEIK'S HISTORY^c
OF
PUTNAM COUNTY
INDIANA

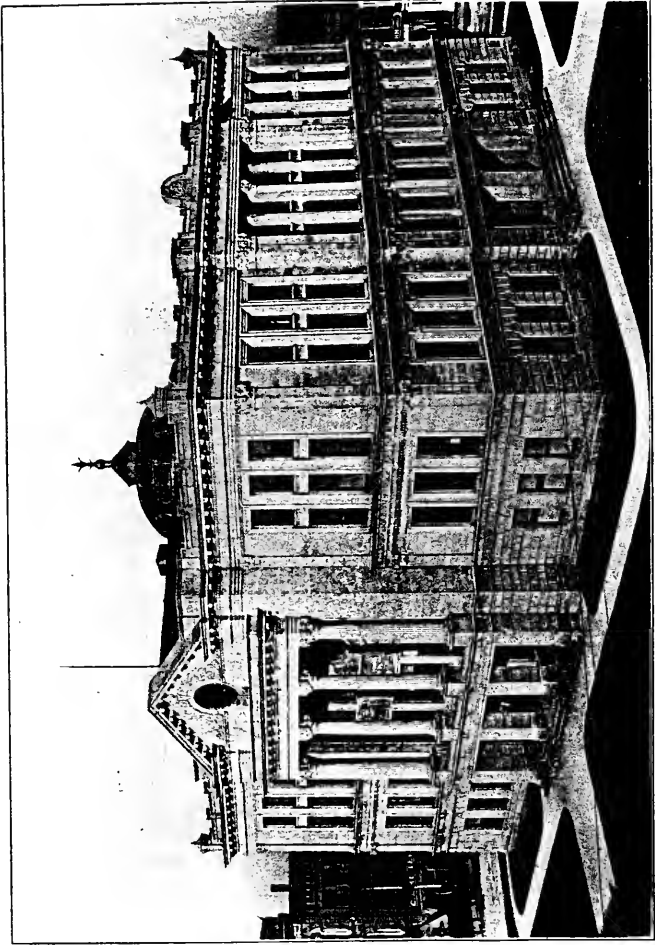
By JESSE W. WEIK, A.M.

Author of "Life of Lincoln," Etc.

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PREFACE.

All life and achievement is evolution; present wisdom comes from past experience, and present commercial prosperity has come only from past exertion and sacrifice. The deeds and motives of the men that have gone before have been instrumental in shaping the destinies of later communities and states. The development of a new country was at once a task and a privilege. It required great courage, sacrifice and privation. Compare the present conditions of the residents of Putnam county, Indiana, with what they were one hundred years ago. From a trackless wilderness and virgin prairie it has come to be a center of prosperity and civilization, with millions of wealth, systems of intersecting railways, grand educational institutions, numerous industries and immense agricultural productions. Can any thinking person be insensible to the fascination of the study which discloses the incentives, hopes, aspirations and efforts of the early pioneers who so firmly laid the foundation upon which has been reared the magnificent prosperity of later days. To perpetuate the story of these people and to trace and record the social, political and industrial progress of the community from its first inception is the function of the local historian. A sincere purpose to preserve facts and personal memoirs that are deserving of perpetuation, and which unite the present to the past, is the motive for the present publication. The historical chapters, from the able pen of Jesse W. Weik, compose a valuable collection and will prove not only of interest to the present generation, but of inestimable worth to future historians, being the result of patient toil and earnest research. In this labor, Mr. Weik has conscientiously endeavored to make his work authentic, and this fact, together with his recognized literary ability, gives a definite value to the history.

In placing this History of Putnam County before the citizens, the publishers can conscientiously claim that they have carried out the plan as outlined in the prospectus. Every biographical sketch in the work has been submitted to the party interested, for correction, and therefore any error of fact, if there be any, is solely due to the person for whom the sketch was prepared. We express gratitude to those who gave this work their support and encouragement, and trust that our efforts to please will fully meet with their approbation.

Respectfully,

THE PUBLISHERS.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I—BEGINNING OF INDIANA HISTORY AND FORMATION OF PUTNAM COUNTY	17
Treaty of Greenville—Encroachments of the White Man—Treaty of Fort Wayne—Treaty of St. Mary's—Early County Lines—Legislative Enactments—Re-Arrangement of Boundary Lines—Location of County Seat—Early Surveys and First Land Entries—Topography of Putnam County—Professor Collett's Description—Mineral Peculiarities.	
CHAPTER II—ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.....	33
Original Townships—Present Civil Townships—First Settlements—County-seat Commissioners—Ephraim Dukes—Sale of Town Lots—Early Merchants—William H. Thornburgh—Little Use for Currency—Early-day Values—Commercial Customs—Facts of Interest—Early Events—The First Gun—Taverns and Public Houses.	
CHAPTER III—COURTS, COURT HOUSES AND THE BAR	52
County Machinery Set in Motion—The First Court—Early Court Records—Characters of Early Offenses—Judges of the Putnam Courts—Lawyers of Putnam County Bar—County Clerks—County Auditors—Sheriffs—County Treasurers—Recorders—Surveyors—County Commissioners—The First Court House—Erection of a Jail—First Poor Farm—A New Court House Needed—The Present Court House.	
CHAPTER IV—EARLY SETTLERS AND INCIDENTS.....	70
An Interesting Reminiscence—Thomas Jackson—The Spirit of the Pioneers—Claim Clubs—Social Conditions—A Valuable Reminiscence—A Charivari—The First Oyster Supper.	
CHAPTER V—EDUCATION IN PUTNAM COUNTY.....	85
Early Attention to Schools—County Seminary—First School Board—Troubles of a School Director—Early Statistics—Schools Keep Pace with the Times—School Statistics—Early High Schools and Academies—Asbury (now DePauw) University—Laying the Corner Stone—Presidents of the University—Departments—Benefactions of W. C. DePauw—Alumnae Statistics—Board of Trustees—The Faculty—Officers of the Faculty.	
CHAPTER VI—CHURCH HISTORY—RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.....	106
Reuben Clearwaters, the First Preacher in Putnam County—Organization of Baptist Church—The Presbyterian Church—Methodism in Putnam County—Early Presbyterian Efforts—The Christian Church—Baptist Organization—Catholic Church of St. Paul the Apostle—Other Churches—The First Sunday School—Myra Jewett.	

CHAPTER VII—FRATERNAL SOCIETIES AND CLUBS.....	123
Free and Accepted Masons—Royal Arch Masons—Knights Templar—Independent Order of Odd Fellows—Knights of Pythias—Modern Woodmen of America—Fraternal Order of Eagles—Order of Ben Hur—Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks—Literary and Social Organizations—Grand Army of the Republic.	
CHAPTER VIII—BANKS AND BANKING	131
Captain Thornburgh's Safe a Popular Depository in the Early Days—The Exchange Bank—Farmers Bank—The Putnam County Bank—First National Bank—Central National Bank—Central Trust Company—Bainbridge Bank—Other Banks in the County.	
CHAPTER IX—JOURNALISM IN PUTNAM COUNTY.....	133
<i>The Hoosier</i> , later <i>The Plow Boy</i> — <i>The Temperance Advocate</i> , the First Temperance Paper Published in the West— <i>The Visitor</i> — <i>Indiana Patriot</i> — <i>Weekly Herald</i> — <i>Putnam County Chronicle</i> —Interesting Contents of Early Newspapers—Early Mails— <i>The Argus</i> — <i>Putnam County Sentinel</i> — <i>Putnam County Republican Banner</i> — <i>The Star-Press</i> — <i>The Democrat</i> .	
CHAPTER X—INCIDENTS OF EARLY HISTORY	139
The Tide of Emigration—The Story of an Old Settler—Catching a Penitent Thief—Gander Pulling—Clearing Land—Story of a Maryland Traveler—The Origin of Blue Grass—Early Importation of Cattle—Early Agricultural Fairs—Putnam County Agricultural Society—Value of Lands and Crops.	
CHAPTER XI—THE TOWNSHIPS OF PUTNAM COUNTY.....	151
Jackson Township—Maysville—Franklin Township—Carpentersville—Finncastle—Roachdale—Russell Township—Russellville—Clinton Township—Portland Mills—Morton—Clinton Falls—Monroe Township—Bainbridge—Floyd Township—Groveland—Marion Township—Fillmore—Greencastle Township—Greencastle—Limedale—Madison Township—Brunerstown—Oakalla—Washington Township—Manhattan—Pleasant Garden—Reelsville—Warren Township—Putnamville—Cloverdale Township—Cloverdale—Jefferson Township—Mount Meridian—Belle Union—Mill Creek Township—Lists of all Postmasters Who Have Served in Putnam County.	
CHAPTER XII—PUTNAM'S MILITARY RECORD	194
The Putnam Blues—Putnam Yellow Jackets—Putnam County Soldiers in the Mexican War—the Slavery Question—Decision of the Court—The Underground Railroad—Early Colored People in the County—The Civil War—Strong Union Sentiment—First Putnam County Soldiers in Service—Care for Soldiers' Families—Enlistments from Putnam County—Relief Measures—Opposition to the War—Knights of the Golden Circle—Relief Statistics—Soldiers' Monument—Spanish-American War—Graves of Revolutionary Soldiers—An Interesting Paper.	

CHAPTER XIII—NOTED MURDER TRIALS	224
First Murder and First Suicide—Fatal Quarrel Rises from Trifling Incident— Murder of Abraham Rhinearson—William Thompson's Confession—The First Execution—The Atrocious Mullinix Murder—Trial and Execution of the Murderer—Murder of Tilghman H. Hanna and Wife—A Noted Trial.	
CHAPTER XIV—CITY OF GREENCASTLE.....	235
Incorporation and First Officers—From Town to City—Coming of the Rail- roads—Increase of Trade—First Telegraph Line—An Enterprising Spirit— Commercial Activity—Street Railway Constructed—Greencastle Iron and Nail Company—Distinguished Citizens—Casualties—Memorable Tornado of 1867—Disastrous Fire of 1874.	

INDEX.

A

Ader, David	477
Ader, Nathan W.....	527
Akers, Henry S.....	461
Akers, Mrs. Virginia C.....	460
Allee, Francis M.....	579
Allee, Herbert S.....	388
Allee, John	580
Allee, William H.....	496
Allen, Arch	519
Allen Brothers	612
Allen, Edward	759
Allen, Hiram C.....	613
Allen, James L.....	612
Allen, Joseph P.....	613
Ames, George W.....	754
Anderson, Dorsey Leakin.....	672
Arnold, Charles J.....	663
Athey, Lawrence H.....	647
Ayler, Amos Evans	312

B

Badger, Oliver P.....	755
Bainbridge Bank	499
Barnaby, Charles Howard.....	277
Barnaby, Howard	278
Baumunk, John A.....	356
Bence, George Worth.....	256
Bence, John A.....	320
Besser, Bates	503
Besser, William Tell.....	503
Bicknell, Henry	423
Bittles, Raser	288
Black, George Willlam.....	573
Blaydes, John W.....	748
Blaydes, Shelby H.....	701
Boswell, Jacob	407
Boswell, William	406
Bowman, John M.....	314
Branham, William G.....	319
Branneman, John	678
Bridges, Charles B.....	684
Bridges, Charles Boles.....	723
Bridges, John L.....	685
Bridges, Moses Dillon	655
Broadstreet, Quinton	259
Brookshire, Drake	464
Brookshire, Thomas D.....	464

Brown, Samuel Preston.....	720
Brown, Thompson	635
Brown, Williamson	721
Browning, John C.....	416
Brumfield, Frank M.....	750
Brumfield, James B.....	747
Bryan, Alexander S.....	645
Buis, James G.....	523
Burkett, Benton C.....	680
Burris, John Breckenridge.....	688
Burris, William S.....	336

C

Cammack, James	506
Cammack, James O.....	506
Cannon, John F.....	456
Carver, Benjamin D.....	656
Carver, James W.....	656
Chandler, John Scady.....	368
Chandler, Scady	368
Cline, Evan	334
Coffman, David	442
Coffman, George B.....	441
Cohn, Abe	483
Cole, James Washington.....	607
Collings, John H.....	434
Colliver, Richard Thomson.....	405
Conn, Wellman D.....	409
Cook, John	422
Cooper, Archibald	399
Cooper, Henry C.....	714
Cooper, Marion Edgar.....	398
Corwin, Benjamin F.....	275
Craft, Daniel	653
Cromwell, Joseph Willard.....	302
Cross, Joseph B.....	455
Croxton, James W.....	632
Cully, John Francis	450

D

Darnall, Henry Clay	346
Darnall, Samuel	444
DeMotte, John Brewer.....	782
Denman, William L.....	272
Dills, William	558
Donehew, Abel Benton.....	734
Dowling, John Sibley.....	603
Duncan, Estes	466
Duncan, Lloyd T.....	467

E		Hubbard, Jesse Lee.....	352
Ellis, Oscar Wesley.....	432	Hubbard, Perry L.....	608
Evans, Ezra B.....	280	Hubbard, William.....	353
Evans, Heseekiah.....	694	Huffman, Douglas.....	300
Evans, James.....	695	Huffman, Edmond.....	301
Evans, Samuel Parker.....	281	Huffman, Edmund.....	337
Evans, Simpson Fletcher.....	703	Huffman, Greeley Richard.....	651
Evens, Arthur L.....	271	Huffman, Ivan.....	548
F		Huffman, Jack.....	337
Farmer, Alcany.....	586	Huffman, Jacob, Jr.....	551
Farmer, James H.....	515	Huffman, Jacob, Sr.....	553
Farmer, Thomas Benton.....	514	Huffman, John.....	540
Farrow, Alexander Shore.....	247	Huffman, John Andrew.....	520
Fee, James Francis.....	620	Hughes, George W.....	529
Flint, Alfred E.....	381	Hughes, James P.....	528
Florer, William Jefferson.....	682	Hurst, Clement C.....	322
Fordice, James C.....	731	Hurst, Everett M.....	290
G		Hurst, Martin C.....	460
Gardner, John W., Jr.....	736	Hurst, William.....	291
Gill, Willis E.....	627	Hutcheson, Philip.....	513
Gillespie, Thomas.....	263	Hutcheson, Walter R.....	512
Gough, Willard.....	729	I	
Graham, Aaron A.....	732	Irwin, Smiley.....	639
Guilliams, Fred L.....	715	Irwin, Winfield Scott.....	638
H		J	
Hamilton, James L.....	480	Jent, Aaron.....	537
Hamilton, John H.....	430	Jones, Jesse M.....	550
Hanks, Alvin B.....	557	Jones, Oscar L.....	474
Hanks, John W.....	543	K	
Hanna, Andrew B.....	505	King, Charles W.....	571
Hanna, George W.....	640	Knauer, Israel.....	521
Hansell, Jonathan.....	376	Knoll, David.....	451
Hazelett, Richard M.....	599	Knoll, John.....	452
Hazelett, Samuel A.....	397	L	
Heine, Mrs. Mary.....	713	Lammers, Frank Henry.....	756
Hibbitt, Edward R.....	573	Lane, Alec A.....	624
Hillis, Abram.....	589	Lane, Higgins.....	418
Hillis, Henry Harrison.....	644	Lane, Oscar F.....	393
Hillis, John L.....	539	Landes, Charles W.....	296
Hirt, Alfred.....	413	Landes, Christian.....	574
Hodge, George W.....	306	Layne, Theodore McG.....	642
Hodge, William Woodson.....	306	Leatherman, Frederick.....	567
Horn, Jesse Thomas.....	525	Leatherman, John.....	568
Hostetter, David B.....	752	Lewis, Henry Clay.....	760
Houck, David.....	509	Lewis, Israel Gregg.....	309
Houck, James Edgar.....	675	Lewis, William Yates.....	308
Houck, Jonathan.....	509	Lewman, Joseph A.....	458
Houck, Jonathan.....	387	Lockridge, Albert C.....	719
Houck, Oliver Nelson.....	330	Lockridge, Albert O.....	780
Houck, William Milford.....	448		

Lockridge, Alexander H.....	261	Newgent, Thomas	511
Lockridge, Andrew M.....	763	Newgent, William Wallace.....	739
Lockridge, Simpson Farrow.....	254	Nichols, John Henry	541
Lueteke, Charles	284		
Lynch, Edmund Burk	605	O	
Lyon, Francis Marion.....	282	O'Brien, James F.....	400
Mc		O'Brien, John	400
McCoy, Jesse Ernest	591	O'Daniel, John W.....	344
McGan, Thomas J.....	718	O'Hair, Bascom	762
McGaughey, Arthur O.....	707	Osborn, John Willson.....	489
McGaughey, Charles O.....	712	Overstreet, Orsa Fred.....	619
McGaughey, Edward W.....	706	Overstreet, Willis G.....	618
McGaughey, Edward W., Jr.....	713	Owen, A. J.....	351
McGaughey, Frank	744	Owsley, James M.....	689
McGaughey, Thomas C.....	714	Ozment, Rufus E.....	745
McGaughey, Walter W.....	601		
McHaffie, Andrew	485	P	
McHaffie, Melville F.....	484	Parker, Benjamin A.....	371
McKeehan, Thomas J.....	536	Parker, Hugh H.....	370
		Parker, William H.....	371
M		Peck, Charles T.....	411
Martin, Benjamin	426	Pickens, Warren	332
Martin, Henry Bascom.....	776	Pickett, Charles Milton.....	365
Martin, Russell E.....	426	Pickett, David	365
Masten, Fred	584	Plummer, James H.....	625
Masten, Matthias	424	Plummer, Jacob Callendar.....	664
Masten, Reuben	584	Poynter, Jesse A.....	621
Matson, Courtland Cushing.....	250	Poynter, Samuel	622
Maze, David Robert.....	298	Prichard, Walter K.....	629
Meek, John H.....	666	Proctor, Enoch J. I.....	546
Michael, John Samuel	354		
Miller, Jasper N.....	304	Q	
Modlin, William B.....	702	Quinn, James Edward.....	404
Moffett, Charles M.....	500		
Moffett, Daniel V.....	544	R	
Moffett, F. P.....	500	Raines, Cornelius G.....	634
Moler, Joseph	326	Raines, George Ennis	633
Moler, Levi Shelby.....	421	Rand, Mrs. Sarah M.....	712
Moreland, Ira	693	Randel, Mrs. Catherine	567
Morris, Albert F.....	576	Randel, James Lafayette.....	264
Morris, Thomas Hart	576	Reddish, Otto L.....	738
Moser, David	383	Reed, David E. P.....	728
Moser, William A.....	366	Reeds, James M.....	500
		Reeves, George Taylor	358
N		Reeves, Oscar Lee.....	742
Nelson, Franklin P.....	741	Reeves, Stacey L.....	358
Nelson, James B.....	740	Rightsell, George	648
New, Y. N.....	700	Rightsell, James A.....	378
Newgent, Edward	384	Rightsell, Samuel	648
Newgent, Edward, Sr.....	385	Rissler Family	348
Newgent, John S.....	367	Rissler, Moses B.....	349
Newgent, Lewis	375	Rissler, Morton L.....	350
		Rissler, William	348

Robe, John W.....	328
Rockwell, Andrew J.....	597
Rockwell, Charles A.....	597
Rogers Family	614
Rogers, Jacob C.....	560
Rogers, James Harvey.....	614
Rogers, Joseph Lee.....	615
Rogers, Melvin	615
Rogers, Willam, Jr.....	593

S

Scott, James William.....	592
Seckman, Lorenzo D.....	362
Seller, John F.....	340
Seller, Luna W.....	340
Sellers, John Crawford.....	472
Sellers, John L.....	472
Shake, Clarence Arthur.....	447
Shaw, Oliver J.....	392
Shoemaker, Daniel Evans.....	517
Shonkwiler, Daniel	330
Shonkwiler, John F.....	330
Sinclair, Gilbert.....	531
Sinclair, Isaac P.....	293
Sinclair, Isaac S.....	292
Skelton, David D.....	630
Skelton, David J.....	324
Skelton, William	324
Smith, Harry M.....	295
Smith, Oliver Hampton	389
Smythe, Ebenezer Watson.....	310
Smythe, Gonsalvo Cordova	773
Sparks, James H.....	374
Starr, George W.....	649
Stevenson, Alexander Campbell.....	696
Stewart, Aaron B.....	690
Stoner, Lycurgus	316
Stoner, Peter	316
Stoner, Peter Simpson	582
Stoner, William Payne.....	475
Stroube, Frank M.....	446
Stroube, John W.....	565
Stroube, Oliver	566
Sutherland, W. M.....	479

T

Taylor, George W.....	435
Taylor, Mary J.....	435
Taylor, Minnetta	441

Thomas, Elzeaphus	342
Thomas, Joseph A.....	342
Thomas, Oscar	494
Thomas, William	668
Thornburgh, William H.....	38
Tilden, Francis Calvin.....	268
Torr, James H.....	566
Torr, Joseph D.....	670
Torr, William L.....	533
Troxell, Andrew Marshall.....	459
Trusedel, James M.....	676
Tustison, Orville M.....	508

V

Vanlandingham, James	501
Vermilion, Isaiah	535
Vermilion, James Everett	564
Vermillion, Isaiah	287
Vestal, Samuel	267
Vestal, William B.....	266

W

Walker, John Mills.....	390
Wallace, David	361
Wallace, Elijah	469
Wallace, John W.....	469
Walls, Benjamin F.....	687
Walls, Edward McG.....	410
Waln, Elijah Cooper.....	538
Weik, Louis	704
West, Joseph	691
Williamson, Delano E.....	764
Williamson, John M.....	659
Williamson, William H.....	659
Wilson, John	359
Wimmer, William P.....	462
Wood, Nelson Franklin	556
Wood, William	554
Wright, Amos	616
Wright, Ezekiel	616
Wright, Perry Wilson.....	570

Y

Young, Madison	722
----------------------	-----

Z

Zaring, Daniel	771
Zaring, Lewis A.....	751

HISTORICAL

CHAPTER I.

BEGINNING OF INDIANA HISTORY AND FORMATION OF PUTNAM COUNTY.

The treaty of Greenville, which was intended to "put an end to a destructive war, settle all controversies and to restore harmony and friendly intercourse between the United States and Indian tribes," may, strictly speaking, be considered the beginning of Indiana history. It was executed at Greenville, Ohio, August 3, 1795, the contracting parties being Gen. Anthony Wayne on the part of the United States and ninety "sachems and war chiefs" representing the Wyandot, Delaware, Shawnee, Ottawa, Chippewa, Pottawatomie, Miami, Eel River, Wea, Kickapoo, Piankeshaw and Kaskaskia tribes of Indians. By virtue of this primitive and solemn compact the United States relinquished to the Indians all title to the lands now included within the limits of the state of Indiana with the following exceptions:

"First—The tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres near the rapids of the Ohio which has been assigned to General Clark for the use of himself and his warriors. Second—The post of Vincennes on the river Wabash and the lands adjacent of which the Indian title has been extinguished. Third—One piece six miles square at or near the confluence of the rivers St. Mary and St. Joseph where Fort Wayne stands or near it. Fourth—One piece two miles square on the Wabash river at the end of the portage from the Miami of the lake and about eight miles westward from Fort Wayne. Fifth—One piece six miles square at the Ouiatenon or old Wea towns on the Wabash river."

It may not be without interest to note that the consideration or inducement offered the Indians to sign the treaty was an agreement on the part of the United States to make "every year forever" to each of the first seven named tribes a payment, "in useful goods suited to the circumstances of the Indians," of the value of one thousand dollars and half that sum to each of the remaining five.

But notwithstanding the solemn covenants, the rosy promises and the liberal allotment of useful goods "every year forever." set forth in this

stately worded compact, it was not foreordained that the rich and promising lands included within the boundaries of the Indiana Territory should long remain the undisturbed possession of the red man. The appetite of his white brother for more territory was not to be so easily appeased. In 1801 William Henry Harrison became the governor of Indiana and, being invested by the government at Washington with the power to negotiate treaties with the Indians, entered on a policy which clearly foreshadowed the early extension of the white man's dominion in every direction. The new governor was a man of wide resources; able and adroit, his methods in dealing with the Indians being both pacific and harmonious, he was eminently successful in every undertaking. Gradually the red man was induced to part with his holdings. Within three years Harrison had concluded eight treaties by means of which the white man came into possession of almost fifty thousand square miles of new territory. Before the close of the year 1805 the Indians had relinquished their title to the lands which bordered the Ohio from the mouth of the Wabash to the mouth of the Miami. Inch by inch the white man was forcing his way.

At Fort Wayne on September 30, 1809, Harrison concluded a treaty with the Delaware, Pottawatomie, Miami and Eel River tribes by virtue of which the United States for a "consideration of a permanent annuity of five hundred dollars each to the Delawares, Pottawatomies and Miamis and two hundred and fifty dollars to the Eel River tribe, purchased from the Indians a section of territory lying on the southwest side of a line beginning at the mouth of Raccoon creek on the Wabash river and extending in a southeasterly direction to a point near the present city of Seymour in Jackson county, the whole comprising an area of almost three million acres.

Here for the first time we come upon the soil of what is now Putnam county. The line established by the Fort Wayne treaty, and now known as the Indian boundary line, cuts off a small segment in the southwest corner of the county comprising an area of about twenty square miles. Above that line the country, as represented in the maps of that day, was an "unexplored region" and, later, was designated as the "New Purchase."

After the admission of Indiana to the Union, Jonathan Jennings, the newly chosen governor, Lewis Cass and Benjamin Parke, acting as commissioners of the United States, negotiated a treaty with the Miami Indians at St. Mary's, Ohio. It was signed October 6, 1818, and provided for the relinquishment to the United States, with a few minor reservations, of the Indian title to all the territory south and east of the Wabash. Treaties were also, at the same time, concluded with the Wea, Pottawatomie and Delaware tribes.

The treaties of Fort Wayne and St. Mary's, therefore, took from the Indian his title to the lands now included within the limits of Putnam county and in due time he quietly "folded his tent" and silently withdrew from the magnificent forests and inviting soil of central Indiana. The tribes represented in the treaties named and whose dominion extended, really, from the Scioto to the mouth of the Wabash and from the Ohio to Lake Michigan mustered at least eight thousand warriors. In the earlier struggles for possession of the country between the French and English these Indians had favored the latter, but, though not lacking in bravery, they were not warlike or aggressive. Being more or less inclined to deal peaceably with the white man, they listened readily to the latter's blandishing overtures, faithfully believed his alluring promises and, in time, having bartered away their lands, were gradually transported to reservations set apart for them in the boundless and undeveloped regions beyond the Mississippi.

The treaty of Fort Wayne had brought to the new territory an influx of hardy pioneers in quest of the lands which the United States, with a view to encouraging the country's settlement, was offering on such liberal and acceptable terms. The land office was located at Vincennes, but as, until 1818, the lands offered for sale there lay south of the Indian boundary, which line traversed Putnam county at an angle in the extreme southwest corner, the entries in the little section thus cut off were necessarily limited both in size and number. The treaty of St. Mary's, however, released the rest of the territory south and east of the Wabash so that after 1820 entries of land in Putnam county were made at Terre Haute where the new land office was located.

EARLY COUNTY LINES.

In her early territorial days Indiana seems to have had but one county in that part of her domain in which the white man had thus far made any settlement, and that was called the county of Knox. From the best sources of information now obtainable the northern boundary of Knox county at that time seems to have been the present north line of the following counties: Parke, Putnam, Monroe, Jackson, Jennings, Fayette and Union. Later it was reduced by the formation of Clark and Dearborn counties, and this process of reduction continued until about forty counties were formed out of the original area. The region north of Knox, and for many years known as the "New Purchase," consisted originally of two counties, Wabash and Delaware, which were formed January 22, 1820. They were likewise reduced

in area until the result of the gradual subdivisions was twenty-seven of our present counties in the northern and central parts of the state.

Indiana was admitted to the Union April 19, 1816. Before the close of that year Knox county had been reduced by the cutting off, from its original limits, of the counties of Daviess and Sullivan—the one being formed on December 24th and the other December 30th. Within two years these counties were also found to be too large and the process of gradual reduction continued. Vigo county, on January 21, 1818, was formed out of territory cut off from Sullivan county; and Owen, on December 21st in the same year, from territory out of both Sullivan and Daviess counties. Finally, and before the close of the year 1821, both Vigo and Owen were lessened in area by the formation of our own beloved county of Putnam.

Who actually recommended or first suggested the name of our county we shall probably never know, but, whoever he may have been, no name could have been chosen more illustrious, more honorable, more worthy to be commemorated. Israel Putnam needs no monument to perpetuate his virtues. He is enshrined in the heart of every true and thoughtful American. His name and memory are redolent of deeds of self-sacrifice and the most exalted patriotism. No scene in history is more vivid or capable of arousing the inspiration of the youth of our land than the picture of the brave and determined Connecticut farmer who, on that memorable April day in 1775, left his plow in the furrow, gathered up his flint-lock and powder-horn and straightway set out to join the Minute Men of Lexington and Concord.

The first official step looking to the creation or formation of the county was an act of the Legislature which was approved December 21, 1821. The manuscript of the original act, musty and discolored with age and bearing the neat and immaculate signature of Jonathan Jennings, the governor, still reposes in the archives of the county in the court house. As published it may be found on page 65 of the printed "Laws of the Sixth Session." It reads as follows:

"An Act for the formation of a new county out of Owen and Vigo counties and north of Owen.

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Indiana. That from and after the first Monday of April next, all that part of the counties of Vigo and Owen, and of the county north of Owen, contained in the following bounds, shall form and constitute a separate county, to-wit: Beginning in the center of range 7 west, on the line dividing townships 10 and 11 north, thence east fifteen miles to the line dividing ranges 4 and 5 west, thence north twelve miles, to the line dividing townships

12 and 13 north, thence east three miles, thence north twelve miles to the line dividing townships 14 and 15, thence west fifteen miles to the line dividing ranges 6 and 7 west, thence south six miles, thence west three miles, thence south eighteen miles to the beginning.

"Sec. 2. The said new county shall be known and designated by the name of Putnam, and shall enjoy all the rights and privileges and jurisdictions which to separate and independent counties do or may properly appertain or belong.

"Sec. 3. John Bartholomew, of Owen county, Aaron Redus, of Washington county, Jonathan Wells, of Sullivan county, John Allen, of Daviess county, and Peter Allen, of Vigo county, are hereby appointed commissioners agreeably to the act entitled, 'An act for the fixing of the seats of justice in all new counties hereinafter to be laid off.' The commissioners above named shall convene at the house of James Athey, in the said county of Putnam, on the first Monday in May next and shall immediately proceed to discharge the duties assigned to them by law. It is hereby made the duty of the sheriff of Owen county, to notify the said commissioners, either in person or by written notification, of their appointment on or before the fifteenth of April next, and the said sheriff of Owen county shall receive from the said county of Putnam so much as the county commissioners shall deem just and reasonable, who are hereby authorized to allow the same out of any monies in the county treasury, in the same manner other allowances are paid.

"Sec. 4. That the circuit court of the county of Putnam shall meet and be holden at the house of James Athey, in the said county of Putnam, until suitable accommodations can be had at the seat of justice and so soon as the courts of said county are satisfied that suitable accommodations can be had at the county seat, they shall adjourn their courts thereto, after which time the courts of the county of Putnam shall be holden at the county seat of Putnam county established as the law directs. Provided, however, that the circuit court shall have authority to remove the court from the house of James Athey to any other place, previous to the completion of the public buildings, should the said court deem it expedient.

"Sec. 5. That the agent who shall be appointed to superintend the sales of lots at the county seat of the county of Putnam shall reserve ten per centum out of the proceeds thereof, and also ten per centum out of the proceeds of all donations made to the county, and pay the same over to such person or persons as may be appointed by law to receive the same, for the use of a county library for the said county of Putnam, which he shall pay over at such time or times and place as may be directed by law.

"Sec. 6. The board of county commissioners of the said county of Putnam shall within twelve months after the permanent seat of justice shall have been selected proceed to erect the necessary public buildings thereon.

"Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, that such parts of the county of Putnam as previous to the passage of this act belonged to the counties of Vigo and Owen, shall be considered as attached respectively to the counties from which they were taken, for the purpose of electing a representative and senator to the General Assembly of the state.

"Sec. 8. That the powers, privileges and authorities that are granted to the qualified voters of the county of Dubois and others named in the act entitled, 'An act incorporating a county library in the counties therein named, approved January the twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen,' to organize, conduct and support a county library, are hereby granted to the qualified voters of the county of Putnam and the same power and authority therein granted to, and the same duties therein required of, the several officers and the person or persons elected by the qualified voters of Dubois county and other counties in the said act named, for carrying into effect the provisions of the act entitled, 'An act to incorporate a county library in the county of Dubois, and other counties therein named,' according to the true intent and meaning thereof, are hereby extended to and required of the officers and other persons elected by the qualified voters of the county of Putnam.

"This act to take effect, and be in force, from and after its passage.

"SAMUEL MILROY,

"Speaker of the House of Representatives.

"RATLIFF BOON,

"President of the Senate.

"Approved December 31, 1821.

"JONATHAN JENNINGS."

RE-ARRANGEMENT OF BOUNDARY LINES.

Within a year following the formation of the county, as specified above, it became necessary to re-arrange its boundary lines. One portion of the new county was to be restored to Vigo and another to Owen county. The original act fixing the boundary lines was therefore repealed and a new one, which may be found on page five of the published "Laws of the Seventh Session," was approved and went into effect December 21, 1822. As passed it reads as follows:

"An act to amend an act, entitled 'An act for the formation of a new

county, out of Owen and Vigo counties, and north of Owen,' approved December 31, 1821, and for other purposes.

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Indiana, That the following boundaries, to-wit: Beginning in the center of town 12 north, on the range line dividing ranges 6 and 7 west, thence east twenty-four miles, to the line dividing ranges 2 and 3, thence north with said line, twenty-seven miles to the line dividing townships 16 and 17, thence west with said line twenty-four miles, to the line dividing ranges 6 and 7, thence south twenty-seven miles, to the place of beginning, shall constitute and form the boundaries of the county of Putnam; and that the first section of the act to which this is an amendment be and the same is hereby repealed.

"Sec. 2. That all that part of the present county of Putnam contained within the following boundary, to-wit: Beginning in the center of town 12 north, on the line dividing ranges 6 and 7 west, thence east twelve miles to the line dividing ranges 4 and 5, thence south nine miles to the line dividing towns 10 and 11, thence west twelve miles with said line, to the line dividing ranges 6 and 7, thence north nine miles, to the place of beginning, shall be attached to, constitute, and form a part of the county of Owen, and that all that part of the county of Vigo which was attached to the county of Putnam by the act to which this is an amendment, and which is not included within the boundaries of said Putnam county as designated by this act, be and the same is hereby attached to and shall hereafter constitute and form a part of the said county of Vigo.

"Sec. 3. That all suits, pleas, complaints, actions and proceedings, which may have been commenced, instituted and pending within the said county of Putnam previous to the taking effect of this act, shall be prosecuted and carried on to final effect in the same manner as if this act had not been passed. And the state and county tax which may be due in that part of the county of Putnam by this act attached to the counties of Owen and Vigo, shall be collected and paid in the same manner and by the same officers as if this act had not been passed.

"Sec. 4. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

"G. W. JOHNSTON,

"Speaker of the House of Representatives.

"RATLIFF BOON,

"President of the Senate.

"Approved, December 21, 1822.

"WILLIAM HENDRICKS."

LOCATION OF COUNTY SEAT.

It will be observed on reading the original act for the formation of Putnam county that five commissioners were designated to "fix the seat of justice" in the new county and that they were to convene for that purpose at the house of James Athey on the first Monday in May following the passage of the act. The home of Athey was a log cabin,—probably the first one erected in the county,—which stood on the land lying at the confluence of Walnut, Deer and Mill creeks and commonly known as the Forks of Eel.

For some reason the commissioners failed to perform their duty and, although the first court was in due time held in Athey's house, no steps were taken to select a permanent seat of government. Why the matter was left undone the records fail to disclose. Certain it is that on January 7, 1823, the Legislature passed another law designating five new commissioners to "locate the seat of justice in the county of Putnam." The new act, reciting the failure of the first commissioners to perform their duty, directs the commissioners last appointed to meet at the home of John Butcher on the second Monday in April, 1823, and "proceed to discharge the duties assigned to them by law." The act as passed reads as follows:

"An act authorizing the location of the seat of justice in the county of Putnam.

"Whereas, it has been represented to this General Assembly, that the commissioners heretofore appointed to locate the seat of justice in the county Putnam, pursuant to the provisions of the act entitled, 'An act for the formation of a new county out of Owen and Vigo counties, and north of Owen,' approved December 31, 1821, failed to perform the duty assigned them by said act, for remedy whereof:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Indiana, That Jacob Bell of the county of Parke, Abraham Buskirk and Daniel Anderson, of the county of Monroe, Jacob Cutler, of the county of Morgan, and James Wasson, of the county of Sullivan, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners, agreeable to the act, entitled 'An act for the fixing of the seats of justice in all new counties hereafter to be laid off.' The commissioners above named shall convene at the house of John Butcher, in the said county of Putnam, on the second Monday in April next, and shall immediately, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, proceed to discharge the duties assigned them by law; and it is hereby made the duty of the sheriff of the said county of Putnam, to notify the said commissioners of their appointment, either in person or by written notification, on or before the fifteenth

day of March next, and the said sheriff shall receive from the said county of Putnam so much as the county commissioners of said county shall deem just and reasonable, who are hereby authorized to allow the same, out of any monies in the county treasury, to be paid in the same manner other allowances are paid. The said commissioners, and all other proceedings had under this act, shall be regulated and governed, in all respects not provided for by this act, pursuant to the provisions of the acts referred to in this act.

"This act to take effect from its passage.

"G. W. JOHNSTON,

"Speaker of the House of Representatives.

"RATLIFF BOON,

"President of the Senate.

"Approved, January 7, 1823.

"WILLIAM HENDRICKS."

The home of John Butcher was a log cabin on an eminence overlooking Big Walnut creek a short distance northwest of Greencastle. Just why the newly appointed commissioners were directed to meet there rather than at the Forks of Eel, where the settlement of the county began, it is difficult to understand, unless it was the result of an effort of the settlers in and around Greencastle to impress the commissioners with the desirability and advantage of locating the new "seat of justice" in the center of the county.

EARLY SURVEYS AND FIRST LAND ENTRIES.

Between 1805 and 1820 the territory included within the limits of Putnam county had been surveyed and divided into sections, townships and ranges by the surveyors employed by the United States. An examination of the records of the general land office at Washington shows that the land in Washington township south of the Indian boundary line was surveyed and the proper boundaries marked by John McDonald, the government surveyor, in 1814; the western part of Cloverdale by A. Holmes in 1815; Jefferson, east Cloverdale and Mill Creek by John Milroy in 1819; Marion, Floyd, Jackson and Franklin by Allen Wright in 1819 and the remaining townships in 1819 and 1820 by John Collett. The records of the general land office further show that "entries in Putnam county were made in Vincennes to 1820, in Terre Haute from September 24, 1820, to 1823, after which they were made in Crawfordsville until April 7, 1853."

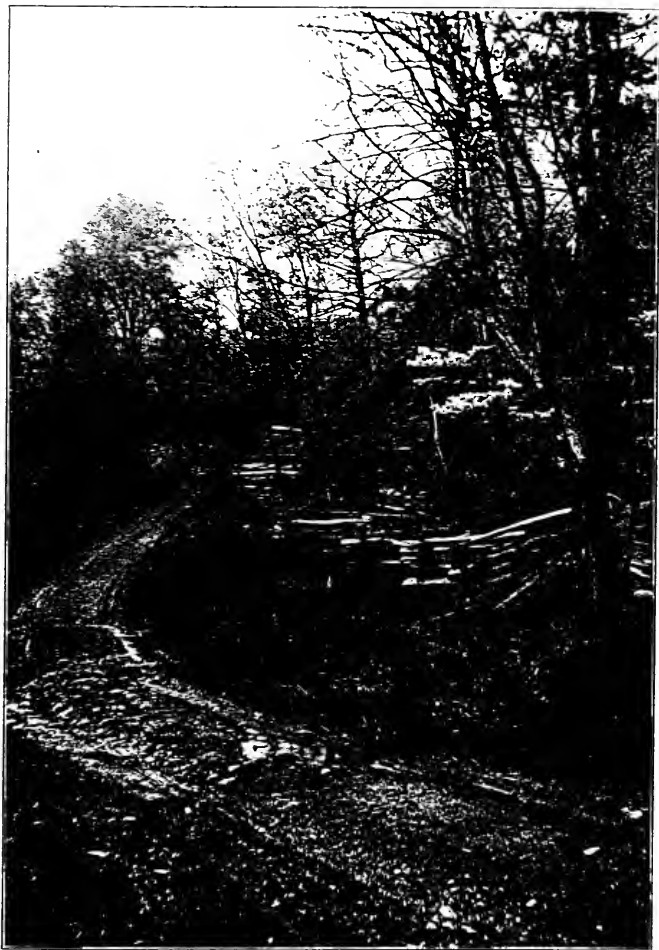
But the surveyor was not far in advance of the settler, for in December,

1818, John M. Coleman secured the title to the first piece of land that ever became the property of a white man in Putnam county. It was the west half of the northwest quarter of section 10, township 12, range 5 west, and was entered by Mr. Coleman at the Vincennes office. It adjoined the land entered about the same time by James Athey, in whose house the first court was held and in which the commissioners, designated in the bill admitting the county, were directed to meet and failed to do so. Both farms lie near the Forks of Eel in what is now Washington township. The first tract entered above the Indian boundary line and within the limits of what was then known as "Harrison's Purchase" was the west half of the northwest quarter of section 18, township 16, range 5 west, and belonged to Felix Clodfelter. It lies in Russell township and was entered at the Terre Haute office, October 12, 1820. Entries were now being rapidly made and the quest for land continued unabated for several years so that by 1840 all the most desirable territory had practically been taken up. The last certificate of entry of government land in the county was issued at the Indianapolis office October 10, 1854. The purchaser was Solon Turman and the entry included a small tract in what is now Cloverdale township, being described as a part of section 7, township 12 north, range 4 west.

TOPOGRAPHY OF PUTNAM COUNTY.

Putnam county contains an area of four hundred and eighty-six square miles, or three hundred eleven thousand and forty acres, and is bounded on the north by Montgomery, on the east by Hendricks and Morgan, on the south by Owen and Clay, and on the west by Clay and Parke counties. The surface of the land in the northeastern parts is level and in some cases slightly undulating, but in the center and southwest it is somewhat rolling and, in the neighborhood of the streams, more precipitous and hilly. From a table of altitudes furnished by the principal railroads traversing the county it is shown that the highest point between the Ohio river at New Albany and Michigan City on the Monon railroad is one mile north of Bainbridge, being nine hundred and fifty-five feet above the sea level, and on the Vandalia railroad near the east line of the county the altitude reached is eight hundred and ninety-seven, being but nine feet lower than at Clayton, the highest point on the road between the Wabash river and Indianapolis.

"The entire surface of the county," writes one of the earlier historians, "was originally covered with a dense forest of valuable timber. The beauty of these woods could scarcely be surpassed in the world. The trees were



Cammack, Photographer

THE STONER ROAD ON LITTLE WALNUT CREEK

tall, straight and symmetrical and were of great variety. Here grew side by side the majestic poplar, walnut and oak, the sturdy sugar maple and the beech, in company with the tall, lithe hickory. The different kinds were not evenly dispersed over the ground, nor yet scattered at random. In one locality one kind prevailed, whilst in other localities other kinds were more numerous. The ridges and the dry limestone land generally produced the sugar maple, interspersed with clumps of poplar and black walnut. The cold, wet lands were covered with the beech, hickory and red oak, while the bluffs along the margins of the creeks were crowned with the huge trunks and spreading tops of the white oak. Besides those named, there was a great variety of other kinds of timber less valuable for purposes of manufacture and commerce, but enhancing the grandeur of the solitude that reigned in the midst of their shades. The place of fruit trees was supplied by the wild plum and the black haw, with an occasional wild crab and persimmon. Some of these ancient monarchs of the woods, maple, poplar and oak—guardians of a thousand years—may still be seen around the rim of the farm lands, like sentries of the ages as they fly.

“The water-shed of the county is to the southwest. It is traversed by Walnut fork of Eel river, from northeast to southwest, which has for its principal tributaries, on the west Little Walnut, on the east Warford’s branch and Deer creek. The northwest portion of the county is drained by Raccoon creek, while the southeast portion finds its drainage in Mill creek. The county is thus divided into three geographical sections, but they are so similar in their general features that it is unnecessary to treat of them separately. Each of these streams draws supplies from almost innumerable smaller streams, which form a complete net-work of branches throughout the extent of the county, furnishing to it a complete system of drainage for almost every part.

“The surface of the county in the eastern portion is level or gently undulating, affording vast fields for tillage and for meadows. The flat lands on the divide between the headwaters of Walnut and those of the tributaries of Sugar creek, lying principally within Boone county, extend into the extreme northeast corner of Putnam, sometimes requiring artificial drainage to render the land productive. The northern and northwestern portions of the county are rolling, affording some of the finest pasturage to be found even in that remarkable belt of pasture lands lying along the fortieth parallel of north latitude. The hills along Little Walnut, Walnut and lower Deer creek at times rise into lofty cliffs, while the valleys along these streams and at the mouths of their tributaries furnish as fine fields for grain as those of the best river bottoms.”

But, notwithstanding her stately forests and her rich and promising farm lands, a great part of the wealth of the county lies beneath the soil. The early settlers were too busy clearing the forests to delve into the earth and it is only within recent years, since the men of science have begun their investigations, that we have come to realize the value of the stone and minerals stored in such colossal proportions beneath our feet. A history of the county would be decidedly incomplete which fails to note or enumerate this important item of our natural resources. The liberty will be taken, therefore, to quote freely from what a very eminent scientific authority, the late Prof. John Collett, chief of the bureau of statistics and geology of Indiana, has to say of our county in this regard. In a report made to the governor in 1880, referring to the "Geology of Putnam County," he says:

"The surface of the county is agreeably diversified, combining in a high degree the useful and agreeable, as rocky scenery, with romantic views of plain and woodland, rich in interest to the economist, all uniting to tell a long story, recorded on rock and plain, of the earth's past, laden with promises of the future. Soils and surface deposits are formed by the disintegration and destruction of rocks. If derived from local rocks or a single bed they are generally thin or obdurate, and the character of the productions—even of a people—may be declared from their geological deposits. On the other hand, a region having a soil derived from the greatest number of strata is, as a rule, productive and desirable. The soils of Putnam county, although principally composed of the local rocks which give character to the different parts, are also enriched by materials imported from the paleozoic strata and thoroughly crushed, mingled and incorporated by the mighty forces of the glacial age; the soil, therefore, is superior or equal to the best.

"The alluvial deposits or creek and river bottoms which belt the water courses are due to causes now in action. This material is derived from the adjoining banks, enriched by the wear of rolling pebbles and grinding sand and is cast out by overflows upon the flood plains of the streams. Rich in mineral plant food, it always contains a large amount of soluble organic matter, constituting a valuable and productive farm or garden land. Each bottom field is a gold mine, for its productions will bring gold or its equivalent with less labor than ordinary pursuits or mines.

"These deposits are characteristic of an epoch which occurred subsequent to the glacial. The arctic coldness had subsided. A great body or sea of fresh water covered most of the southern half of the state with gulfs, bays and lagoon arms which reached north in the line of the ice thrusts. A warm, almost tropical climate prevailed, giving life and sustenance to the monster

animals now extinct, including the American elephant, whose remains have been found at several stations in the county. This deposit, an almost impalpable sand and clay, was slowly formed at the bottom of a quiet, waveless lake, filling up the lowest inequalities in the surface, for the lake water did not cover the high lands. Good examples are seen in the level plain adjoining Mill creek, in the southeast parts and in the railway cuts at and west of Oakalla station. Loess loams produce sweet fruits, and being free from pebbles are well suited for the manufacture of bricks.

"To the strange phenomena of the glacial epoch we are indebted largely for results which make this soil and surface configuration so desirable—a more than 'New Kentucky.' A grand river of ice, with its sources among the snowy heights of distant mountains, laden with materials which border the St. Lawrence and lakes Ontario and Erie, pushed its ice foot beyond the western shore of Lake Erie and sent volumes of water through deep-cut sluiceways across the state from north eighty degrees east to the opposite course west, bringing with it, as indications of its origin, nuggets of Champlain iron ore and 'biscuit stones' of Medina sandstone, etc. Evidences of this violent water flow are seen in the ancient bed one hundred and nine feet below the present channel of Eel river in Clay county. In Putnam county the same developments are met in sinking wells near the southern boundary. At the fork of Croy's creek, four miles west of Reelsville, A. O. Hough put down a bore for coal about 1865, finding the bottom rock one hundred and twenty feet below the present water bed. It seems possible that the ancient Walnut creek flowed south eighty degrees west or nearly west by Otter creek from Oakalla to the Wabash in a channel now deeply hid but which future developments may discover.

"From causes now unknown the source of the ice river was afterwards changed to the northern center of the continent. This glacier moved south in two divisions, one excavating the basins of Lake Michigan and the other of Huron and St. Clair, the first crossing the state from north to south eight degrees to ten degrees east. The latter was very nearly due south. Combined, they are wider than the state of Indiana from east to west and, at a point of obstruction in Brown county, the ice was about four hundred feet deep. It bore upon its surface and in its icy bosom immense quantities of angular rocks, bowlders, gravel, sand and earth from northern regions, which, crushed and powdered, were mingled with the debris of local rocks planed away and ground up in the mill of nature. The result was that irregularities were cut down, ancient river channels and sluiceways of great depth were filled up and the underlying rocks covered with a gray compact bed of clay, sand, gravel and rock, termed the bowlder or glacial drift.

"Interesting specimens of glacial grooves, striæ and planishing are seen in the 'Rock Cut' north of Maple Grove station, on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad, and on W. B. Williams' farm, section 28, township 13, range 4, two miles south of Putnamville. At the first locality the glacier, in its southward movement, filled the valley of the adjoining stream to the east, and was heaped against and ground down the sloping sides and banks of the valley. The planished surfaces, grooves and striæ are distinct and perfect as of yesterday. At the second locality (Williams' farm) the ice flowing from the north was obstructed by a high hill of conglomerate sand rock, against which it steadily advanced with resistless force until it mounted the hill, leaving many planished surfaces, with scars and well preserved grooves on the summit.

"The coal measures are the most recent rocks exposed and comprise the southwestern parts of the county. Beginning at Portland Mills, they generally form the surface rock west of Little and Big Walnut creeks; south of Reelsville, they broaden to the east to near Cloverdale, and thence south-west by Doe creek to the southern boundary period.

"The conglomerate coal occurs at intervals all over the district. At a few stations it attains a thickness, in small pockets, of two or three feet, but such pockets or pools are limited in width to a few yards or rods. As a rule the seam is barren or only one or two inches thick and will not exceed an average of four inches. The product is at the same time sulphurous and inferior. In the vicinity of Morton a depression in the underlying rocks gives an eastern extension of the coal measure rocks, and many beautifully preserved 'ferns' and trunks of plants indicate the horizon of coal, the super-imposed sand rock having been chiefly eroded. Other outcrops of coal occur north and northwest of Reelsville; generally thin and unworked. These coals are only opened for local use now and will not pay to work except by stripping; but, in the distant future, when coal may possibly become scarce or railway transportation exorbitant seams eighteen inches thick, and even less, will be worked as such seams are now sometimes worked in Europe.

"During the petroleum excitement (about 1865) a prospecting bore was put down in the east side of the village of Reelsville, commencing eighteen feet above low water in Big Walnut creek. There resulted a strong flow of white sulphur water highly charged with sulphuretted hydrogen gas and containing chlorides of sodium calcium and magnesium, sulphites of the same bases with traces of bromide and iodine, etc. It had a pleasant saline, sulphurous taste and pungent odor and was found to have great medicinal efficacy in cases of dyspepsia, rheumatism and ague. It was considered a specific

in diseases of the liver and kidneys and, although the outlet was covered by the flood of 1875, its 'magic cures' are still held in kind remembrance in this vicinity.

"Six miles southwest of Cloverdale on the northeast quarter of section 12, town 12, range 5, is a very considerable outcrop of rich band and kidney iron ore in a wild, deep ravine. It was mined in 1860 by the proprietor and some thirty tons sold to the Knightsville furnace. It was found to be an excellent ore to mix as a flux with the Missouri or Lake Superior ore. But the expense of mining and hauling was fully equal to the market value and the enterprise was abandoned.

"The St. Louis beds of limestone form the surface rocks in a well marked division from four to eight miles broad, extending from the extreme northwestern to the southwestern corners of the county, with denuded extensions in the valleys of the Chester and coal measure beds. These strata are known as the 'cavernous' or 'concretionary' limestones of the western states and are remarkable in the southern parts of this state for caverns, sunken valleys and subterranean rivers. South and east of Greencastle many funnel-shaped sink-holes which receive and deliver the rainfall to hidden streams, indicate the probability of small caverns yet to be discovered here. The limestones vary much in quality. Some are pure carbonate; others are silicious or aluminous and beds of shale, clay and argillite are interpolated.

"About a mile east of Cloverdale on descending from the limestone hills a level, flat clay district is found which extends east beyond Eel river and northeast towards Monrovia in Morgan county. This area has been deeply eroded during the glacial epoch, removing more than fifty feet of St. Louis limestone and along the eastern side of the county exposing rocks of the Keokuk and Knobstone groups. The excavation is now refilled with lacustral and fluvial drift, indicating an abandoned river bed which once connected by Indian creek with White river valley.

"Putnamville, located on the National road, is famous for valuable quarries of paving curb and step stones. From it have been shipped large quantities of flags, bridge, dimension and rubble stone. The product has been in use, severely exposed to the extreme vicissitudes of our variable climate, including changes of sixty degrees of temperature in a single day, for over forty years. It has shown capacity to resist the action of frost, fire and ice. Samples, taken as a rule from the exposed parts of the quarry when first opened in 1838-40, may be seen in piers, etc., of the bridges and culverts on the National road and in the locks of the canal, the steps of the mother and branch Banks of State at Indianapolis and also steps of the Terre Haute House at Terre Haute and of the old university building at Greencastle.

"Greencastle, the county seat, is situated on the high rolling table land one mile east of Walnut fork of Eel river. Geologically, it rests upon the upper ledges of the St. Louis limestone. The conglomerate sand rock of the coal measures caps the summit of Forest Hill cemetery just south, as also the hills across Walnut just west of the city. Similar quarries are found at several points about town affording an abundant and cheap supply of stone which meets with the approval of the architects and builders of the city.

"Going north from Greencastle, many outcrops and quarries of St. Louis limestone are observable, presenting ledges of rock so similar to those already given that repetition is unnecessary. The surface outlook is characteristic of this limestone and is plane on the plateaus or gently undulating, moulded into long rolls and slopes by the action of air and moisture during ages of time. The soil is a calcareous loam and was originally clothed with a stately forest, composed of oak, poplar, ash, walnut, sugar, etc., trees, which indicate and characterize the soil that produces them. The sharp cuts of the creeks and brooks where rocky exposures are seen were exceptional scars on the face of nature so recent as to lack the healing and smoothing element of time.

"From an elevation high enough to include the whole county from east to west the autumnal foliage would present north-south lines of brilliant colors strongly marked and of magic splendor. At the time of my visit (October, 1880) the usual summer was followed by a warm, dry autumn, ripening the leaves of all the trees to full maturity before touched by frost. The eastern or Knobstone division of the county showed a background of the pale green of the beech, on which trembled as stars in the sky a never-ending medley of orange, straw, red, and other neutral tints of their companions, with occasional clumps of dogwood and maple to give vivacity to the modest scene. In the western or coal measure district, the background was the russet and brown of the oaks, flecked with strong blocks and lines of vivid colors. In the central or St. Louis division both the parts merged and mellowed, their contrasting colors uniting to crown every hill and deck every valley with a foliage that has never, can never be painted or described: in which the scarlet, crimson and orange of the sugar and dogwood contrast in quivering life with gold, pink, green and russet of the elm, beech, oak, hickory, poplar and minor shrubs. It is not the display of a single tree or clump, but the whole woodland, united in a glorious blaze of untiring beauty. Soon the ground, too, is spread with a carpet of full ripened leaves which with every breath of air is stirred into an ever-changing kaleidoscope of colors, the whole forming an attraction which would justify a long journey to witness and enjoy."

<i>RANGE</i> <i>Nº 8</i>	<i>RANGE</i> <i>Nº 7</i>	<i>RANGE</i> <i>Nº 6</i>	<i>RANGE</i> <i>Nº 5</i>	<i>RANGE</i> <i>Nº 4</i>	<i>RANGE</i> <i>Nº 3</i>	<i>RANGE</i> <i>Nº 2</i>	
							<i>TOWNSHIP</i> <i>17 NORTH</i>
							<i>TOWNSHIP</i> <i>16 NORTH</i>
							<i>TOWNSHIP</i> <i>15 NORTH</i>
							<i>TOWNSHIP</i> <i>14 NORTH</i>
							<i>TOWNSHIP</i> <i>13 NORTH</i>
							<i>TOWNSHIP</i> <i>12 NORTH</i>
							<i>TOWNSHIP</i> <i>11 NORTH</i>

----- *PUTNAM COUNTY 1821*

_____ " " *PRESENT BOUNDARIES*

PREPARED BY ALEC A. LANE.

CHAPTER II.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

As originally organized, Putnam county consisted of six townships, named Deer Creek, Hart, Sparta, Tipton, Walnut and Washington. To locate them or fix the boundary lines which separated them cannot now be done for the reason that the records of the proceedings of the county commissioners prior to 1828, where such information would properly belong, have long since disappeared from the files of the county auditor's office. From certain documents recently found in the clerk's office, however, we are safe in assuming that Tipton township was in the centre of the county and included the town of Greencastle; that Deer Creek was in the south part of the county and adjacent to the stream which bears that name, and that Washington was in the southwest corner and covered practically the territory now included within the limits of the present township of that name. In the absence of the necessary records the location of the three other townships must, therefore, be left somewhat to conjecture. From a list of voters found in the files of the clerk's office entitled "Returns from Hart township," it appears that an election in 1823 was held at the home of Moses Hart and again in August, 1825, another election at Jacob Beck's mill in the same township; and from a similar return of voters in Sparta we learn that the August election in 1823 in that township was held at James Kelso's mill. As for Walnut township, the only item of record thus far found pointing to its existence as a township is an indictment in the clerk's files returned by a grand jury in June, 1823, which charges "Charles Wright, laborer, of Walnut township," with assault and battery on the person of one James Frazier. Beyond these meagre and desultory discoveries it is practically impossible at this late day to secure further or more definite information regarding these early divisions in our county's political geography.

By 1828, when the recorded history of the county's government begins, the earlier named townships had faded away and in their places we find the following: Clinton, Greencastle, Jackson, Jefferson, Madison, Marion, Monroe and Washington. These in the course of time were still further reduced in area by the formation of Russell, Franklin, Floyd, Warren and Cloverdale, the last named not coming into existence till 1846. In September, 1860,

the commissioners of Putnam county annexed about fifteen square miles of the territory of Morgan county lying northwest of Mill creek, their action being confirmed by the Legislature March 11, 1861. The tract thus added to Putnam county was organized into a township and called Mill Creek.

At present, therefore, the county is divided into fourteen civil townships. Jackson, Franklin, Russell, Clinton, Monroe, Floyd, Marion, Greencastle and Madison are each six miles square; Washington is nine miles from north to south and six from east to west; Warren and Jefferson each five miles north and south and six east and west; Cloverdale four north and south and twelve east and west. Mill Creek is somewhat irregular in shape and contains in the neighborhood of fifteen square miles. The entire county embraces an area of almost five hundred square miles and is the twelfth in size in the state.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

As the settlement of a new country usually follows the water courses, it will be readily understood that the scene of the earliest activity in Putnam county was at the Forks of Eel. Among the first who had come hither were James Athey and John M. Colman, who entered adjoining tracts of land in that vicinity. They were natives of Kentucky and had emigrated from Bourbon county to Fort Harrison near Terre Haute, arriving in 1816. Two years later, after a journey to the Vincennes land-office, they set out on horseback to take possession of their newly acquired lands. Early in the spring of 1818 Athey cleared a portion of his land and put in a crop of corn, it being the first cultivation by a white man of the soil of Putnam county. Colman did not remain very long and in time returned to Vigo county. A little later Benjamin Croy came and still later Otwell Thomas and Reuben Ragan. These men assisted Athey in erecting a dwelling, the first structure built in the new county. Soon after, and a short distance north of the new settlement at the Forks, Webster's mill was built on the banks of Walnut, being the first piece of machinery to "wake the echoes of the surrounding solitude with its monotonous hum." By the close of the year four families had settled along the lower edge of the county.

Settlement in what was then known as the New Purchase, being above the Indian boundary line, did not begin so early. The first permanent resident was John Sigler, who came with his family from Kentucky in March, 1821, accompanied by Thomas Johnson and located on land which is now within the city limits of Greencastle. In May following came John Johnson, who settled a few miles southeast of the same place. Before the close of the year the new colony was increased by the arrival of Jefferson Thomas,

Abraham Coffman, Samuel Rogers, Jubal (also known as "Jubilee") Deweese, Isaac Matkin, Abraham Lewis and the Rev. Reuben Clearwaters, the first preacher, in all probability, who ventured to penetrate the wilds of the new county. In almost every instance these hardy and venturesome pioneers came from Kentucky. Among those who made a settlement in the more northern part of the county was James Gordon, whose native state was North Carolina, but who had lived for a time in the southeastern part of the state, in the strip which lay between the mouths of the Kentucky and the Miami rivers. He entered a tract of land about nine miles north of Greencastle on which, later, a part of the town of Brainbridge was located. His son James, who was seven years old when the family reached Putnam county, is still living and, although in his ninety-sixth year, is able to recall and relate many interesting and stirring incidents of his boyhood in the wilderness. He is doubtless the only person now living who was here when the county was organized.

Meanwhile the commissioners designated by the Legislature for that purpose had met, as required, at the house of John Butcher and agreed upon a location for the seat of county government. The site chosen was a hill overlooking Walnut creek and almost in the exact geographical center of the county. As an inducement towards the location there and in consideration thereof, Ephraim Dukes and Rebecca his wife conveyed to Amos Robertson, designated as "agent for Putnam county," seventy acres of land in the northwest quarter of section 21, township 14 north, range 4 west. The deed was executed September 27, 1823, and recites that the land is donated in consideration that the county seat is located at the "town of Greencastle." The tract thus conveyed includes that part of the city of Greencastle which lies between Locust and Indiana streets. June 7, 1825, Duke's son-in-law, John Wesley Clark, and Elizabeth his wife, for the same consideration mentioned in Duke's deed, conveyed to John Baird, "agent for Putnam county," eighty acres, being the west half of the northwest quarter of the same section and adjoining the tract Dukes had donated two years before. The land conveyed by this last deed comprises that part of the city of Greencastle which lies between Indiana street and the western limits on Gillespie street.

The original town-site consisted of one hundred and fifty acres, divided into two hundred and fourteen lots, and was bounded on the north by Liberty street; on the west by Gillespie; on the south by Hill and on the east by Locust.

As to the extent and character of the contest over the location of the county seat it is impossible to secure any material or authentic information. There doubtless was some rivalry between those who lived or were interest-

ed in the region about Greencastle and the people at the Forks of Eel, but how spirited the competition was or who were the leaders therein the records fail to disclose. A very singular entry is found in the records of the proceedings of the county commissioners' court dated July 7, 1828. It reads as follows:

"Ordered by the board of county justices that John Baird, agent of Putnam county, refuse payment on an order issued by Arthur McGaughey, clerk of the board of county commissioners and now clerk of this board, payable to John Allen for services rendered in locating the seat of justice for Putnam county at the town of Bedford."

Naturally the people of this generation would be glad to learn where "the town of Bedford" was, but alas for us, a careful search of the deed books, the plat books and other records in the various offices in the court house fails to reveal the slightest hint of this early competitor of Greencastle for county seat honors. Some years after the county seat question had been settled in favor of Greencastle, and after the National road had been constructed, Putnamville, then a busy and important place on that great thoroughfare, began to agitate the question of the removal of the seat of justice from Greencastle, arguing that as Putnamville was more favorably located as to the great highway for travel, it was the natural and logical location for the county seat. An irritating rivalry thus grew up between the two towns which continued for years, but never crystalized into any sort of organized action.

EPHRAIM DUKES.

In this connection it may not be amiss to explain that the writer, in obedience to the apparent interest manifested in the career of Ephraim Dukes, has been unremittingly exhaustive in his efforts to learn the latter's antecedents as well as his later history. The commonly accepted tradition that Dukes gave Greencastle its name after the town in Pennsylvania by that name, where he originated, has not thus far been verified. Extensive correspondence with old settlers in Greencastle, Pennsylvania, and also in Shipensburg, where the Duke family is somewhat prominent and numerous, fails to shed any light on the existence or origin of Ephraim. The family there spell their name without the final s. In the absence of any more definite information than has thus far been obtainable there can be no good reason to reject the theory that Ephraim Dukes emigrated hither from Kentucky. The family is more or less numerous in Virginia and near the close of the eighteenth century several of its members moved into Kentucky. Inasmuch, therefore, as at least seventy-five per cent of the early settlers who came to

our county hailed from Kentucky, it is not improbable that Ephraim Dukes originated there also. His later history is equally nebulous and uncertain. He remained in Putnam county till about 1835, when, in company with the late Gen. Joseph Orr, he removed to Laporte county, Indiana. He was living there in July, 1836, as shown by a deed executed by him at that time and soon after forwarded here to be recorded. Beyond this last item of information it has been impossible to find any trace of him. General Orr, with whom he emigrated to Laporte county, was a well known character and continued to reside there till his death, about thirty years ago, but the most persistent and thorough inquiry fails to elicit any information as to Dukes. The probability is that his stay in Laporte county was brief and that he eventually moved farther westward, leaving scarcely a footprint behind. While still a resident of Putnam he filled several minor places of the grade of constable and court bailiff and was finally promoted to the office of coroner. His name was perpetuated by his fellow-townsmen in one of the principal streets of Greencastle which was for years called Ephraim, after him, but which, unfortunately, was recently changed to the more fashionable and euphonious College avenue.

SALE OF TOWN LOTS.

In the year following the organization of the county Greencastle began to show some signs of life. Before the close of 1822 Ephraim Dukes had erected a cabin on the lot at the corner of Washington street and College avenue where Dr. Ayler's office now stands. He was speedily followed by Silas G. Weeks, who occupied the lot on which the Donner block, at the corner of Washington and Vine streets, is built and he, in turn, by Jubal Dewese, who pitched his tent about midway on the block on the north side of the court house square, and John F. Seller, who built a cabin on the south side of the same square and near the corner of Washington and Indiana streets. In due time, following the settlement of the county seat question, came the inevitable sale of town lots. It may not be without interest to indicate the values at that time of real estate in the "business district" of the city. Lot No. 121, being the north half of the block on the east side of the court house square, was sold to David Matlock, for seventy dollars; No. 122, immediately south, went to Thomas Dewese for one hundred dollars; No. 112, the east half of the block on the south side of the public square, to John Oatman for sixty-eight dollars; No. 101, immediately west, to Samuel M. Biggs for forty dollars; No. 91, the south half of the block on the west side of the public square, was sold to James Talbott for sixty-one dollars;

No. 92, immediately north, to Joseph Thornburg, for sixty dollars. On the north side of the court house the west half, being lot No. 100, went to Jubal Deweese for eighty-seven dollars and the east half of Lot No. 113 to Joshua H. Lucas for sixty-one dollars. Lot No. 120, lying beyond the northeast corner of the court house square, brought eighty-three dollars and fifty cents, being sold to Samuel Hunter; No. 123, at the southeast corner, where the Southard building now stands, went to James Trotter for one hundred eleven dollars; No. 90, at the southwest corner, now owned by James F. Hill, was sold to Isaac Ash for forty-one dollars and No. 93, at the northwest corner, now occupied by the Haspel meat market, brought the highest price of all, being sold to Abraham Wooley for one hundred and fifty-eight dollars. Outlying lots, remote from the square set aside for the court house, brought only nominal prices, none exceeding ten dollars.

EARLY MERCHANTS.

Several cabins had been built in and around Greencastle before it was platted into lots, but the first building in the business part was erected by Pleasant S. Wilson. It was on the west side of the public square. According to a former historian, Joseph Thornburg had sold some goods in a small way, but the first real store, so-called, was opened up in a building on the north side of the public square by Gen. Joseph Orr, who had first come into the community as a peddler. Orr was a very progressive man and full of public spirit. His title of General came from his connection with the militia. He continued in business from 1823 till 1835, when he removed to LaPorte county, where he lived until his death in 1879. Another merchant equally vigorous and enterprising was Lewis H. Sands, who opened a store on the lot adjoining Orr's on the east. It is said that he brought his stock of goods in a one-horse carry-all from Louisville. He continued in business for many years and died in May, 1861, having lived to see Greencastle develop from a group of log cabins in the wilderness to one of the thriving and representative county seats in central Indiana. He was born in Baltimore, January 1, 1805, and had had some experience trading with the Indians at Ft. Harrison and along the Wabash before settling in Putnam county.

WILLIAM H. THORNBURGH.

Before passing from the subject of the early merchants of Greencastle, although not in proper chronological order, we venture to note the name of William H. Thornburgh, without a record of whose career no history

of Putnam county could be called complete. No man ever lived who labored more zealously and accomplished more for the prosperity and well-being of the community and the memory of no other person identified with the development of the county is more deserving of perpetuation. A native of Washington county, Virginia, where he was born February 5, 1804, he drifted to Putnam county in the fall of 1824, his first employment here being teaching school for a brief time in the country west of Greencastle. Prior to his removal to Indiana he had, although quite young, been captain of a steamboat plying between Nashville and New Orleans. After the death of his wife, he returned to the river, becoming captain of a steamer in the Louisville and New Orleans trade, but in 1830 he was back in Greencastle again where he soon went into the mercantile business. In 1835 he erected a brick building on the corner of Washington and Indiana streets, the first of its kind in the town. He was a leading and influential member of the Methodist church and took an active part in the erection of the church building on the corner of Indiana and Poplar streets, to which he contributed both time and money, as, also, he did at a later date for the erection of Roberts Chapel. Indeed, there is perhaps no church in the city to which he did not contribute. In 1858 he built the largest edifice in town, known as the Thornburgh block, on the west side of the public square, which was an enterprise of wonderful magnitude for that day and well worthy the admiration and encomiums it called forth. He also built, at the corner of Franklin and Locust streets, a residence which in grandeur and magnificent proportions far surpassed anything of its kind in the county. He was one of the original stockholders and early promoters of the Terre Haute & Richmond (now the Vandalia) railroad, devoting much time in securing the requisite amount of stock in his county. He was one of the earliest trustees of Asbury University, continuing as such with two brief intermissions from 1837 to 1860 and acting as president of the board for four years. On every occasion he lent his influence and energy to the great enterprises which were to be for the public good and such as would develop the industries and enrich the whole country. Possessing the first money safe in the county, Captain Thornburgh's store became, in effect, a bank of deposit, where speculators, merchants and farmers alike found a secure place of keeping their surplus funds. "We of the present day," observes one who knew him well, "with our banks and multiplied facilities of communication, cannot estimate the value of such a man nor can we fully appreciate the amount of confidence which, without deposited security, could intrust so much for safe-keeping, assured of its prompt return when demanded." His career as a merchant

covers a space of thirty-one years—the life of a generation. He died October 26, 1876. A public meeting, presided over by the mayor of Greencastle, was held at the court house to arrange for his funeral and appropriate resolutions expressing sorrow for his death and respect for his memory were adopted.

One of the unfortunate things in Captain Thornburgh's life, after his many years of commercial success, was a series of business reverses to which he was forced to yield early in 1861. He suffered so keenly from chagrin and remorse that he issued a statement to the public through the columns of a local paper, which has in it so much of real pathos and evinces a spirit of pride and honor so sensitive and so unusual in these latter days of commercial indifference to public opinion, it will not be without its lesson to reproduce it here. Under date of March 21, 1861, in the *Putnam County Banner*, he said:

“To My Friends and Fellow Citizens:

“It becomes my painful duty to appear before you through this medium and announce to you that circumstances are and have been such as to require the withdrawal of my name from the list of merchants. I have been for over thirty years among you in that capacity, during which time I have enjoyed the patronage of many among you and the confidence embracing a wide range, which confidence it was my pleasure so to demean myself as to in some measure justly merit. I have during that time passed through many financial storms and had successfully weathered them all till now by a train of circumstances known to most of you through the advice of able financiers and men of unquestioned veracity and wealth I have taken the course now known to most of you—that of retirement from the busy bustle of that long-cherished occupation which it has been my pleasure to pursue. In taking this, my leave, it is not without the deepest feelings of obligation to my creditors and numerous customers who, on the one hand, freely sought my custom and sold me goods at fair prices and dealt with me so kindly, which naturally engendered high social feelings, which I have always prized so highly and which were so reciprocal. To such I shall ever feel the deepest weight of obligation as long as life endures. To my patrons and friends here accept this humble tribute of gratitude to you for your liberal and confiding patronage. During the last thirty years we have greeted each other and enjoyed many pleasant hours which I shall ever kindly remember.

“In taking my leave of you as a merchant, please receive my thanks for your patronage and confidence and I hope in my future I shall do nothing to counteract the good opinion you have been pleased to feel and express.

Life is one changing scene and its revolutions I have, with many before me, felt and feel its heavy shaft, but amid all its storms will try to pass the waves as to ultimately outride them all and seek my final port in safety.

"Most respectfully.

"W. H. THORNBURGH."

The fact that our pioneer merchants demonstrated such enterprise and brought hither, so early, such liberal assortments of goods indicates a rapidly growing population. We may naturally, therefore, expect to find among them the representatives of the various trades, occupations and professions that are essential to the success of any community. The first physician to arrive on the scene was Dr. Enos Lowe. He reached the new settlement about 1823 and served the people for many miles around. Three years later Dr. L. M. Knight and Dr. A. C. Stevenson, both Kentuckians, joined the community and engaged in their profession. The first blacksmith was Jesse Twigg and the first cabinet shop was opened by John S. Jennings, who strayed into the town from Tennessee. William K. Cooper was the first saddler and Reuben Clearwaters the first preacher—a Methodist. An important industry of that day was milling. To prepare the grain for food required mills. We have already seen that two mills had been erected in the neighborhood of the Forks,—Webster's and Croy's—but very soon after, in fact by the spring of 1822, James Trotter had a grist and saw-mill in operation a short distance north of Greencastle on Walnut creek. During that same year and the year following other mills farther north in the country were erected, whose names, Fiddler's, Swank's, Beck's, Kelso's and Sutherland's, will suggest to the early residents their proper location. Already the hum of their primitive machinery could be heard echoing through the hills and along the banks of Deer, Mill, Little and Big Walnut, Ramp, Raccoon and all the other creeks in the county.

In Greencastle, on the corner of Water and Washington streets, Gen. John Standeford, about the year 1826, set up a wool-carding machine, propelled by horse power, and for years carded the wool in this and even in some of the adjoining counties. The machinery was bought in Louisville and hauled through to Greencastle in a wagon. The factory had a capacity of about one hundred and fifty rolls per day and yielded its owner profitable returns. Weaving was done on hand looms by the women at home. It is said by Gillum Ridpath, who was born in Marion township, that "the first fly-shuttle loom in the county and, in all probability, the first between the Wabash and White rivers, was invented and built by John Heavin, in Montgomery county, Virginia, and was brought to Putnam county in the year 1827."

LITTLE USE FOR CURRENCY.

Owing to the limited amount in circulation, but little money was used in local business. Much of the trading was the exchange of one commodity for another. At a meeting of the Putnam County Historical Society, several years ago, the late J. R. M. Allen related his first commercial experience in Greencastle. He had just set up as a tailor and was making a purchase at the store of James Talbott, a merchant of several years' standing, offering currency in payment for the goods he bought. Mr. Talbott, noting that he was new to the customs of the place, admonished him that money was unnecessary in local business; that people in the new community, especially business men in dealing among themselves, made their exchanges in goods. "Now," said Talbott, "I shall need something in your line pretty soon and when I do I shall expect you to accept in payment such goods as you may see fit to purchase of me. In that way we can carry on our transactions until some future time when a settlement is desirable and then the net balance due can, if necessary, be paid in money." Mr. Allen, realizing that such was the custom of the community, was forced to comply. He related that for years he and Talbott continued thus to carry on business between them without in all that time coming to a settlement. Finally when Talbott's health began to give way and he realized that he must give up all business, he called on Mr. Allen with his books to make the long-deferred final settlement. "It took a brief time to add up the figures," related Allen. "There was not a word of disagreement between us. The entire interview was not only satisfactory, but pleasant, and when the balance was struck it took less than three dollars in money to pay it."

EARLY-DAY VALUES.

It is more or less refreshing in these days of so-called commercial and industrial prosperity at extravagant prices to read the values our forefathers put upon their labor and domestic products. Following are copies of two documents found in the records of the county clerk's office which are interesting, not only as illustrating comparative values of every-day commodities, but the character of items of exchange between neighbors. The first paper was filed in 1824; the other in 1827:

"William McBride Dr. to John Frazer	
"to the half of a Hog.....	\$2.00
"to 52 lbs Bacon.....	4 16
"to work by Lizzy a nursing your wife.....	1.00

"to weaving	1.00
"to 3 deer skins.....	2.00
"to 1 gallon & 5 pints whisky.....	0.87
"to Going to greencastle.....	0.75
"to Medison	0.37
"to 2 Juggs	0.75
"to 2 Bushuls corn	0.50
"to 6 tins full of salt.....	0.18
"to waggon tonge & Houns.....	3.00
"to horse a going arends.....	1.00
"to vennison Hams.....	2.00
"to Lizey a washing.....	0.37
"to haling pork from huffmans.....	0.50
"to 1 shott pouch.....	0.25
"to 1 peck Sweat pertatose.....	0.25"
"george Howlet Debtor to Barnabas irakes	
"to one Cub bare.....	3.00
"to washing 3 months in 1824 at 3 shillings a month	4.50
"to bording for 3 two months in 1824.....	6.00
"to work fifteen days in 1824.....	7.50
"to flaxseed 1 Bushal in 1825.....	1.00
"to work 8 days in 1825.....	4.00
"to three Bushals of corn at james in 1824.....	0.75
"to Corn one barrel at my Hous.....	1.75
"to sawing One Day at the cros Cut Saw.....	0.50
"to three pints of Whisky in 1826.....	0.18
"to fisick 7 Doases at twenty-five cents a Doase...	1.75
"to hoghunting One Day.....	0.50"

COMMERCIAL CUSTOMS.

An idea of commercial conditions in Greencastle and the primitive methods of business then in vogue may be obtained from a document prepared to be read before the Putnam County Historical Society several years ago by James Taylor, one of the old-time merchants then living, whose business career extended over a long and interesting period of the county's history. Among other things he said: "As far back as 1838 the following dry goods merchants were in business in Greencastle: W. H. Thornburgh, William Lee, Allison & Robinson, David Eagan, M. T. Bridges, W. J. Elder, L. H.

Sands, Joseph Lucas, Isaac Ash, Standeford, Sigler & Co., Proctor, Daggy & Landes, Reese Hardesty, Silas Jones, James Talbott, Thomas E. Talbott, W. K. Cooper, George W. Thompson and Granville Holland. Thus, it will be seen that at the time there were twenty dry goods houses in Green-castle. Or they might more properly be termed general stores, for in those days what was termed a dry goods merchant supplied the people with all their wants. An active, energetic salesman, when business was brisk, would be able to furnish in the course of one day to a customer or customers a silk dress pattern, a bolt of muslin, a lady's bonnet, fashionably trimmed, a pair of boots, a suit of clothes, a silk hat, sugar, coffee, spice, pepper, a shovel, a spade, a tin bucket, a coffee-pot, a grindstone, ten pounds of sausage, fifty pounds of home-made soap and a quarter of beef.

"Beginning with the year 1850, many have been engaged in the dry goods business who have since retired from the field, some of whom are as follows: D. L. Southard, C. W. Talburt, McC. Hartley, Lucien Lemon, with his four-horse store, Miller & Jones, Stevenson & Gillespie, G. H. Williamson, I. Hawkins, Sloan & Fordyce, Alfred Hays, A. L. Morrison, G. W. Corwin, Theodore Bowman, Paris & Turner, Joseph Crow, L. H. Sands, Thornburgh & Robinson, Taylor & Ames and T. W. Williamson. From 1838 up to about 1854 the number of dry goods stores in the city continued about the same, when they were met by competition by the introduction of family groceries, hardware stores, boot and shoe establishments, notion houses with fancy goods and millinery establishments, until dry goods stores have reduced to the number of five or six.

"In former years a man engaged in the dry goods business did not lie on flowery beds of ease by any means. Many supposed that where a number of salesmen were engaged in selling the goods the proprietor had nothing else to do but lie upon the counter and rest his head on a bolt of muslin. That, however, is a great mistake. To succeed in the business requires a constant laborious struggle; and even then success seldom follows.

"It would be a difficult matter to describe the manner of conducting business in the earlier years without giving in part my own experience, as I could know but little about the private affairs of others; and in order to do that I shall begin with the firm of Taylor & Beasley. They bought a stock of goods on a credit of six months' time with the privilege of twelve by paying interest after the expiration of the first six months. After receiving the goods, they had no place to store them and they bought, also on credit, an old frame dwelling on the south side of the public square that had a fifteen-foot square room in it, that had been used for a tin shop. A few

boards were hastily put up for shelves and thereupon the goods were placed. It looked very discouraging even in those days to commence a business with a display that was made in such a room. Indeed the prospect for trade looked so discouraging that in a very few months Mr. Beasley retired from the business and went north to his farm, leaving the burden of the debts which had been contracted wholly upon myself, with nothing with which to liquidate them except the goods; but by a little indulgence from my creditors I managed to pull through. In referring to my own extreme effort to make a success of the business, I have no doubt that I am but one of many others who might give a similar experience. I worried along for a time and exchanged goods for lumber and work, both of which at that time were cheap, and had two rooms fitted up in the old frame, each thirteen by thirty-five feet; and they were quite respectable for that day. I rented one of them soon after and occupied the other for a short time for dry goods. I also rented the upper room; and the rents which I received for about twenty-five years on those three rooms paid at least forty per cent on the original investment in the property. I think the general custom was in those days for the retailer to buy his goods on six or twelve months' time and the custom was to sell them on credit from one Christmas to another; but goods were then sold by wholesale and retail merchants at much better profits than they are at present. There were three flouring mills that furnished me with flour to sell on commission, which was quite a help to my business; for I furnished nearly all the flour consumed in the city for several years, selling from a hundred to a hundred and fifty barrels per month, at prices ranging from three dollars up to fifteen dollars per barrel. When the Monon railroad was being constructed through Greencastle an Irishman had a contract for a section between this city and Bainbridge. I furnished him and his workmen dry goods, flour and other provisions on credit, to the amount of a thousand dollars. When pay-day came around he had no money to pay me, but had railroad stock, and it being all I could get I had to take that or nothing. I felt that I was ruined; but fortunately for me, a few days after getting the stock a gentleman called at the store and stated that he understood I had some railroad stock for sale. I said I had, and sold it to him for a thousand dollars in cash. Whether he sacrificed his thousand dollars or not I never knew; but I do know that in a very short time afterwards the stock was entirely worthless.

"It is but little wonder that so many merchants in former years failed to make their business successful. Both merchant and customer had a hard struggle. It was frequently the case that a customer would run a bill from one Christmas to another and then execute his note to run another year, not

necessarily from any dishonest motive, but because it was impossible for him to get the money. Dry goods were exceedingly high compared with present prices, and the products of the farm very low. Staple goods such as shirting, sheeting and prints were worth from twenty-five to thirty-seven and one-half cents per yard and other goods were proportionately high. The average price of eggs the year round was about three cents a dozen; that of butter six and one-fourth cents; bacon, two and one-half to three cents a pound. I well remember, when a boy, of taking from my father's farm thirty bushels of thrashed oats ten miles to the county seat. I made an extra effort to sell it for money, but utterly failed and finally, through sympathy for me, a merchant offered me ten cents a bushel if I would take the pay in goods. I accepted his offer and exchanged the load for a three-dollar hat, which I could now buy at half the price or less."

FACTS OF INTEREST.

Owing to the brief and fragmentary records that have, thus far, been preserved, it will be necessary, in many cases, to accept the traditions that have come down to us regarding the settlement, organization, social and commercial development and other essential facts that go to make up the history of our county. There were no statisticians in the days of our forefathers, no public officials to secure and record information and nobody kept a diary. Hence for many things we relate we can give no authority beyond the recollection of some early settler.

So far as can be determined, the first white child born in the county was Mary Jane McGaughey, the daughter of Arthur McGaughey, the first county clerk. She first saw the light of day February 10, 1822. John Rawley, the first native of Greencastle, was born in a log cabin near the public spring, March 25, 1822. His son John is now judge of the Putnam circuit court. The first death in the county occurred at Trotter's mill, north of Greencastle. A man named Dennis, the millwright, died late in 1821, before the county was organized, and was buried near the mill. Somewhat later a man who was a stranger in the community died within the northern limits of Greencastle and was buried in what was afterwards Jacob Daggy's orchard. The next death in Greencastle was that of Benjamin Akers, who died about 1825 and whose body was the first to be buried in what is now known as the Old Cemetery.

The first tavern or public house was kept by Jubal Deweese in a log structure in the middle of the block on the west side of the public square.

One of the rooms must have been more or less commodious, for several terms of the circuit court were held in it between 1824 and 1826.

The first school in the county was begun in 1823 and was between Greencastle and the Forks of Eel and about seven miles southwest of the former place. The first school in Greencastle was taught in a log cabin on a lot near the corner of Washington and Water streets, diagonally across from Standeford's wool-carding factory. Hiram Stavens and Alfred Burton were among the first teachers.

The first marriage was that of Thomas Jackson to Sarah Wood. The license was issued July 4, 1822, but the ceremony was not performed till the 15th of the month. The officiating clergyman was Reuben Clearwaters. The unusual time elapsing between the date of the license and the ceremony is probably accounted for in the following incident which was related by Mr. Jackson himself: "I had a good deal of trouble in getting my marriage license. The county clerk had no office and no headquarters and so I had to run around over the county in search of him. When I found him I found his office too, for it was in his hat. From inside the lining he produced a paper and made out the license. I got a preacher—Reuben Clearwaters—to marry us and we at once went to housekeeping in a log cabin. About two weeks afterward the preacher came to me in the woods, where I was making puncheons, and said that he had made a mistake and would have to marry us over again. I was very well satisfied with my wife and, without asking what was the matter, I willingly consented and went to the cabin with him where he repeated the ceremony and I went back to my work." Mr. Jackson continued to reside in the county till his death, March 14, 1898. Had he lived ten weeks longer he would have attained his hundredth year.

THE FIRST GUN.

Very early the people saw the need of military protection and ere long a militia company was formed. The story of its origin and the incidents leading thereto is so admirably told in a paper entitled, "The First Gun," read by Tarvin C. Grooms before the Putnam County Historical Society several years ago that the liberty is taken to reproduce a portion of it here as follows:

"I am glad to report all I have been able to learn about the famous old cast-iron six-pounder, the first weapon the town ever had, and which has now become more or less historic. From persons who have lived here much longer than I, we learn that this old implement of warfare was brought to the county by the militia regiment which was organized here in the early days

and of which Gen. Joseph Orr, Gen. John Standeford, Col. Hiram Miller, Colonel Sigler and several others were prominent members. Thomas Wyatt says the old cannon was brought from Fort Harrison by General Orr himself; that at the same time Orr brought some old guns for the local military company, of which Jefferson Walls was the captain. He also brought some large pistols for a horse company, of which William Bailey was captain. But for the cannon. One old citizen says that he remembers it very well, but fired on public occasions. In 1836, when the internal improvement bill was passed, it was still in use and the citizens were so rejoiced that they took it that it was much neglected, not being properly housed, and was invariably to a spot of high ground south of the public square and west of the old college on Jackson street and fired it off in the direction of Putnamville, between which place and Greencastle there had been much rivalry over the location of the county seat. On this occasion George Thompson lost an arm and Doctor Tarvin Cowgill was injured in the hand by a premature discharge. The gun was frequently hauled out and fired off, whereupon people living at a distance from Greencastle, hearing the sound, would immediately drive to town to learn the news. On one occasion Peter Albaugh, who lived near the mouth of Little Walnut, heard it and at once struck out for Greencastle on his swiftest nag to learn what was up. On arriving he found a group of persons standing at the northwest corner of the public square, among whom he observed Washington Walls, Lewis H. Sands, Daniel Sigler, Arthur McGaughey and Dr. W. B. Gwathney. On driving towards them and inquiring what had happened, he was blandly informed that one of their most distinguished citizens had moved out of town that day and they had simply fired off the old gun as a manifestation of their complete satisfaction and approval.

"On the Fourth of July, 1845, in connection with a widely advertised celebration of Independence Day, the people were asked to assemble at one o'clock, the notice to be the proper signal from the gun. But the signal never came for the reason that at daybreak Frank Hensley and Washington and Clinton Walls, together with several other young men in town, had quietly drawn the old gun to the commons southwest of the public square and immediately south of the residence of Judge John Cowgill, who then lived on the northwest corner of Madison and Walnut streets. After being loaded with copious quantities of sod, yellow clay and other like substances, it was discharged, but alas! it was the last salute the old weapon was destined ever to fire! Under the glorious enthusiasm of the day it had exploded, one of the pieces, weighing sixty pounds, striking the home of Judge Cowgill. Nobody was injured. The fragments were gathered together and the whole advertised for sale. A man named Wolf, who had been operating a small

foundry on the west side of town, became the purchaser. Later Wolf changed his location to Albaugh's mill, about a mile and a half southwest of town, and transferred the fragments of the old cannon there. One day he undertook to melt the latter, but without success, for the old iron became refractory and refused to melt. One of the largest pieces lay about the old mill for years and was finally thrown into the branch, where, covered by the gradual deposits of earth and gravel, it will sleep undisturbed until, in the distant future, some vandal antiquarian shall disinter and expose it as a relic of prehistoric times."

TAVERNS AND PUBLIC HOUSES.

As already noted in these pages, Jubal Deweese was the first landlord in Greencastle; but he was very speedily followed by John F. Seller, who opened up a tavern or public house in a cabin on the southwest corner of the public square. After Jubal Deweese, on the west side of the square, came Pleasant S. Wilson on the same lot, while about the same period Joseph H. Lucas and Hudson Brackney held forth on the north side. In 1826 Elisha King was also engaged in entertaining travelers, his place being on the east side of Indiana street, between Washington and Walnut.

"These early taverns," relates Thomas C. Hammond, who, until his removal to California recently, was the oldest native-born resident of Greencastle, "had their pretentious names such as Social Hall, Franklin House, Washington Hotel, etc., and usually had a sign post twenty or thirty feet high in front of the house with a large sign-board bearing the name or some emblem or coat of arms, as the proprietors apparently traced their origin back to ancestors entitled to such distinction. John Lynch, one of the best known 'landlords,' as the proprietors of these taverns were usually called, succeeded to the good will of the house kept by Pleasant S. Wilson on the west side of the public square, but did not remain there long until he had traded some land he owned west of town for a house and lot on the east side of the public square and known as part of lot 121. In this last location he catered to the public as proprietor of the Washington Hotel. It was known as a place where a Democrat could find congenial spirits. I don't mean such spirits as they are accused of calling up or down, but those of the Jacksonian style. Colonel Lynch, as he was familiarly called, was a great admirer of the Sage of the Hermitage, and indeed by many was thought to resemble him in appearance. This house was the only one in Greencastle pretentious enough to have a large bell to ring out the signal for meals. The

tones of this bell, I have no doubt, are yet remembered by many of the older citizens. The boys of the town used to interpret them to say, as they rang out in the morning air, 'Pig tails done! Pig tails done!' After Colonel Lynch retired from the house the bell was sold to Washington Walls, who established the Putnam House in the year 1859, on the lot lying at the northeast corner of Washington and Vine streets. The last ring of the historic bell was on the night of the great fire in Greencastle, October 28, 1874, when as the belfry of the old Putnam House toppled over and fell into the seething flames below, the bell was heard to say for the last time, 'Pig tails done!' John Hammond was another innkeeper, having succeeded to the business of Elisha King about 1826. Hammond's house stood where the *Banner* office is, on the corner of Franklin and Vine streets, and was called Social Hall. It was noted for its good table and care for the comfort of its guests. The new proprietor was a staunch Whig, a Republican, and an Abolitionist when it was thought to be a crime, and in his later years an ardent advocate of temperance. He was a native of Maryland and left that state because of his aversion to slavery. James Ricketts, another noted member of the craft and a native of New Jersey, occupied a house on the west side of the public square, but about the year 1854 removed to the lot on the southwest corner of Vine and Washington streets, where he established himself and called his house the National Hotel. Here he held forth to the favor and satisfaction of the traveling public until a short time before the great fire of 1874.

"I have only mentioned a few of the old-time tavern-keepers, although many others have for short periods and some for many years catered to the wants of the traveling public. Among them I might mention the names of James Jones, William S. Collier, James Matlock, and, in more recent years, Scott & Woolrich. Uncle Jack Jones, who for a great number of years kept the house now known as the Belknap, then as the Jones House, afterwards continued the Jones House on the corner of Walnut and Jackson streets, the location now occupied by the Commercial Hotel. Uncle Jack—John F. Jones—was a noted character and justly esteemed one of the popular landlords in the West.

"The early-day taverns were rarely ever crowded, although they had only capacity for a dozen or twenty guests each. When crowded, often two strangers were forced to occupy the same bed, which they did without objection, knowing that it was the last chance. The traveling public then was composed almost entirely of persons seeking land for homes or speculation. It was not long until they were followed by the clock and dry-goods peddlers. The latter were generally young men fresh from Germany, almost always

well educated, speaking different languages fluently, but working a bad stagger at English. It is a noteworthy fact that these young men who first appeared here with a pack on their back afterwards became the proprietors of large establishments in Cincinnati and elsewhere. It furnishes a lesson to the young men of the country of what can be accomplished by enterprise and persistence.

"I have seen the bar-room, now called the office, of one of these taverns occupied by such lawyers as Tilghman A. Howard, William P. Bryant, Joseph A. Wright, James Whitcomb, John P. Usher, Elisha M. Huntington, John Law, Joseph G. Marshall, Samuel B. Gookins, Samuel Judah, Richard W. Thompson and others of high legal attainments. As a boy I have sat entranced by the harmonies drawn from the violin in the hands of Whitcomb and Howard, both of whom were excellent performers.

"The country inn has been called the 'temple of true liberty.' I am impressed with the truth of this saying, as I recall the big front room in my father's tavern. It was a veritable forum where public opinion was constantly being moulded and as I remember the wit and arguments flashing from one to another of the above group while debating the great questions of the day, I often ask myself, 'Shall we see their like again?'"

CHAPTER III.

COURTS, COURT HOUSES AND THE BAR.

We have already seen that the law authorizing the organization of Putnam county was passed by the Legislature December 31, 1821. Immediately thereafter the machinery necessary for the proper conduct and management of the country's business was set in motion, as the following document will show:

"Jonathan Jennings, Governor and Commander in Chief of the State of Indiana:

"To the Sheriff of Putnam county, Greeting:

"You are hereby required and commanded to cause the qualified voters of the said county of Putnam to meet at their respective places of holding elections on the first Monday in April next and then and there you shall cause an election to be holden for two associate judges, one clerk, and one recorder and three county commissioners and the manner of your return shall be in conformity to law. Given from under my hand and the seal of the state this first day of January, 1822.

"JONATHAN JENNINGS.

"By the Governor,

"R. A. New."

Meanwhile, on March 7, 1822, Jacob Call was appointed presiding judge of the circuit court. Later George Kirkpatrick and Purnell Chance were elected associate judges and Arthur McGaughey clerk. William McIntosh became sheriff. The commission of the latter, signed by Governor Jennings at Corydon, August 22, 1822, and sent by mail to Spencer, the county seat of Owen county, with instructions to forward to the seat of government in Putnam county, is still preserved in the files of the clerk's office.

The first court was held June 3, 1822. but the record of its proceedings is so faded and abraded by use as to be in many places almost entirely illegible. From what is left, however, we gather that spreading the commissions and oaths of the associate justices of record, providing for a seal and ordering grand and petit juries for the ensuing term, constituted the business done at this first term of the Putnam circuit court.

The county seat not having been established and no suitable building in which to hold court having been erected, the next term was held, as the record discloses, "at the home of James Athey," which, it will be recalled, stood at or near the Forks of Eel river, on September 2, 1822. The judges were all present and the same officers of the court as before, with the addition of Samuel Judah, the prosecuting attorney. The grand jury was impanelled and duly sworn. As nearly as their names can be deciphered they were Benjamin Bell, ———— McCoy, Abraham Lewis, Mathew Cole, Richard Moore, Henry Williams, Ephraim Dukes, Joseph Thomas, William Dole, ———— Chance, Luke Dyer, Sr., Isaac Anderson and John Stagg. The first license or permission to practice law was issued at this term of court. On motion of Samuel Judah, Thomas H. Blake and James Farrington were admitted and sworn as attorneys. Both the latter were from Terre Haute. Blake was a native of Maryland, but had emigrated to the West soon after the war of 1812, settling at Terre Haute, where he was prosecuting attorney, circuit judge, member of the Legislature, and representative in Congress in succession. President John Tyler appointed him commissioner of the general land office, after which he became president of the Wabash & Erie Canal Company. He died November 28, 1829. Mr. Farrington was born in Boston, Massachusetts, and set out for the West about the time he had attained his majority, arriving at Vincennes in 1819, where he was admitted to the bar. Within three years he had removed to Terre Haute, where he located permanently and spent the remainder of his life. He was very active in establishing the Terre Haute branch of the Indiana State Bank and for a long time he was its cashier. He represented Vigo county in both branches of the Legislature and was assessor of United States internal revenue for the seventh Indiana district from 1862 until his death, October 8, 1869. He was a conscientious and painstaking lawyer and a man of the highest clerical capacity, as his briefs and written pleadings now on file in the clerk's office will attest.

EARLY COURT RECORDS.

Two civil cases transferred from Parke county were the first of their kind to engage the attention of the court. They were entitled John Hamilton vs. John Collett and John Hamilton vs. William Blair et al, and are suits for damages for the retention of a drove of hogs. The plaintiff was represented by Blake and Farrington and the defendant by Charles Dewey. The record shows that the case of Hamilton vs. Blair was tried on June 3,

1823, and that the plaintiff was awarded judgment. The following constituted the jury: Abraham Lewis, Noble J. Meyers, David Hurst, John Rawley, Benjamin Bell, Richard Moore, David McCoy, Elisha Mullinix, Isaac Matkins, William Craig and Israel Linder. The name of the twelfth juror is not legible.

Before court was adjourned for the term the following allowances were made: James Athey, twelve dollars for the use of his house twelve days for court purposes; Robert Cunningham, two dollars for room for grand jury two days; Cunningham was also allowed two dollars for two days' service as bailiff, and Justin Goodrich, one dollar for a like service. On the last day, June 3, 1823, it was ordered that "Court adjourn until court in course to meet at the house of Isaiah Wright at the next term."

For a brief period and until the spring of 1825 the record is alike scant and quite incomplete, but from the pleadings written by the attorneys and the returns of the court officers which are still on file we learn that the business of the courts was gradually increasing in volume and importance. Between September, 1823, and the summer of 1824 the meetings of the court were held as directed in the residence of Isaiah Wright, whose log cabin was not far distant and in the neighborhood of the Forks of Eel. The venire of petit jurors for the fall or September term, 1823, shows the following to have been summoned: Abraham Coleman, Abraham Lewis, Noble J. Myers, Israel Linder, David Hurst, George Legg, Abraham Leatherman, Frederick Leatherman, John Oatman, John Reed, Robert McCain, John Rawley, Joseph Patterson, William Craig, Reuben Clearwaters, William McCray, Elisha Mullinix, John Miller, Amos Robertson, Benjamin Bell, Isaac Matkins, Richard Moore, David McCoy and Isaac Legg. Those selected for grand jury service at the same time were: Thomas Higgins, Aaron Harlan, Samuel Arthur, Elijah Crawford, Robert Cunningham, James Kelso, Charles Hedrick, John Colton, Luke Freeland, David Higgins, Samuel Chadd, Ezekiel Hart, John Duncan, Elisha Hyatt, Jacob Clark, Garrett Gibson, Jonathan Humphreys, Isaac Bell, Jubal Deweese, Joseph Thornburgh and Mathew Cole.

Meanwhile, the county seat question having been settled, the judicial machinery of the new county was moved to Greencastle. The court house not yet having been built, the sessions of court were held, beginning in the fall of 1824, at the house of Jubal Deweese, a log cabin on the west side of the public square, where Blake's opera house now stands. In May, 1826, as appears from certain records in the clerk's office, court was held also in the home of Joseph Orr; however, it is supposed a court house was built, for, as appears by the record, court was no longer held in private buildings.

The character and volume of litigation at this period shows that the people were somewhat reluctant to call on the courts for a settlement of their disputes. There were but few suits on notes, less for enforcement or violation of contracts and never a personal injury or damage suit. Criminal actions were equally few and unimportant. One proceeding of frequent occurrence in the records is the application for a writ *ad quod damnum*. A man desiring to erect a dam across the stream for a mill would apply to the court for the privilege, whereupon the latter would direct the sheriff to summon "twelve fit persons in the bailiwick" whose duty it was to "examine the lands proposed for the erection of said dam and mills, likewise the lands above and below the same, the property of other persons which might overflow by the erection of the dam to the height required and to say what damage it will be to the several properties, and whether the mansion house of any such proprietor or proprietors or the curtilages, orchards, yards or gardens of any such proprietors will be injured or overflowed; also to inquire whether and in what degree fish of passage or ordinary navigation will be obstructed, whether and by what means such obstructions may be prevented and whether in their opinion the health of the neighbors will be annoyed by the stagnation of the water." Usually the twelve men chosen decided in the applicant's favor and the dam was promptly built.

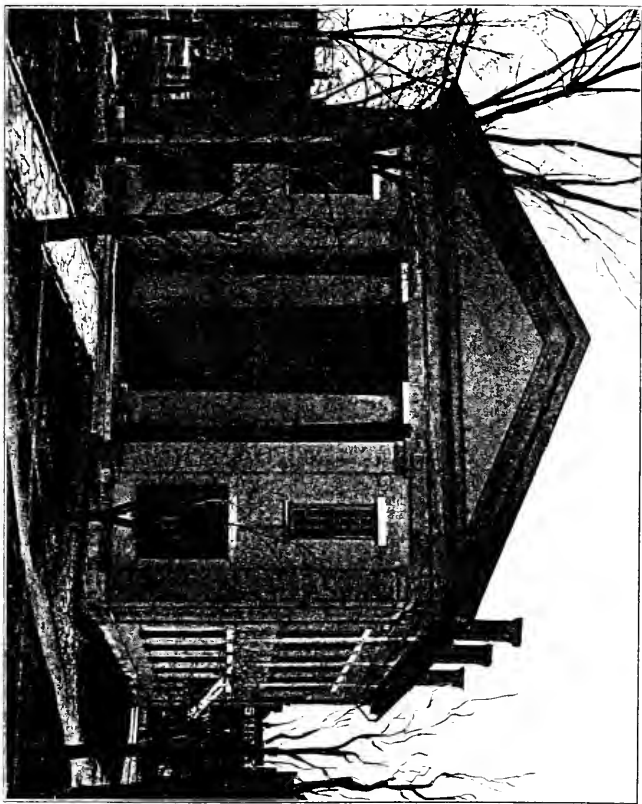
Of the civil actions, as often happens in a new community, many were slander suits. One of the earliest was William M. Blair vs. John Hamilton, filed in Parke county, September 17, 1822, and transferred to the Putnam circuit court for trial. In this instance the defendant is said to have charged plaintiff with stealing hogs. Another filed June 3, 1823, entitled Benjamin Johnson vs. John Huffman, charges that defendant "in the presence of divers good citizens of this state and in conversation with same, in a loud voice spoke, uttered and published these false, scandalous and malicious words concerning the plaintiff: 'He stole indigo and dyed his socks with it and I can prove it.'" A majority of the criminal actions were offenses of the grade of affray and assault and battery, and later we find in the records prosecutions now and then for selling liquor unlawfully. The first indictment was returned September 9, 1822, and charged that Nathan Parker, late of Tipton township, in the county of Putnam, on "the first day of August in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty-two, with force and arms at Longwaystown in the county of Wabash and in that part of said county of Wabash under the jurisdiction of the county of Putnam, one bay mare of the value of thirty dollars did feloniously steal, take and carry away, etc."

The complete records, which are missing after the close of the June term,

1823, are resumed again in 1825. They show that the circuit court convened in Greencastle May 5, 1825, with John R. Porter as presiding and John Smith and John Sigler as associate judges. John Law was the new prosecuting attorney and Robert Glidewell was admitted to the bar. Among the proceedings at this term was the indictment of Polly Henry for perjury—being the first criminal charge against a woman—and Silas G. Weeks for retailing liquor in violation of the law. At the October term of that year the same court officers were present. The first petition by an administrator to sell the lands of a decedent was filed at this term, and related to the sale of the lands of Thomas James, the father of the late Stanfield P. James. The elder James was murdered near Cloverdale by an insane man named Robinson who slipped behind him and shot him while he was engaged in chopping wood. Robinson soon after committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. This was the first murder in the county. At this term James Whitcomb, afterward Governor of the state, appeared as attorney for the plaintiff in the suit of Storm vs. Gibson.

The May term, 1826, was held at the house of Gen. Joseph Orr in Greencastle, with the same judges and court officers present. One of the proceedings is the report of the grand jury with reference to the jail. The body holds "that the jail of the county is insufficient, that it needs a lock to each door and that the steps of the same need fastening to the wall." The report is signed by "Joseph Jackson, Foreman." That our forefathers also had a pure food law is shown by a proceeding in court at this term, wherein Noah H. Drewry was tried for selling unwholesome provisions. This term of court is also noteworthy in that it contains the record of the first divorce suit, Charity Mullinix vs. Elisha Mullinix. At the following term in October, Henry Secrest, destined to be one of the greatest lawyers in this part of Indiana, was admitted to the bar. At the May term in 1827 Joseph F. Farley was admitted to the bar. Arthur Mahorney was the first man tried for gambling and Lewis H. Sands and Henry Secrest for sending and accepting a challenge to fight a duel. Of the latter charge Sands and Secrest were acquitted, but were convicted on the charge of carrying concealed weapons. At the October term, 1827, John M. Purcell was tried and convicted on the charge of vagrancy. He was fined and hired out for a month, the proceeds of his labor being applied towards the payment of the fine and his support. In 1828 Sigler and Smith gave way as associate judges to David Deweese and William Elrod. William McIntosh was still sheriff and Arthur McCaughey clerk and John Law prosecuting attorney. The record of the May term, 1830, shows that John Law had meanwhile been promoted to presiding

OLD COURT HOUSE



judge of the "seventh judicial circuit." The following order appears in the record of this term: "Ordered by the court, that the following space of land be and the same is hereby laid off and designated by the following metes and bounds, around the county jail, as and to be called and termed Prison Bounds for said county, to wit; Beginning at the northwest corner of the town of Greencastle in said county, thence south to Poplar street, in said town, thence east to Water street, thence north to the northern boundary of said town to Liberty street, thence west to the place of beginning; such bounds to include the space covered by the several roads or streets as bounding such space as aforesaid." The October, 1831, term was presided over by George W. Johnston, Judge John Law having meanwhile resigned.

At the April term, 1832, Amory Kinney became presiding judge and so continued till the fall of 1836. Shortly before this, Associate Judge Deweese gave way to James Rankin. In May, 1837, Elisha M. Huntington appeared with the commission of presiding judge and served as such until the May term, 1841. He was followed by William P. Bryant, who for the ensuing three years occupied the bench, the last year having as his associates George Percy and Moses T. Bridges. In 1844 Judge Law returned to the bench and served till November, 1849, Robert N. Allen having in the meantime succeeded George Percy as associate judge. Judge Law having resigned, was succeeded for a brief time by Samuel B. Gookins, whose associates were Robert N. Allen and William G. Duckworth. In 1851 Delana R. Eckels came upon the bench, being commissioned by the Legislature for a period of seven years. Allen and Duckworth were still associate judges.

Judge Eckels, who easily advanced to the front rank of his profession in Indiana, emigrated from Kentucky and was admitted to the bar of Putnam county in April, 1833. In October following John C. Childs, another Kentuckian, was admitted to practice and in March, 1835, Edward W. McGaughey, the son of Arthur McGaughey, the clerk of the county, was likewise added to the roll of attorneys practicing in Putnam county.

The office of associate judge having been abolished James Hughes was made circuit judge for a period of six years, but having resigned before the expiration of his term, James M. Hanna and Ambrose B. Carleton in succession were appointed to fill the vacancy. In March, 1857, Judge Hanna, having been regularly elected in the preceding fall, resumed his place on the bench, but ere long he again resigned, whereupon Solomon Claypool was chosen to fill out the unexpired term. In April, 1865, Judge Eckels returned to the bench and served until October, 1870, being succeeded by William M. Franklin, who filled out the remainder of Judge Eckels' term. In 1872 Solon

Turman was elected and continued to serve until his death in 1882. Since Judge Turman's death the judges of the thirteenth circuit, which includes Clay and Putnam counties, in the order named have been Silas D. Coffey, Samuel M. McGregor, Presley O. Coliver and John M. Rawley, the present incumbent.

When the county was first organized the probate business was transacted by the associate judges, but after 1828 a judge was appointed to take charge of all probate matters. The first one to officiate in that capacity was Joseph F. Farley, who, as appears from the record, served till the close of the year 1830. Judge Farley was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, April 15, 1791, and early in life joined an expedition against the Indians who had committed the Pigeon Roost massacre in this state. Later he was a soldier in the war of 1812, serving in Richard M. Johnson's regiment in the battle of the Thames. An incident occurred after the latter engagement which in later years the Judge was fond of narrating. After the death of Tecumseh many of the white soldiers gathered about the body to secure some souvenir of the dead chieftain. One of the former called Farley aside and exhibited a piece of skin which he had stripped from Tecumseh's back and which he coolly proposed to take home with him and use for a razor strop. The revelation not only shocked but aroused Farley. He denounced it instantly as a wanton, inhuman and barbaric desecration. "It is unworthy a brave soldier and especially a Kentuckian," he exclaimed angrily, "and if my comrades are so lost to all sense of decency and humanity as to mutilate the dead body of a fallen enemy, even though I have no authority to prevent it, I shall not look upon their hideous work." He was as good as his word and, deaf to all arguments, nothing could induce him to look upon the body of the dead Indian. When the office of county auditor was created Judge Farley was the first incumbent of the same, serving till November, 1855. In 1832 he was associated with John C. Childs in the editorship of *The Hoosier*, the first newspaper ever published in the county. He died in Greencastle August 6, 1868. Judge Farley's successors in charge of the probate court were John Cowgill, George F. Waterman, Reese Hardesty and William Lee, in the order named. The last probate judge in the county was Robert Glidewell, who filled the position from May, 1846, until 1851, when the probate court, so-called, was abolished or superseded by the court of common pleas after the adoption of the new constitution. From the latter date until 1873, when the court of common pleas was also abolished by the Legislature, the following persons in the order named presided over that court: John Cowgill, Frederick T. Brown, William M. Franklin and Harrison Burns.

LAWYERS OF PUTNAM COUNTY BAR.

Some of the greatest lawyers in the state have at one time or another appeared in our courts and our local bar has always been held in the highest regard for its ability, skill and devotion to professional ethics. Thus far the records fail to show a single case of disbarment or the evidence of the betrayal of a trust. The following attorneys have, at various times, been practitioners in our courts: John Law, Hugh L. Livingston, Thomas F. G. Adams, Craven P. Hester, Cephas D. Morris, Moses Cox, Robert Glidewell, Joseph F. Farley, Henry Secrest, Delana R. Eckels, Tobed E. Beard, Henry C. Brown, Samuel Judah, James Farrington, Thomas H. Blake, Reuben C. Gregory, Richard W. Thompson, Amory Kinney, John P. Usher, Edward W. McGaughey, Addison L. Roach, James M. Gregg, Christian C. Nave, David McDonald, Jonathan D. Harvey, Tilghman A. Howard, Joseph A. Wright, George L. Waterman, Joseph E. McDonald, John Cowgill, Cromwell W. Barbour, Samuel B. Gookins, Oliver H. P. Ash, Thomas H. Nelson, Daniel W. Voorhees, Harvey D. Scott, Solomon Claypool, William A. McKenzie, Caleb B. Smith, Oliver H. Smith, James Whitcomb, John A. Matson, Russell L. Hathaway, Delana E. Williamson, James M. Hanna, William K. Edwards, John P. Baird, Isaac N. Pierce, Chilton A. Darnall, Columbus D. Seller, Henry W. Daniels, John C. Turk, John Hanna, Addison Daggy, Reuben S. Ragan, Dillard C. Donnohue, Justice S. Bachelder, James A. Crawley, William H. Nye, Robert M. Crane, Milton A. Osborn, John S. Jennings, Marshall A. Moore, James J. Smiley, Frederick T. Brown, Willis G. Neff, John Starr, Henry H. Mathias, James S. Nutt, Jonathan Birch, Weller B. Smith, Gustavus H. Voss, William A. Brown, Courtland C. Matson, Joseph S. McClary, Henry Martin, Lucius P. Chapin, John R. Miller, Thomas Hanna, Granville C. Moore, Thomas Brannan, Tarvin C. Grooms, William S. Eckels, George A. Knight, Silas D. Coffey, William W. Carter, Samuel McGregor, John M. Rawley, William R. Guthrie, Charles E. Matson, Allen T. Rose, George D. Peters, Curtis Compton, John R. Gordon, Silas A. Hays, Thomas T. Moore, John P. Allee, Benjamin F. Corwin, John D. Reed, Henry C. Lewis, John H. James, James T. Denny, Charles T. Peck, R. P. Carpenter, Francis M. Lyon, William H. H. Cullen, Jackson Boyd, Theodore Crawley, James F. O'Brien, James P. Hughes, Alonzo F. Jacobs, William M. Sutherlin, C. C. Gillen, Arthur Stevenson, George Blake, George M. Wilson, Charles McGaughey and Andrew E. Durham.

COUNTY CLERKS.

The first clerk of Putnam county was Arthur McGaughy, whose term of service extended from the time of the organization of the county in 1822 until April, 1843. His successors were William S. Townsend, who served till 1850; Jacob McGinnis, till 1859; Melvin McKee, 1867; Henry C. Priest, 1872; Milford B. Rudisill, 1874; Moses D. Bridges, 1882; John W. Lee, 1890; Daniel T. Darnall, 1898; and John W. Houck, 1902. The present incumbent of the office is James L. Hamilton, who was elected in 1902.

COUNTY AUDITORS.

Until 1851 the duties of clerk and auditor were performed by one person, but after that the offices were separated. The first auditor was Joseph F. Farley, whose term expired in 1855. He was followed by Samuel Woodruff, who served till 1863; Elijah T. Keightley, till 1866; Henry W. Daniels, 1867; William S. Mulholn, 1875; Harrison M. Randel, 1879; James Edwards, 1883; McCamey Hartley, 1887; James L. Randel, 1891; George M. Black, 1895; William L. Denman, 1899; Peter F. Stoner, 1903; and Clement C. Hurst, 1907; Daniel V. Moffett, the present incumbent, was elected in 1906.

SHERIFFS.

The first sheriff was William W. McIntosh, who, after a long period of service, was succeeded by George Secrest. Fielding Priest came next and served till 1836; David Rudisill till 1840; Edward R. Kercheval, 1844; Archibald Johnson, 1848; Joseph Collier, 1852; Joseph Siddons, 1854; Anderson Johnson, 1856; William L. Farrow, 1858; John R. Mahan, 1860; William S. Collier, 1862; John McKee, 1864; Green Burrow, 1866; John S. Applegate, 1867; Levi Woodrum, 1868; George W. Sherrill, 1872; James Stone, 1876; Moses T. Lewman, 1880; James Brandon, 1884; Leander L. Lewis, 1888; William B. Vestal, 1892; Francis M. Glidewell, 1896; Richard Buntin, 1900; John F. Cooper, 1904; David Maze, 1908; Frank M. Stroube, the present incumbent, was elected in 1908.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

James Talbott was the first county treasurer, having been elected to that office by the county commissioners in 1828; James McAchran, Isaac Mahan,

Samuel Woodruff and Edward R. Kercheval appear to have filled the office until 1855, when Isaac Wright was elected; Wright served till 1857, being succeeded by John Gilmore, who served till 1861; Samuel E. Parks, till 1863; James G. Edwards, 1865; William E. D. Barnett, 1867; Joseph B. Sellers, 1869; John Gilmore, 1871; Harrison M. Randel, 1875; Richard S. Farrow, 1879; Henry Hillis, 1881; William R. Grogan, 1885; Ephraim Tucker, 1889; Willard Bowen, 1893; George W. Hughes, 1897; James Browning, 1901; John Edwards, 1905; and Edward McG. Walls, 1909. The present treasurer is Jasper Miller.

RECORDERS.

Originally the clerk performed the duties of the recorder of deeds also, but in 1836 a recorder was chosen in the person of William E. Talbott, who served as such till 1842, when David Rudisill took the office and filled it till 1850. William Lee succeeded him, serving till 1855; next William H. Shields, till 1859; Clinton Walls, 1867; John Crane, 1875; George Owens, 1879; Daniel Mahoney, 1887; Daniel Hurst, 1895; Benjamin Harris, 1903; Henry Blue, 1907; Lawrence Athey, the present incumbent, was elected to succeed Mr. Blue.

SURVEYORS.

The following persons have performed the duties of surveyor: Joseph S. Patterson and Robert Glidewell from the date of the organization of the county till 1832; William H. Shields, till 1841; Samuel H. Catherwood, 1843; William H. Shields, 1854; John McClaskey, 1856; Lewis H. Rudisill, 1858; John McClaskey, 1860; Lewis H. Rudisill, 1862; Harrison M. Randel, 1870; Philip Rudisill, 1872; Joseph Frakes, 1874; William H. Hedges, 1876; George Hendricks, 1880; Ransom H. Walls, 1886; James F. O'Brien, 1898; Arthur Plummer, 1903. Since the latter date Aleck Lane has been chosen to fill the office.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Another court of quite as much if not greater importance than either the circuit or probate courts was the commissioners' court. From the record of its proceedings we learn much of the earlier history of the county. Unfortunately for us, however, as explained in a former chapter, the record

from the organization of the county in 1822 until 1828 has been lost or destroyed so that we must accept as true some things during the period named which can not be verified by the highest grade of proof known to the law, viz.: a written record made at the time the action or transaction took place. Beginning with 1828, however, the record is complete and as no better idea of the nature and extent of the county's development can elsewhere be obtained the liberty will be taken to reproduce here, although without attempting to conform to any particular order or arrangement, such items as will tend to afford us the required light. In May, 1828, the business of the county was intrusted to what was called the board of county justices. It consisted at that time of sixteen justices of the peace as follows: John Hubbard, who was the president; George McIntosh, Eli Brackney, William Elrod, Alexander Galbreath, John Denny, John Swift, Arthur Mahorney, Peter Gilstrop, Thomas Heady, Benjamin Wright, William McCarty, John Reel, Joshua Gillet, David Lindley and David Swank. Their first act after convening May 5, 1828, was to elect a county treasurer. But one ballot was taken, resulting in the election of James Talbott, who received eleven votes as against five cast for Isaac Ash. Pleasant S. Wilson was appointed keeper of the public pound, at fifty cents per day, and the clerk was authorized to issue license to David Rudisill and Philip Carpenter to "retail spiritous liquors and vend foreign merchandise" for twelve months. One item in the record for this term will serve to indicate not only the style of architecture then in vogue but the county commissioners' idea of art as follows: "Ordered that the plan of the painting of the first and third story of the cupola of the court house be changed from red to white." The board also fixed the rate of taxation for county purposes, the same to be: "Twenty-five cents on each poll; horses, twenty-five cents; oxen, twelve and one-half cents; gold watches, one dollar; silver watches, twenty-five cents; brass clocks, one dollar; town lots, fifty cents on each one hundred dollars; pinchbeck watches, twenty-five cents." At the January term in 1829 it was "ordered that John F. Seller be allowed the sum of four dollars for dieting (?) prisoners, etc."

THE FIRST COURT HOUSE.

We have already seen that as late as 1826 the circuit court met at the house of Joseph Orr on the north side of the public square. After that, there being no further mention in the records of the court having met at a private house, it is presumed that the county had, meanwhile, erected some sort of a court house; but what style of building it was, how large, what it cost or

when completed cannot now be determined for the reason, already mentioned, that the records of the county commissioners' court prior to 1828 are not on file.

At the September, 1828, term of the commissioners' court we find an order that "the agent of the county be and he is authorized to pay over as fast as he can collect, the money that may become due to Amos Robertson on the last payment on the court house contract," and at the May term, 1829, a committee consisting of John Reel, Eli Brackney, Alexander Galbreath, Isaac Mahan and John Denny make the following report: "We, the undersigned, being your committee appointed to examine the situation of the court house, have proceeded to examine the same and beg leave to report that we find the same in an unfinished situation." The committee was further directed to meet in Greencastle on the "first Saturday in June next to settle with Amos Robertson; to estimate the amount of money that may probably be expended on the court house during the present year; to engage workmen on the best terms to finish the house and to make any necessary arrangement in relation to the partial or total continuance of the work." Meanwhile it would seem as if Robertson had failed to complete the building or in some other way had defaulted in his contract for, in July, 1829, the record shows that the commissioners entered into a contract with Arthur McGaughey who for six hundred ninety-nine dollars and ninety-three cents had agreed to finish the court house by September, 1830. Of this sum, one hundred fifty dollars was advanced to McGaughey before the close of the July term. Among other orders issued by the board at this session was one appointing Isaac Mahan "agent for the management of the Publick Spring," with authority to contract with Charles Secrest for clearing off the timber from the lot and sowing it in blue grass and "when the same is done said Charles shall be freed from any right of action that may heretofore have accrued to the county by any trespass heretofore by him said Charles done on said lot."

Meanwhile, the court house committee at the September term, 1829, appear and report the court house "complete with the exception of one Venetian blind in the northwest corner of said house—upper window," and at the January term in the next year it is "ordered that Amos Robertson be allowed three hundred fifty-four dollars and forty-four cents so soon as the board finds the treasury able to discharge the same." Although the county now had a court house, yet it soon became too small and inadequate for the growing business of the new community. Within two years it was found necessary to erect a separate building for the use of the clerk and recorder.

At the May term, 1833, the records show an order directing that "the clerk's office be built ten feet west of Indiana street and ten feet north of Washington street fronting west." At the November term in the same year it was ordered that "the clerk's office be removed to the south end of the building erected for that purpose and that the recorder's office be removed to the north end of the same building forthwith, that the work on the inside thereof be received by the board and that Isaac Mahan be allowed one hundred dollars for work done in erecting said offices." Prior to this the clerk's office was in private quarters, for we find an order directing a payment to John Hammond of "twelve dollars and sixty-six and two-third cents for house rent for clerk's office." That even after the erection of the new building for the clerk's office there was more or less friction is shown by an order made at the November, 1835, term of the commissioners' court, directing "that the two rooms heretofore built for the use of the clerk and recorder of this county be from this time forward considered as a clerk's office only and that the clerk fix the same to suit himself at his own expense." A year following this entry appears in the record: "The order heretofore issued allowing the clerk the use of the recorder's office is hereby rescinded and the recorder is informed thereof and directed to remove the books and papers of his office to said room."

Meanwhile the entries in the record at this period relating to the matter of a court house are more or less confusing—so much so, in fact, that it is difficult to determine whether they relate to a court house built before 1828 and left unfinished or to a new building then under construction. For instance at the November term, 1833, it was "ordered that Thomas Gibbs be allowed thirty-five dollars for work done plastering the court house." At the March term, 1834, it was further ordered that John Cowgill be appointed to take charge of the court house and see that it sustains no damage from any quarter whatever and that for the purpose aforesaid he is authorized and required to take the keys of said house and to incur any small expense in securing the windows and doors." Again at the September term in the same year it is recorded that "the committee after examining the plastering of the court house do think the plastering strong and that it ought to be and by the full board is received and that Thomas Gibbs be allowed a further payment of sixty-five dollars on his contract." At the November term, also, in the same year Isaac Mahan, Peter W. Applegate and Pleasant S. Wilson were appointed a "committee to contract with competent persons to repair the court house, that is to say, the window blinds, window glass and window bolts so as to secure the windows inside from being opened outside and the doors also, together with the repairs of the chimneys."

ERECTION OF A JAIL.

In November, 1836, Isaac Mahan, Wesley White and Hudson Brackney were directed to superintend the "building and erecting of a new jail with power to act in their sound discretion." In May, 1840, the "committee on erection of new jail for Putnam county" report that they have contracted for the erection of a building thirty-six by twenty-seven feet square, of brick and two stories high, the "debtor's room to be furnished strong and plain, with fire-place and substantial oaken door. The criminal room to be built inside the brick wall, with oak timber nine inches square. One iron door and one oak door, one and one-half inches thick—flooring throughout of oak." Samuel Taylor and James M. Grooms were appointed superintendents. The record does not indicate precisely when the new jail was completed, but at a session of the commissioners' court in December, 1841, it was reported that the edifice was insecure, whereupon it was "ordered that the inside be lined with two-inch oak plank and that iron bars be placed around doors and windows of the thickness of one-half inch and in width four inches. The planks spiked with wrought-iron spikes five inches long—the bars around the doors and windows to be counter-sunk to the heads of the spikes." John S. Jennings was appointed superintendent and an order was made to sell the old jail, the proceeds to be applied to fence around jail lot. A large jail was unnecessary, for on examining the records of the twenty-eight criminal causes tried in the spring of 1842, we learn that fourteen of them were for unlawful sale of liquor, six for horse racing, four for assault and battery, one for carrying concealed weapons and three for gaming.

For several years after the organization of the county there was no central place to which the indigent poor or those who were charges on the public could be taken, but in January, 1836, the commissioners decided to provide an asylum for such cases and to that end purchased of Henry Batterton a farm in Marion township, which is still owned by Putnam county. In March James McAchren, John Duckworth, John Collings and Anderson B. Mathews were appointed a committee to superintend the construction of necessary buildings thereon. The record further states that Daniel Chadd was appointed visitor to the poor farm and that his duties were to make suggestions from time to time to the county board regarding the management thereof. William Patrick was engaged as superintendent at thirteen dollars per month and Dr. William E. Talbott as physician.

A NEW COURT HOUSE NEEDED.

As the population and business of the county continued to grow the public buildings soon became more or less inadequate. At the March term, 1844, of the county commissioners' court a motion carried appointing a committee consisting of one justice of the peace from each township to inquire into the probable expense of erecting new offices for the clerk, auditor and recorder, to be made fire-proof of adequate size, etc. The committee consisted of the following: L. B. Harris, Washington township; J. L. Merrill, Warren; D. Scott, Jefferson; A. Van Dyke, Marion; John Miller, Greencastle; Levi Mann, Madison; Caleb C. Osborn, Clinton; Dillard C. Donnohue, Monroe; A. B. Mathews, Floyd; William M. Saunders, Jackson; Thomas Miller, Franklin, and John Leaton, Russell. This committee at the June meeting reported that the existing clerk's and recorder's office were reasonably "fire-proof and that further expense upon said office would be improper." The matter of new or improved facilities for storing and caring for the public records—in other words the project of a new court house—was thus laid aside for the time. But it did not slumber long, for in 1846 at the March term of the commissioners' court, Delana R. Eckels moved the adoption of the following resolution: "Resolved, That it is the duty of this board to take some preparatory steps toward the erection of a sufficient court house for the transaction of public business, and the convenience of the people of Putnam county." A spirited and somewhat acrimonious argument followed, but on the call of the ayes and noes the new court house partisans were successful by a majority of seven as follows: Ayes—James Athey, Lloyd B. Harris, Thomas Shipman, Thomas Morris, William McKinley, John S. Jennings, William W. Berry, John Miller, Samuel Adams, Caleb B. Osborn, James Johnson, Joseph Albin, Stacy R. Youngman, Dillard C. Donnohue, James L. Boyd, James B. Wilson and John Leaton, seventeen. Noes—John M. Purcell, Curran E. Swift, David Barnes, Isaac Hurst, Quinton Van Dyke, Robert Case, William Perkins, William Sanders, Thomas Miller and Sylvester W. Perry, ten. The board thereupon appointed John K. Dawson, John Reel, Francis Dunlavy, William Arnold and Norval F. Kennedy a committee to prepare plans and receive bids for the material and for the construction of a court house. The record further shows that at the September term, 1846, on motion of John S. Jennings, it was ordered that the new court house to be built should be sixty-five feet long and fifty feet wide and that the cost should not exceed eight thousand dollars. It was further ordered that Elisha Braman be authorized

to prepare a draft or plans of the new structure, the same to be deposited with the auditor, who should give public notice that bids for the erection of the building would be received on the second day of the December term. Braman's plans were accepted and the board thanked him and made him a small allowance. When the bids were opened on December 9th it was found that Elisha Adamson was the lowest bidder, his figures being eight thousand five hundred dollars. He was duly awarded the contract, with George K. Steele and John Sunderland as his sureties. The old court house was at the same time sold for one hundred fifty-one dollars to William S. Collier, who was required to remove it before the following June. Isaac Mahan was appointed superintendent of construction. During the erection of the new building it was "ordered that the several courts be held in the county seminary and the county clerk establish his office in some suitable room on the public square." The construction of the new building was, therefore, begun about July, 1847. At the December term of the commissioners' court, contractor Elisha Adamson presented the following report of his operations up to that time:

"175½ perch stone at \$2.00.....	\$ 351.00
"Digging	9.54
"118,800 Brick at \$6.50.....	772.20
"132 feet Collums at \$2.00.....	264.00
"Collum Caps	50.00
"Original Brick and stone work finished.....	3,300.00
"Amount of carpenter work done.....	3,500.00
	<hr/>
	\$8,246.74
"Orders issued to E. Adamson.....	1,920.00
	<hr/>
	\$6,326.74
	"E. Adamson.
"Greencastle, Dec. 6."	

At the March, 1848, term of court it was ordered that contractor Adamson be directed to omit the vaults marked in the draft under the stairways in the court house, he having agreed to deduct from the amount of his original contract the sum of twenty-four dollars in consideration thereof. The board also agreed to receive "the brick pilaster caps when well plastered with water lime cement instead of the wooden caps ordered in the original specifications." At the June term, 1848, it was ordered by the board that Elisha Adamson be

instructed to varnish the judge's seat in the new court house, provided it costs no more than the painting would cost if done according to contract." Also that Isaac Mahan, Samuel Emerson and Abraham Moore be "authorized to superintend the completion of court room, to procure three dozen round arm-chairs for court room, three dozen painted split-bottom chairs for grand and petit jury rooms and procure a carpet." September 4, 1848, the board met in the county seminary building. "Elisha Adamson receipted for two thousand six hundred sixty-four dollars and ninety-two cents in full for balance due on court house contract, and announced that the court house was complete and officers authorized to move in as soon as practicable." Isaac Mahan and Joseph Collier appointed a "committee to grade the court house yard, furnish suitable stoves and pipes and have rock fixed under conductors to carry off water, also to sell old clerk's and recorder's office for the best possible price." December 5, 1848, "ordered that sheriff have authority to rent for an office one of the jury rooms below in the court house to William A. McKenzie." On March 6, 1849, "ordered that common council of Green-castle and their officers may use middle room on west side of the court house below the stairs, when unoccupied by court or juries, for fifty cents per month." June 5, 1850, John Cowgill, James Jones, Clinton Walls, William Albin, Samuel M. Dyer, James Sill and John S. Jennings appointed trustees of county library. Clinton Walls as agent to collect scattered volumes and replace in library. The library to be for the present in middle room, west side down stairs, of court house." September 4, 1850, "ordered that middle room down stairs on west side of court house be rented to Chilton A. Darnall for law office at one dollar and twenty-five cents per month, and northwest corner room below to Delana R. Eckels at the same rental."

The court house was now complete and no longer the occasion for the fruitless and irritating controversy which its construction awakened. A plain but classic structure, with massive columns at either end, it stood for years, like some mute sentinel, o'ertopping every other building within its view. Larger and more capacious than necessary, its builders nevertheless looked beyond their needs and builded for the future. And lo, the future was not far away, for within fifty years it was found to be greatly inadequate and unsuited to the new century's requirements. To dwell on the development of the beautiful and artistic structure which now graces our public square would be an unnecessary repetition, for every school boy knows its history and almost every one, "citizen and sojourner" alike, saw it but a few days ago rise majestically from a heap of earth and sand and shapeless rock to a graceful and prepossessing combination of steel and glass and sculptured stone.

THE PRESENT COURT HOUSE.

The first step towards its construction was an act of the Legislature of 1901, introduced by our representative, Hon. John H. James, which authorized a special election in the county on the proposition of a court house building at a cost of not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The election was held in 1903 and by a very significant and substantial majority the voters favored the court house. A board of construction, consisting of the three county commissioners, T. D. Brookshire, V. B. McCammack and Samuel H. Judy, and three other well-known citizens, George W. Hanna, James McD. Hays and James L. Randel, was organized and to their vigilance, firmness, honesty and good sense do we owe much of the success of this great enterprise. After examining many plans, they accepted those prepared by J. W. Gaddis, an architect living in Vincennes. On July 29, 1903, a contract to erect the building was made with Caldwell & Drake, of Columbus, Indiana, and as soon thereafter as the old building, which was sold to Andrew Black and James B. Nelson for twenty-seven dollars, could be removed the new one was begun. The corner stone was laid October 29, 1903, and the building completed and dedicated July 4, 1905. A bronze memorial tablet on the wall of the rotunda fixes the cost of the building at \$144,977.13; heating plant and sewer, \$17,385.69; furnishings, \$13,366.60, or a total of \$175,729.68.

CHAPTER IV.

EARLY SETTLERS AND INCIDENTS.

As late as 1836 the county clerk, by order of the commissioners, was issuing certificates for two dollars to any one who might kill a wolf over six months old "and half that sum for wolves under six months;" all of which goes to prove that the transition from the blazed trail and greased paper window to the railroad and the daily paper is after all a slow and labored evolution.

The early settlers of Putnam county were as healthy, vigorous and as susceptible to social and moral improvements as any other community of like environment. Comprised mainly of the more progressive and adventurous spirits from Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina and other older states, they were easily inured to the privations and lack of comfort which life in a new country invariably necessitates. "The moral character of these early settlers," says one writer, "was generally of a high order. They were honest in their dealings, industrious by habit and charitable toward their neighbors. That they were deeply imbued with the principles of the Christian religion may be inferred from their very early establishment of various church organizations. On the contrary, that they were subject to some of the vices incident to the time in which they lived need not be concealed. But, they possessed within themselves the elements of their own correction."

No better history can be written, nothing more vividly reproduced than the recollections by our forefathers of their early days in the isolation and solitude of the wilderness; and from such sources are we made to realize how the pioneers lived; how, in spite of adverse conditions, they developed and how much we of this day and generation are indebted to them for the comforts we ourselves enjoy. As a faithful portrayal of primitive conditions in Putnam county, I take the liberty of quoting from a paper read before the Putnam County Historical Society on "Old Landmarks" by Albert Lockridge in May, 1895. "Almost every witness of the earliest days in Putnam county," said Mr. Lockridge, "has gone to his reward and yet, strange to relate, one of these who was here when the county was created and who helped to mould it into one of the political divisions of our great state is still living. I refer to Thomas Jackson, of Marion township. Born in Bourbon county,

Kentucky, May 28, 1798, he is still well preserved physically and mentally and an interesting specimen of the hardy and adventurous pioneer. The writer recently visited him and gleaned from his reminiscences many items of early history that ought not to be lost. Speaking of his arrival in Putnam county, he said it was an unbroken wilderness. One of his neighbors was Samuel Chadd and together they planted and cultivated a crop of corn, exchanging work. Mr. Jackson—or Uncle Tommy, as he is generally known—did the plowing and Chadd manipulated the hoe. The harness and plow were of the most primitive type, the former simply a shuck collar with linn tugs, and the plow of the usual mold-board variety. The linn bark,—that is, the inner bark of the linden tree,—from which tug, straps, strings and thongs were made, was first soaked in a neighboring 'branch' until it became soft and pliant, when it was doubled and twisted into various sizes according to the use for which it was intended. It was also used for bed cords, well-sweeps and plow lines. It is also safe to infer that four or five feet of the larger size was occasionally used judiciously and with apparent profit in disciplining an indolent or refractory plow-boy.

"Clearing the timber was a difficult and laborious operation. Water stood everywhere through the dark woods and the settlers had to wade in it up to their knees, sometimes, as they felled and carried the logs with hand-pikes to the huge heaps. Mr. Jackson related that after fifteen or twenty successive days of such laborious toil the pioneer, hardy though he was, would be well nigh fagged out. While in his youth in Kentucky Uncle Tommy managed to save a hundred dollars. Returning to that state for it, he had to give fifty of it to get what was called 'land-office money,'—that is, silver. He again set out for Indiana and with his uncle, James Lightall, entered one hundred sixty acres of land in what is a portion of the Terry farm in the eastern part of Putnam county. This was his first entry. Later he sold his interest for three hundred dollars and entered the land on which he now lives.

"At that time there were several Indian camps in the neighborhood, two on what is now the writer's farm in Marion township, and one on the Nicholas Coffman tract on the right bank of Big Walnut creek. Uncle Tommy frequently visited these camps, for the Indians were very friendly. He related that he was at a camp on one occasion when the Indians were preparing a feast by cooking a coon in a kettle. With an Indian's habitual contempt for cleanliness, they were cooking the animal with the customary 'trimmings'; that is with the hair, hide and claws. When this smoking mess was skillfully harpooned out of the kettle by a greasy squaw, Uncle Tommy was invited

to dine; but his appetite for dinner had vanished and with the usual protestation of thanks he felt impelled to decline the invitation. It was at this same camp on Big Walnut that he saw the grave of an Indian only recently buried. The mound was enclosed in a rude pen built of buckeye logs which the red men had cut into proper lengths with their tomahawks. This barrier of logs had been erected to keep wild animals from digging up the body.

"Church services in the early days of Putnam county were held principally at camp-meetings and occasionally in the primitive school houses, there being no meeting houses. At one time a very strong and noted preacher held protracted meeting in the school house. He awakened a deep interest among the settlers, which in some cases has left its imprint to this day. While in attendance at one of the meetings, Uncle Tommy saw a woman run up into the pulpit to receive what was called a 'holy kiss' from the preacher, a ceremony which, if in practice at this day, would speedily result in an overcrowded ministry.

"The early grist-mills were very clumsy affairs, being run by water and in some cases horse power. One of these mills stood on the banks of Deer creek a short distance south of where Mr. Carmel church was erected in later years. It was owned and operated by Samuel Hazlett. Sometimes the miller was so overcrowded with grists that he would have to place tallow dips in different parts of the mill so as to run at night. Stores, even of the usual country variety, had not yet found a place in the clearing, for on one occasion Uncle Tommy was forced to ride to Bloomington to buy a little coffee for his own use. He often accompanied James Woods, who was a noted hunter, in search of wild honey. On one of these expeditions he underwent an experience, common enough in that day, but one which forever dispels the readily accepted illusion that tight shoes and the misery thereof fell entirely upon a later generation. He had worn a pair of deer-skin moccasins, but they became so tight from continually wading through the water, which stood in pools everywhere, that when he returned home it was necessary to cut them off his feet with a knife.

"Moccasins in that day were frequently made with wooden soles. In the summer season they were very satisfactory, but when the snows of winter fell they were decidedly inconvenient. The snow would keep clogging up on the wooden soles, becoming thicker and thicker, and with each step the wearer rose in the air higher and higher until suddenly and without notice the moccasin would lose its burden and the owner drop down sideways or plunge headlong forward.

"The horses of the settlers—fences being almost unknown—were hobbled to keep them from getting over the logs and straying off into the wilderness. The hobbling was accomplished by tying the hind feet of the animal together. One day Uncle Tommy's horse strayed off into the forest and he and his neighbor, James Woods, set out in search of him. Before they had gone very far they came upon a bear cub sitting or lying on top of a stump. Woods at once turned about to hasten home for his rifle. Just then there was a terrific scratching in a hollow tree nearby and presently the head of the old bear appeared at the top. As soon as the old animal espied the woodmen she drew in her head and came tearing down. She reared up on her hind feet and waddled belligerently toward the men. With the quick sense of prompt action which life on the frontier seems to create, Woods jerked an axe out of the hands of Dick Miller, a man who had meanwhile joined the hunters, and speedily despatched the old bear and three of her cubs.

"On another occasion Uncle Tommy had gone over to Amos Robertson's house to get a bushel of salt. Robertson had made it his business to haul salt to the new settlement from the Ohio river. Nearing the forks of Eel, his horse shied at something ahead in the pathway, when suddenly a large animal ran across and disappeared into a thicket. Uncle Tommy took it to be a hog. Ned Rogers coming along, Uncle Tommy told him what he had seen. In a short time Rogers reappeared with his dogs and gun and ere long they came upon the animal lying behind a log. Rogers at once fired at him, but his aim was too high and the bear started to run. At this moment Dr. A. C. Stevenson, who was passing by, heard the noise and rode up. Learning what had occurred, the Doctor set out after the bear and presently caught up with him. The dogs were snapping and biting at the big animal, who would endure it for a time and then rear up on his hind feet and fall backwards in the hope that his weight would crush some of the irritating dogs. The battle continued thus with varying success until a man named Owens, who had joined the party, drew his rifle and despatched the bear."

THE SPIRIT OF THE PIONEERS.

Looking back, it is hard for us to believe that our forefathers could be induced to leave comfortable homes in Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina and elsewhere, knowing the privations that awaited them in the unexplored regions of central Indiana. But there is and always has been in the heart of man a restless desire to penetrate the new countries and no danger, no hardship, has ever been found formidable enough to deter the young.

hardy and venturesome emigrant who sets out for the land of promise. That same spirit prompted the early navigators to cross the seas and scale the mountains and it will incite future generations to further deeds of daring and conquest till every part of the habitable globe shall have been peopled.

"I left Tennessee with my wife and two children," relates an old Putnam county settler, "with all my worldly goods in a cart drawn by one horse. On the way my money gave out and I was forced to sell the cart and pack the goods on the horse, my wife riding with one child in her lap and the other behind her; I walked and led the horse. In this way I reached Indiana in 1821. I stopped for a time in Washington county to earn a little money before coming to Putnam county. At first I had a hard time of it, frequently walking several miles a day to work at fifty cents a day to procure corn for bread and seed. In a few years I was able to raise a crop and gradually acquire more land.

CLAIM CLUBS.

"There was a kind of freemasonry among the old settlers. They formed themselves into clubs, the workings of which were known only to themselves. They had their regular officers and their law was extreme against all intruders on their claims. Sometimes innocent persons were injured by these clubs, but they had their choice—to join the club and become acquainted with the way of working or give up their land. Here are some of the by-laws of these claim-clubs which existed in Putnam county and which many old pioneers will recognize:

"Whereas, self-protection and the peaceable possession of property are essential to the happiness and prosperity of the people, and whereas reckless claim-jumpers and invidious wolves in human form are prowling through the country for the purpose of robbing the settlers of their claims and of the means of support, therefore be it resolved.

"(1) That we pledge ourselves to protect every member of this club in his rights of claim as against the presumption of adverse parties, without fear of the world, the flesh or the devil.

"(2) That no person shall be allowed to pre-empt or to purchase from the government any claim of a member of this club without the unequivocal consent of the member.

"(3) That the filing of any intention to pre-empt in contravention of the right of any member hereof shall be regarded as an attempt to deprive one member of his rights under the eternal fitness of things and we pledge

ourselves one to another to meet the offenders on the home stretch, with logic of life or death.

“(4) That a committee of three be chosen whose duty shall be to hear and adjust any disputes, evasions or disagreements that may arise with members of this club or any case where claims of members are in dispute with outside adverse claimants of any character whatever.

“(5) That we pledge ourselves to sustain and uphold our committees in the performance of their several duties and to enforce their decisions and adjudications to the very letter with force and arms if necessary.

“(6) That a cordial invitation is hereby extended to every citizen of the county to sign these by-laws and assist in their faithful execution and enforcement.”

The enforced exclusion from the outside world did not sadden the hearts of the early settlers or imbue them with melancholy reflections. Their spirits never drooped. They were happy rather than hopeless, co-operating with each other in every undertaking. This harmony of purpose and unity of action drew them together in a bond so strong and unyielding that the very foundations of society are now built upon it. They realized that, as they sowed, posterity would reap.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

“Their long isolation from outside society,” writes one who was himself an early settler, “frequently not seeing any one outside of their own families for months, had caused a sort of bashfulness in the presence of strangers, which in some cases was never fully recovered from. But amongst themselves, the feeling of jovialty and sociability fairly boiled over and their many social meetings frequently became enthusiastic and genial in the highest degree.

“I remember once of visiting a family in Putnam county that had seven daughters. On visiting the same family some years later and seeing none of the girls, I inquired what had become of them. The father informed me that he had married them off on the ‘buckwheat straw principle.’ That is, when he wished the cattle to eat his straw, if he saw them anywhere about he would set the dogs on and drive them off. He said it wouldn’t be long before they would slip around and eat it all up. He had applied the same principle in marrying off his daughters. When a young man came to see them who was bright and he thought would make a good husband he would ‘go for’ him and tell him he couldn’t come to see his girls. It wouldn’t be long before they would get up a correspondence, meet in the neighborhood

and make a match. The father always reluctantly gave his consent. In this way the daughters were all married off and well settled in life."

Life on the frontier, however, had its redeeming features. The men were universally vigorous and gifted with fine constitutions. There were none of the diseases that now afflict us and which are due to our superheated houses, lack of ventilation and over-indulgence in rich food. Their amusements, though not so varied as the recreation we enjoy today, were none the less refreshing and appropriate. Their music was the hum of the spinning wheel and the loom and they were lulled to sleep by the hoot of the owl and the sighing of the wind through the forest.

"When newcomers arrived," relates an old settler, "they generally stopped with relations or former friends until they could select claims and build their own cabins. I remember one instance in which a cabin was occupied by four families at the same time and in addition was the stopping place for travelers and land-hunters. So it will be seen that the house was crowded to its utmost capacity. When bed time arrived the first family would take the back part of the cabin and so filling up by families until the limit was reached. The young men slept in the wagons outside. In the morning those nearest the door arose first and went outside to dress. Meals were served on the hind end of a wagon and consisted of corn bread, butter-milk, fat pork and occasionally hot coffee to take away the morning chill. On Sunday they had a change, bread made out of wheat, trod by horses on the ground, cleaned with a sheet and ground with the corn cracker by hand. This was the best the most particular could obtain and this only one day in seven. In giving this bill-of-fare I should have added meat, of which they had plenty. Deers could be seen daily trooping through the woods and wild turkeys without number. Bears were not uncommon.

"Doctors were rather scarce and as a general rule the people did their own doctoring, or some handy, accommodating person in the neighborhood who had learned from wider experience a little more of the common ailments of the human system, as also the most natural relief for them, stood always ready to give the benefit of their superior knowledge and timely advice without cost to all the afflicted ones who called for their aid.

"On account of the condition of the roads, traveling was done principally on horseback. The value of a family horse was estimated according to the number he could carry. When the family increased beyond the capacity of his back there were always some by that time who could walk.

"All the money that was brought to Putnam county to purchase land and stock was in currency and was paid out in large amounts. It was kept

by the farmers without fear of robbers. It is related by Arthur McGaughey that after he was elected clerk of the county he was in the habit of putting all the money he received in one of his wife's blue stockings and keeping it under the bed. When remonstrated with by a neighbor for his carelessness with the funds intrusted to his care, he answered: 'Tut, tut, man; there is no vault in America as safe as my wife's stocking.'

AN INTERESTING REMINISCENCE.

Though not conforming to chronological sequence or otherwise adhering to any particular order of presentation, yet as a faithful and vivid reproduction of frontier life nothing can be more illuminative or impressive than the reflections of an early settler in Putnam county, J. D. Carter, who subsequently moved to the west. His reminiscences, printed in one of our county papers, are of such real historic value the liberty is taken of reproducing portions of the same here.

"All the experience of the early pioneers of Putnam county," he relates, "goes far to confirm the theory that happiness is pretty evenly balanced in this world. They had their own privations and hardships, but they also had their own peculiar joys. A common interest and a common sympathy bound them together with the strongest ties. Neighbors didn't wait for an invitation to help each other. If there was a house-raising or a log-rolling, they came with as much alacrity as if they were all members of the same family, bound together by the ties of blood. The nature of their environments taught these early settlers to dwell together in this manner; it was their only protection. They had come far away from the well established reign of law and entered a new country. Each man's protection was in the good will of those about him and the thing any man might well dread was the ill-will of the community. It was more terrible than the law.

"Brazil Pursell was one of the men who reached Putnam county before I did. He was there on a prospecting and hunting excursion before Greencastle had been selected as the county seat. He and John Leroy on one occasion treed and finally captured a half-grown black bear. After a protracted struggle, in which Leroy's hands and face were more or less lacerated, the latter succeeded in binding his captive and taking him in triumph into camp. Subsequently he passed through Greencastle with his pet on his way to the far West, but that place was a mere hamlet, there being but a few log cabins about the court house square. Leroy was fond of telling the reason why breakfast was late one morning during his stay in Greencastle. The

landlord had for some time realized that his larder was growing empty, but was in hourly expectation of supplies. The evening before the pantry had become bankrupt, but the host was in hopes his team would come with provisions before morning. But hope deferred maketh the heart sick. At early dawn the landlord looked wistfully in the direction he expected his wagon, but in vain. Finally he mounted a horse and rode to a house down the road where he secured some meal and a half side of bacon and immediately returned home. The half-dozen hungry boarders sat in front of the log building pining for the flesh pots of civilization and soon their spirits arose and their mouths began to water. Far away to the northwest came the landlord riding like a jehu holding aloft the half-side of bacon as a sign of relief.

"Mr. Pursell attended one of the first weddings in the county. The father of the bride spent several days riding about among the settlers in order to obtain flour enough to make the wedding-cake. He was unsuccessful and returned home much disappointed; but the bride and her brother were equal to the emergency. They pounded corn in a mortar dug out in the top of a stump, the pounding being done with an iron wedge attached to a pole which in turn was fastened to a sweep. Of the corn pounded in this way the finest was taken for the wedding cake which, when sweetened with maple sugar and properly baked, was highly relished by the guests.

"It is strange with what pride the pioneers speak of their old log cabins. I doubt if there was ever a happier people than those sheltered by them. With equal pride they speak of the one-legged bedstead, a piece of furniture long since obsolete. It was made of poles fastened into holes of the required size bored into the logs of the cabin. If set up in one corner of the room, as was often done, but one leg was required. Upon these poles clap-boards were laid or linn bark interwoven from pole to pole. Upon this primitive structure the bed lay. The convenience of a cook stove was not to be thought of; but instead the cooking was done by the faithful wife in pots, kettles and skillets in and about the big fireplace and very frequently over and around the distended pedal extremities of the lord of the household while he was indulging in the luxury of a cob-pipe and discussing the probable result of a contemplated deer hunt up Big Walnut.

"The mention of hunting reminds me of an incident which happened during one of my excursions into the wilds in quest of game. I was accompanied by Samuel McNary and when we were several miles southeast of Bainbridge we noticed a queer looking heap in the woods not far from our path. On approaching, we found to our dismay that beneath the mound of leaves and bark with his head and face only visible lay the form of a little

boy. Removing the covering, we found him entirely nude save for a few rags around his neck and waist. Life being not extinct, we proceeded to divest ourselves of what wraps we could spare, for it was a cold, chilly day, and then took turns in carrying him to Bainbridge, where I secreted him in my harness shop until I borrowed some clothing from Aunt Milly Darnall. Meanwhile I reported to the overseers of the poor, who were James O'Hair and John Cooper. They bound the boy over to me till he was twenty-one years of age. He was so emaciated that the bones in some places protruded through the skin and the wonder is that he survived. I raised and educated him and he became a useful man. Later investigation proved that he was descended from a good family on his mother's side. She being dead, his father, through dissipation and lost to every feeling of humanity, suffered the woman with whom he was living to drive the children from home. Subsequently two others were found and bound out.

"Raising a crop the first year was an absolute necessity for the early settler. The failure of a crop meant more to him then than at any time afterward. I have seen a man cut down elm and linn trees so that the cattle might feed on the buds in order to get them through the long winter. In that case the man had arrived late in the fall and had been unable to secure feed, hence the necessity of turning the stock out to browse. In this way many of the settlers who came in late succeeded in bringing their stock through the winter. But they could not have endured the siege much longer, as they found in the spring that there was not much more vitality than was necessary on the part of the dumb brutes to enable them to get around and graze upon the new grass sufficiently to recruit their wasted bodies.

"Money was so scarce that but few of the newly-arrived immigrants had more than enough to secure their lands. They devoted their time and energies to clearing land and assisting each other in building cabins and rolling logs in the winter and spring months. It was often the case that after preparing the ground ready for the plow they would find their horses had strayed away, they having been turned loose to graze that the corn might be saved to feed while they were worked. Horses going astray frequently became a serious matter. Owing to the sparsely settled condition of the country it was almost useless to make inquiry. It was a well-established fact that when a horse tried to return to the country from which it was brought he took a direct line, paying no attention to roads or improvements if possible to get through, often climbing and descending bluffs which sometimes seem impassable.

"After spending days and sometimes weeks in the fruitless search for their stray animals, the pioneers would return to find their families almost destitute for want of food. In such cases they never appealed to their more fortunate neighbors in vain. They often realized the beautiful saying of our Savior, 'It is more blessed to give than to receive.' It was not uncommon in such cases of misfortune that the families were compelled to live on bread and milk. The wild onion or ramp, so common at that time, was the first vegetation in the spring and was eaten by the cows, causing their milk to be unfit for use. These, with many other annoyances common to a new country, caused some to become discouraged and leave the country, but they were generally of that class who 'go back to their wives' folks."

"Some left and returned again. John Foshier, who lived in the northern part of the county and who never knew a person too poor to credit for a sack of corn meal, proposed to give those who wished to leave five bushels of meal if they would agree to give him ten bushels of corn should they return. Many accepted this offer. Mr. Foshier informed me that enough had returned and 'acknowledged the corn' to more than remunerate him for all that he had given.

"The agricultural implements of the early settlers were much in contrast with those of the present time. The only plows they had were what they styled 'cork-screws.' The mold-boards were of wood. Some say they would kick a man over the fence and kick at him three times after he was over. The old 'cork-screw' plows did good service and must be awarded the honor of first stirring the soil of Putnam county. It was quite a time before the introduction of the ground-hog threshing machine. I have always wondered why they were not adopted as an implement of war, for they certainly would have been formidable at short range to blind the advancing columns by throwing wheat in their eyes. There was no attachment for separating the wheat from the chaff. It was put in bins and cleaned at leisure by sheet or wind-mill. Corn was gathered by snapping it from the stalk and throwing it on the ground, then gathering up by hand and putting it into a sledge or wagon and then it was hauled to some smooth place on the farm and thrown into a rick, after which all the neighbors would be invited to the husking, when they would proceed to husk and throw it in a pile, preparatory to being hauled to the crib and thrown in by hand. There was no such thing as a scoop-shovel to handle the grain with at that time. I suppose the labor performed in gathering the corn at present wages would have cost more than the corn was worth.

"When hogs were sold they were weighed in the old-fashioned steelyard scales. They were weighed by taking the breeching off the horses and sus-

pending the hogs in it one at a time while they were weighed. The price was one dollar and fifty cents per hundred pounds for the best. They were driven on foot to some market on the Ohio river. The greatest loss I ever knew to be sustained by stock men in Putnam county was when they paid the above price for hogs. A number of years afterward they used for weighing the old fashioned beams with a box to put the hog in. It never entered their minds to balance against the box, but they subtracted the weight of the box from every hog, as they did the breeching, and when the present stock scales were first introduced I have known men to drive five miles to weigh in the box because the weigh-master failed to subtract the platform and frame around it from the weight of the hogs. So you will see that the old saying that our forefathers carried a stone in one end of the sack and the corn in the other is about true after all.

"The young man or woman of today, enjoying the blessings and comforts of a modern home, can scarcely appreciate the tender and tearful leave-takings with which the pioneers left their cheerful and inviting homes in Kentucky for the new and unexplored lands of Putnam county. Though years have come and gone, the memory of the relatives and friends who followed us to the turn in the lane will never be forgotten. Brave, self-sacrificing men and women were they who, severing the ties of home and kindred, set out for the perils and privations of pioneer life in the wilderness. I recall vividly the arrival of the immigrants who came in wagons, horseback, on foot and in every conceivable shape. I shall never forget the dark and hopeless outlook when I reached Putnam county on that dreary morning in March. I had spent the night in Greencastle, and set out on foot the next morning for my destination in Bainbridge. It had been snowing all night and I had made a very early start. In the gray of the morning, just as the last notes of the night-owl had faded away in the distance, I passed the Seybold place. The heavy snow having bent the boughs of the trees across the road, it had the appearance of a tunnel. I entered it almost in darkness and walked on in silence until I reached Amos Robertson's, now the Crow place. There I saw the smoldering fires of some log heaps being replenished with brush and heard the music of an axe as it felled the timber and I sniffed the savory bacon as it hissed and curled in the frying pan. Mrs. Robertson soon dished up a toothsome breakfast from their scanty supply, spicing it with some costly morsel from the store. Coffee, bacon and slap-jacks were soon disposed of. No forbidding pile of dainty dishes to be pantried away—just a few tin cups, pewter plate and knives. A tap or

two knocks the coffee grounds from the cups; a wipe cleans the cups and knives. Thus the morning dishes are cleaned.

"I stopped for a time with Abram Hillis, who graphically described the effects of a hurricane which had shortly before passed through the county, tearing up trees and otherwise destroying property, but got no further than Mr. Marks' place where I had spent the night. The next morning, having again set out on my journey, I discovered a man lying in the middle of the road and a horse nearby. I soon discovered that the man's overcoat was frozen to the ground, the man himself having evidently fallen from his horse before it began to freeze. He was so completely imbedded in the snow and mud it was with some difficulty that I was able to pry him loose. When aroused from his stupor he took some whisky which he had not yet consumed and I helped him to mount his horse again. He certainly would have perished without assistance. It has always been a mystery to me why that horse, hungry and cold, remained with his master throughout the night. It could only have been due to the guiding hand of an over-ruling Providence, I am sure.

"We traveled on and after a while my unfortunate friend began to recover himself. In one place we encountered an immense tree which had fallen across our path and which my companion said had killed the son of Colonel Piercy while carrying the mail a short time before; also that some kind of a disease had made serious inroads among the people and that every man who owned or occupied land along that road from Bainbridge to Green-castle, with the exception of William Randel, had passed away—an announcement calculated to afford solemn and serious reflection to a stranger about to pitch his tent in that neighborhood. I finally arrived at the hurricane-visited spot, about one-half mile south of where Bainbridge now is. The destruction of timber had been frightful. The track of the hurricane appeared to be about a quarter of a mile in width and its course east and west. Scarcely a tree was standing in its course. By night I reached Bainbridge, a hamlet in the woods which contained four families as follows: William J. Darnall, J. H. Lucas, Adam Feather and Reuben George. Lucas was the big man of the place—landlord, justice of the peace, postmaster, merchant and tanner.

"As is invariably the case in newly settled places remote from the great rivers or lines of communication, the price of stock, grain and other products was invariably low and out of proportion to that of other commodities. Very often after reaching the large trading centers the settler would find

an unlooked-for advance in the price of what he expected to take back with him and the market glutted with the kind of produce he had to sell. I well remember three of my neighbors who went to Lawrenceburg only to find an oversupply of grain. Being unable to find a customer, they almost gave their stocks away and in order to secure the necessaries for the party, two of them were compelled to remain and work a week in a distillery in order to make up what they lacked in money. Flour was unknown at first and meal scarce. Meal of home manufacture was made by pounding boiled corn in a sort of mortar made in the top of a stump. The pounding was done with an iron wedge fastened to a stick. Various other contrivances were used. Buckwheat was ground in coffee mills. In this way flour was ground for many a toothsome flap-jack. Meat, of course, was very cheap. Bazil Pursell, who helped build the bridges on the National road in Putnam county, told me that in 1824 he sold a wagon load of jerked or Indian smoked venison hams in the village of Greencastle for two and a half cents per pound.

A CHARIVARI.

"When visiting Greencastle in early times I stopped with John Lynch, who kept a tavern on the west side of the public square. There I always got good corn bread of Aunt Lucretia's baking, who could put to shame her modern sisters in the art. On one of these occasions, I think in the winter of 1835, I was informed by Pleasant S. Wilson that there was to be a charivari in town that night in honor of the marriage of Robert M. Wingate and Cynthia Ash. As I had never heard of such a thing and didn't wish to expose my ignorance by inquiry, I concluded to stay and hear or see what it might be. I hadn't long to wait after dark before the sound of revelry began. It seemed that Bedlam itself had been let loose. I repaired at once to the scene of disturbance. The figures were all masked, wearing nail-kegs, buckets and other devices on their heads. In order to give the reader some idea of the noise and confusion they created, let us imagine fifty men in a drunken revelry, with dumb bulls, drums, horse fiddles, horns, bells and tin pans being beaten, blown, rattled and commingled with their demoniac yells and the squealing of ducks, geese and chickens, with a cannon fired at intervals, you then have a faint idea of that charivari, for all of these things were brought into requisition to make night hideous. I soon found that I and certain others were intruders. A spy came around with something on his head like a turkey with a long, sharp spike for a beak and by the motion of his head he could inflict a severe wound, as Jim Lynch could attest. Thinking discretion

the better part of valor, I retired to bed, there to hear every bed post bounced on the floor by the jar of the cannon, which had broken many panes of glass out of the court house and other buildings. On hearing people assembling in the room below, I immediately descended, to find a council being held by the better class of citizens to devise some means to save the town. It was soon decided that Reese Hardesty should disguise himself in P. G. Wilson's coat and cap and spike the cannon, which he did. But the crowd soon found it out and Hardesty had to make his escape amidst a shower of brick-bats and stones, the prints of which remained on the door for years. Later in the night the enthusiasm of the mob began to wane and I finally returned to my bed, resolved that I would never again be caught in town on the night of a charivari.

THE FIRST OYSTER SUPPER.

"On another occasion, after the advent of a few Yankees into the county, an oyster supper was announced to take place at the hostelry of James Ricketts—(himself a Yankee)—on the west side of the court house square. Having a great desire to see and taste oysters, which I had never seen and of which I had often heard my father speak, I ventured once more to Greencastle to spend the night. On the assembling of the guests it was found that they had no more oysters than would supply the Yankees; but their prolific minds were equal to the emergency and they forthwith proceeded to make cod-fish soup for the Hoosiers, believing that the latter could not tell the difference, which proved to be too true; for not one of those present save the Yankees had ever seen or tasted an oyster. The fraud was complete. We Hoosiers didn't enjoy the feast very much owing to the fact that we thought the oysters spoiled by their long transportation. If I am not entirely correct as to details, I am sure my old friend, R. L. Hathaway, may be able to give some light on the subject, as he was one of the Yankees present on that occasion."

CHAPTER V.

EDUCATION IN PUTNAM COUNTY.

In extent of fertile soil, in depth of mineral deposits and certain other natural resources, it may be true that a few other counties have surpassed Putnam, but in well-ordered morals, in all the elements of material progress and especially in the advanced steps it has taken in the matter of school education she easily ranks among the foremost counties in the state. Who taught the first school or where the first school house in each township was located, can not now in every instance be determined, nor is that information absolutely essential to a correct history of the county. We know that very soon after the organization of the county—in fact before the county-seat question was fully settled—schools were being taught in at least two different places, and as the newcomers appeared and moved up the streams to found additional settlements, the physician, who is recognized as one of the earliest arrivals in every community, and the school teacher appeared on the scene almost at the same time. The early records of the county indicate a zealous care on the part of the county commissioners in behalf of education. The fines collected in criminal cases were turned over to the county seminary and every effort was made to encourage and stimulate the cause of education.

COUNTY SEMINARY.

The records at the court house show that an order was issued in 1830 directing John Baird, the agent for the town of Greencastle, to make a "deed of gift to the president and trustees of the Greencastle Seminary Society for the use of said society of lot number 30 in said town," the same lying on the north side of Washington street, between Madison and Jefferson, and now occupied by the residence of Granville C. Moore. On this lot a one-story brick was built, having about two rooms, and which for the time was the most pretentious structure for educational purposes in the county. The curriculum was the conventional course of instruction in the early schools of Indiana: "Readin', writin' and cipherin' to the Rule of Three."

The records show a pronounced degree of interest on the part of the county commissioners, who held the agent of the seminary to a strict accountability. In March, 1837, it was "ordered that John Thornburgh (agent for the County Seminary) be authorized to permit the trustees of Indiana Asbury University to use the County Seminary for three years on condition that said trustees loan to the said Thornburgh the sum of two hundred dollars for the purpose of furnishing said seminary—one hundred dollars in hand, the residue on September 1st; that they will keep an open school free for any scholar in Putnam county who may choose to avail themselves thereof and that they will regulate their school so as to have ordinary branches of English education taught, such as the alphabet, spelling, reading and writing, etc."

The County Seminary at Greencastle therefore must have been somewhat in advance of the other schools in the county. In the other places the rude log school house with its primitive seats, its imperfect light and its crude curriculum, held sway, but it only laid the foundation for an education; for with the limited funds in the hands of authorities for school purposes and the poor pay of the teachers but little more could be expected. Though nominally kept up by public funds, the teacher practically had to look to the patrons for his pay. After the adoption of the new constitution, in 1851, taxes for school purposes began to be levied and the whole educational system took a great stride forward.

FIRST SCHOOL BOARD.

The history of the schools in Greencastle, as set forth in the records of the school board of that city, may be taken as a fair indication of the growth and development of the school system in other parts of the county. A few extracts from the latter record may not be without interest. On April 26, 1853, John Hanna, mayor of the town of Greencastle, issued to Delana R. Eckels, Russell L. Hathaway and Daniel Sigler a commission as "Trustees for Schools in the Town of Greencastle." these persons having been elected by the common council. The board of trustees met and selected D. R. Eckels as president. Almost the first item of business was an order "that the graded system of schools be adopted for the town." Further proceedings were as follows:

"It has been ordered that the number and classification of schools for the present year shall be as follows: Four primary schools, one of which shall

be in the first ward, one in the third, one in the fourth and one in the fifth, and one high school in the County Seminary, consisting of a male and female department.

"It is ordered that schools shall commence on the 1st day of June next and continue two months, after which a vacation of six weeks, and that the winter session shall commence on the 15th of September, and the summer session on the 1st of April each year, each session being four and a half months with a vacation of six weeks between them.

"It is ordered that the county auditor audit and the county treasurer pay over to the treasurer of the school incorporation the amount of money due the town from the public fund and that proposals be published in the three weekly papers of the town for eight school teachers."

At a meeting of the board held June 4, 1853, the following were agreed upon as salaries for the teachers: "For principal in the male department of the high school, thirty dollars per month; assistant in the same department, twenty dollars per month; principal in the female department of the high school, twenty dollars per month and for all other teachers, fifteen dollars per month." In March, 1854, the school trustees ordered that the school system of the town should consist of two high schools, one grammar school, two reading schools, and four primary schools, with a slight advance in the pay of the teachers as follows: "Male high school, thirty-five dollars per month; female high school, thirty-five dollars; grammar school, twenty dollars; primary schools, twenty dollars."

TRoubles OF A SCHOOL DIRECTOR.

In 1855 the number of school trustees in the town of Greencastle was reduced from three to one and Charles W. Moore, who had shortly before graduated from Asbury University, was elected to fill the place. A report in the record in Mr. Moore's handwriting affords us a rather graphic picture of school conditions in Greencastle at an early day as follows:

"Greencastle, May 20, 1855.

"The schools are prospering as a general thing very well. Some things, however, are far from being right. The houses are the merest apologies for school rooms. There is not a single building in the town as it ought to be either in regard to comfort inside or beauty outside. There ought to be

several neat brick houses built, properly ventilated; with good grounds annexed, covered with shade trees and flowers. Then the school room would be comfortable and the pleasure grounds attractive. Then the health would be preserved and the head and heart would be improved."

At this time schools in the various parts of the town were in the most cases held in private dwellings. In some cases the teachers allowed their own homes to be used for school purposes and were paid suitable rent by the school trustee and in others even church dwellings were so used. Among other buildings utilized by the authorities of this period was the old Presbyterian church on the lot at the corner of Jefferson and Columbia streets in the west part of the city and now occupied by the heirs of the late William Haspel, but the surroundings were not calculated to promote the cause of education, as the following report by the trustees seems to indicate:

"July 10, 1855.

"At the old Presbyterian church we have been annoyed exceedingly by the bad boys of Greencastle. They from time to time have broken the lights and sash out of the windows; they have broken open the doors, thereby destroying the locks, and having entered, they have broken the brooms, benches and blackboards and in other ways have defiled the room.

"I have tried to have the law redress these wrongs, but for lack of a faithful prosecution by those whose duty it was to see these matters made right we have been annoyed all term. I at one time handed to the mayor the names of fifteen or twenty boys who had been abusing the school house and its appendages, together with the names of the witnesses by whom to prove same. A day was set for the trial, a jury selected and the trial duly entered upon in the case of a portion of the offenders, but through ignorance of the prosecutor the jury agreed to disagree and through slothfulness and disregard of duty of the prosecutor all the offenders were set free and with a smile pronounced 'Young Americans,' 'trundle bed trash,' etc., thus making them worse than ever. We, however, promise all men that we will break up these nocturnal school house depredations and good men say, 'So mote it be.'"

But even at that day—1855—the term Free Schools was more or less of a misnomer. The tax levied for school purposes was entirely inadequate and the result was a serious hindrance to the successful operation of the new system, as the following report of Trustee Moore, dated December 12, 1855, will indicate:

"It was my design to have the second term of the public schools begin the latter part of November and for this purpose I had the houses made comfortable and had an excellent corps of teachers secured, but the council saw fit in their wisdom to have subscription schools during the winter and delay the free schools until the 1st of March. By doing this some of the same teachers were permitted to take the houses and teach pay schools and obligated themselves to return the houses in good repair, as good as that in which they received them. The object in delaying the free schools is to get out of debt, a very good idea.

"C. W. MOORE."

The attendance at the schools of Greencastle in 1855, as shown by the record, was four hundred and sixty-eight pupils in the common schools and ninety-two in the high schools, a total of five hundred and sixty. In 1856, under the administration of Reuben S. Ragan, school trustee, it is shown that "there were in attendance during the term, one hundred and seventy-seven male and one hundred and fifty-five female scholars, a total of three hundred and thirty-two, indicating a "daily attendance of about one-third of all the children in the town between the ages of five and twenty-one years." There are no further figures indicative of the school population till 1861. An enumeration made by Mr. Ragan between July and September in that year of all children between five and twenty-one years shows three hundred and twenty-six males and three hundred and sixty-three females, a total of six hundred and eighty-nine. The average per family was two and one-half. The highest number, eight, was returned by two persons only, Dr. Thomas Bowman, president of Asbury University, and A. V. Hough.

The commonly accepted notion that after the law of 1851 authorized the levy of a tax for school purposes the public school system went forward without further delay or difficulty is a great popular misconception. Ten years after this law which pretended to establish free schools was passed the schools were anything but free, as the following statement by Trustee R. S. Ragan, found in the records of the public schools of Greencastle, will indicate:

"On the 6th day of January, 1862, I called a meeting of the legal voters of the city of Greencastle at Thornburgh's Hall for the purpose of determining when free schools should commence. A notice thereof was duly given in the *Putnam Republican Banner*, a newspaper of general circulation in said city, at least five days previous.

"On said day a large number of the citizens at the time and place mentioned assembled and after due deliberation, on motion of J. F. Jones, the trustee was directed to postpone free schools until the 14th day of April, 1862, which was accordingly done. Said meeting also directed the trustee to go forward and secure by rent, buildings suitable for school rooms, properly furnish the same and also employ teachers, etc.

"The trustee, after having ascertained what school rooms could be secured (the city having no school rooms of its own), called another public meeting at the court house, there being no more suitable place for holding same, on the 4th day of April, 1862, at which time a very large number of persons assembled and the trustee laid before them the business of the meeting. He was unanimously directed to rent the Seminary building, the Academy building, the Fort, as it is called, a building owned by Mr. Gorrell, Mrs. Johnson's building and such others as would be needed; fitting the same up as they might require."

After the above report the records are silent—in fact there are no records after 1862 until 1866, when, under the efficient management of the school trustees, whose number had again increased to three, funds were now forthcoming to build substantial, modern, brick school buildings. The building in the second ward was constructed in 1867 and soon thereafter followed the erection of another like structure in the first ward, which last building was completed in 1869. Since that date two more buildings have been erected and plans are now being made looking to the erection of a high school building, larger and more commodious than any of the others.

In 1867, by which time the school attendance had greatly increased, and the schools themselves had really, for the first time, been graded, it was found necessary to put at the head of the school department a competent person to supervise the work of the teachers and administer the educational affairs of the city. With that end in view, the board of school trustees on September 6, 1867, selected Greencastle's first superintendent of schools in the person of Gillum Ridpath. Professor Ridpath served for one year, being followed in succession by S. D. Waterman, E. P. Cole, George W. Lee, J. N. Study, J. M. Olcott, James Baldwin and R. A. Ogg. Horace G. Woody, the present incumbent, has filled the office since 1898. There are seven instructors in the high school, and thirteen teachers in the various grades. The enumeration of school children in 1909 showed a school population in the city of eight hundred and seventy-two.

That the schools of Greencastle in all that pertains to betterment of sanitary conditions, in attendance, discipline and the incentive to higher

ideals have kept pace with the best schools in the state is clearly shown in a paper recently prepared by Prof. H. G. Woody, the school superintendent. After alluding to the advance in school methods, and that the real aim of modern education is a higher ideal than mere intelligence, viz: the formation of character based upon intelligence, Professor Woody says:

"Within the last ten years the school houses of Greencastle have been overhauled. Two rooms have been added in district No. 3, but the chief improvements have looked to better ventilation, lighting and decoration. Our city, taking advantage of the free school laws, promptly and earnestly erected substantial brick buildings forty years ago. Very little was then understood concerning what is now considered good school architecture. To overcome the difficulties, furnaces have been substituted for stoves, gravity systems of ventilation have been installed in three of the four buildings, and additional windows have been constructed wherever the light was insufficient. All the windows, except those on the north, are fitted with double shades, the upper one being a translucent white shade to diffuse the light so no pupil need sit in a glare.

"In the matter of mural decoration, the old wall of dingy plaster gave way to paper about six to ten years ago. Now as the paper grows dingy, the board of trustees is having them decorated in oil paints. This is a step in the right direction whether viewed from a hygienic or an aesthetic standpoint. The schools possess more than one hundred good pictures and casts. These have come through the loyal efforts of teachers and pupils, inspired by the superintendent and supported by the patrons of the schools. About one thousand dollars has been thus invested in works of art in the past ten years. Most of these are reproductions of classic pictures and statues, and some, like LeRey's 'Scotch Hether', are excellent modern paintings.

"These material works of progress are but evidences of something even better, viz: a living, growing educational spirit. There is further evidence of this healthy spirit to be seen in the smooth running of the schools. They go on with the work without jar or friction. There is no rebellion anywhere, no back-biting and scarcely any fault finding, no petitions to oust teachers, and, indeed, the great majority of parents are in hearty accord with the schools and are staunch supporters of the teachers.

"Probably the most incontrovertible proof of Greencastle's fine educational spirit, is the increase in school attendance and improvement in its punctuality.

"The per cent. of the average daily attendance from 1901 to 1907—seven years—was 96.1 and for the past three years, 96.6; for 1906-07, 96.8;

for 1908-09, it was 97.1 per cent. The net total enrollment includes all the children who touch the schools at any time during the school year, though the time be ever so short. Yet for the past four years, the average daily attendance has been 85.1 per cent. of the total enrollment. For 1906-07 it was 86.2 per cent.

"In sixteen cities of the state, viz: Brazil, Bluffton, Columbus, Connersville, Frankfort, Franklin, Greensburg, Hartford City, Huntington, Kokomo, Lebanon, Newcastle, Noblesville, Princeton, Shelbyville, Wabash, the average daily attendance for 1906-07 was 19171.9 and the total enrollment 24,449, the average daily attendance being 78.4 per cent. of the enrollment. Making a like computation for all the cities of the state, the per cent. is found to be 78.3; and for all the public schools of the state, 77 per cent. For the past four years Greencastle's average daily attendance has averaged 85 per cent. of the enrollment, and it has not fallen below 79 per cent. since 1901.

"A very large proportion of our pupils remain in school each year until the close of school. Nearly one hundred per cent. of the pupils who finish the work of the common schools, enter the high school. The high school has increased its enrollment since 1901, by 70 per cent. It was 16 2-3 per cent. of the total number in all of the schools in 1901; 1903, it was 21.5 per cent; the past four years it has averaged 26.8 per cent. of the entire enrollment; its highest reach was 29 per cent. The sum of the enrollments of the high school for the past four years is 36.6 per cent. of the sum of the enrollments in the grades. In the sixteen cities named above, the total high school enrollment for 1906-07 was 16.4 per cent. of the total grade enrollment. This large enrollment in the local high school means the more when it is further stated that this school maintains a very high per cent. of attendance as compared with the enrollment. For the year ending 1905, it was 91 per cent. and for 1907, 91.6 per cent. The high school's per cent. of attendance for 1906-07, as reckoned in the state's schools, was 97.6. nor has it fallen below 97 per cent. since."

Outside the city of Greencastle the schools in the county until 1872 were practically without supervision. There had been, it is true, a school examiner, so called, but his duties were almost entirely confined to the examination of persons applying for license to teach. His visits to and inspection of the schools over the county were few and far between and the salary of the place was so meagre he could give the position but a small portion of his time. In 1872 the Legislature created the office of county superintendent of schools

and the first person to fill that post was the late John R. Gordon, who served until 1875. Following him came L. A. Stockwell, whose term ended in 1881; L. E. Smedley in 1889; F. M. Lyon in 1897 and S. A. Harris in 1903. Since the latter year the present incumbent, Oscar Thomas, has filled the office.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

At present there is one and in some cases two high schools in each township in the county. Including the high school, there are nine teachers in the various districts of Jackson township; sixteen in Franklin; eight in Clinton; thirteen in Monroe; nine in Floyd; seven in Warren; nine in Greencastle (outside of the city); nine in Madison; ten in Russell; nine in Marion; eight in Jefferson; eighteen in Washington; sixteen in Cloverdale and four in Mill Creek. Add to these the twenty instructors in the city schools of Greencastle and we have a total of one hundred and sixty-five teachers in the county. An enumeration of school children made last year shows 337 in Jackson; 225 in Clinton; 444 in Cloverdale; 256 in Floyd; 480 in Franklin; 455 in Greencastle (outside of the city); 247 in Jefferson; 266 in Madison; 364 in Marion; 147 in Mill Creek; 391 in Monroe; 335 in Russell; 209 in Warren; 480 in Washington, and 872 in the city of Greencastle, a total of 5,608.

EARLY HIGH SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES.

In the days prior to the Civil war, academies and seminaries and other institutions of higher grade than the district school began to make their appearance not only in Greencastle but in other parts of the county as well. Of course they were private enterprises and in some instances short-lived, but in others they continued for years, growing in popular favor until the advent of the modern high school and college, after which they gradually went out of existence. There was a seminary in Cloverdale as early as 1850 and both Russellville and Bainbridge boasted of academies. The institution at Bainbridge was admirably managed and its reputation for discipline and excellence in training extended far beyond the county lines. The Russellville Academy was likewise a notable institution, its course of instruction fitting its graduates for entrance to any of the colleges or universities in the

middle West. In Greencastle the preparatory school for Asbury University answered the purpose of an academy, but as girls were not admitted there grew up a demand for separate schools for them. This demand was promptly met and several female high schools or academies were at different times inaugurated, the principal one being the school of Mrs. Larrabee, the wife of Prof. William C. Larrabee, of Asbury University. This institution drew to Greencastle young ladies from various points not only in this state but even in the adjoining states. In the decade prior to the Civil war these higher grade private schools flourished everywhere. In the *Putnam Republican Banner*, published in Greencastle during this period, are found the advertisements of the New Albany Female Seminary, at New Albany, Indiana; the Terre Haute Female College, at Terre Haute; the Asbury Female Institute, at Greencastle, presided over by James A. Dean, principal, and later by Rev. J. B. DeMotte; the Greencastle High School, which included in its curriculum drawing and painting and was managed by E. French, principal; the select school of Mrs. M. A. Skelton at the "Old Presbyterian Church"; the music school of Mrs. H. B. Hibben at "Bellamy House"; the school of Mrs. S. S. Johnson at the "east end of Seminary street," and the select school of Mrs. A. E. Bickle, at the "east end of the building known as the 'Fort.'" After the reorganization of the public schools of Greencastle about 1867-68 the day of the "academy" had passed away. In 1870 the Female College of Indiana, an institution under the patronage of the Presbyterian church, was established in Greencastle. Its first board of trustees consisted of Joseph B. Fordyce, W. C. Gilmore, John H. Randolph, J. L. Seybold, James D. Stevenson, Addison Daggy, Milton A. Osborn, Conrad Cook and M. B. Barnard. Rev. E. W. Fisk, local pastor of the church in Greencastle, became the first president of the board and ultimately president of the college also. At the time of the organization the trustees purchased four and a half acres of ground east of Locust and south of Anderson streets, on which a large brick dwelling and a two-story brick church suitable for a college building had already been erected. In August, 1873, a fire destroyed the college building including the library, furniture, etc. This was a great misfortune and one from which the institution never fully recovered. The school was continued in other buildings and two classes—one in 1875 and the other in 1876—were graduated. A new building on a tract of ground southwest of town, donated by James Gillespie, was begun, but the requisite funds to continue its erection were not forthcoming and with Asbury University ad-

mitting women to all its departments on a footing with men the competition proved to be too great and the new institution was finally forced to surrender.

ASBURY, NOW DEPAUW, UNIVERSITY.

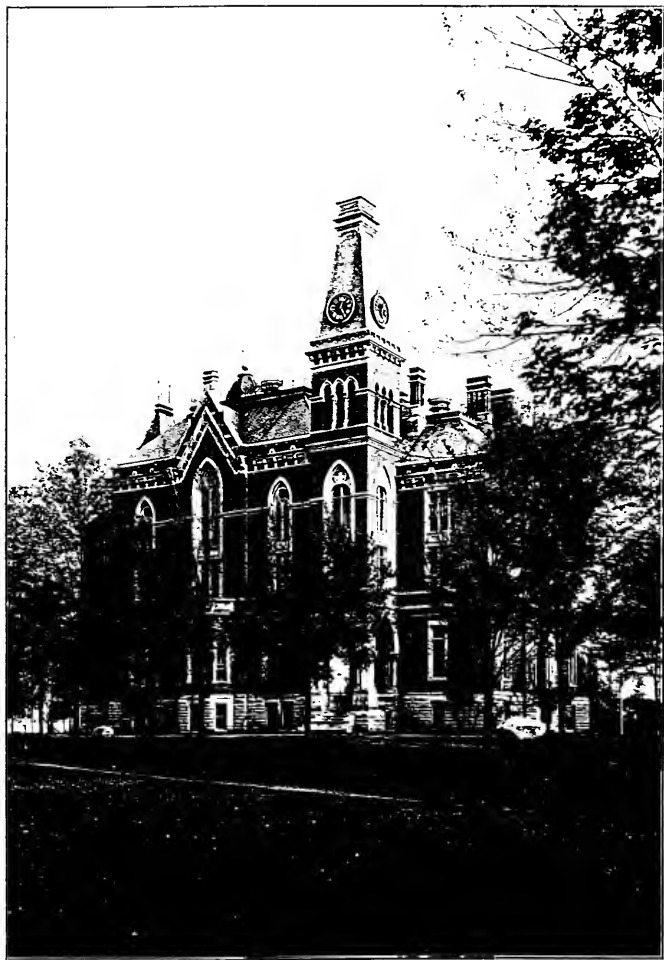
This chapter on the schools of Putnam county would be manifestly far from complete were we to omit mention of the great educational factor of our county—Asbury, now DePauw, University. The earliest and most interesting history of the genesis and development of this great institution is from the pen of the Rev. F. C. Holliday, who in February, 1858, wrote for one of the Indianapolis papers a historical sketch entitled "Methodism in Indiana." Alluding to the efforts of the church to promote the cause of education, he says:

"In May, 1832, the Illinois conference was divided and Indiana became a separate conference. The first session of the Indiana conference was held in New Albany October, 1832. On the first day of the session A. Wiley, C. W. Ruter and James Armstrong were a committee to consider and report on the propriety of establishing a literary institution under the patronage of the conference. The committee made their report, but no definite action was had beyond providing for the collection of information to be reported to the next conference.

"Although it was felt to be desirable, on many accounts, to have an institution of learning under the control of the conference, yet it was thought, if we could receive anything like an equitable share of privileges in the State University at Bloomington, that would meet the wants of our people for several years; and accordingly, at the conference in 1834, it was resolved to memorialize the state Legislature on the subject; and, accordingly, a memorial from the conference, and similar memorials numerously signed, were sent up from different parts of the state. The memorialists did not ask that the university be put either in whole or in part under the control of the church. They simply asked that the trustees of the university be elected for a term of years and that vacancies as they occurred should be filled by the Legislature and not by the remaining members of the board of trustees. The memorial was referred to an able committee of the Legislature, but for some reason the committee never made a report. Those who were opposed to any change in the manner of controlling the State University doubtless judged that it would be easier to smother the report while in the hands of the committee than to answer before the people for the opposition to a reform so just and equitable.

"Failing in their efforts to secure a reform in the manner of controlling the State University, the conference turned their thoughts earnestly toward the establishment of a literary institution of high grade under the control of the church. At the session of the conference in 1835 a plan was agreed upon for the founding of a university. Subscriptions were taken up and proposals made from different points in the state with a view of securing the location of the university. Rockville, Putnamville, Greencastle, Lafayette, Madison and Indianapolis were the principal competitors. Rockville presented a subscription of twenty thousand dollars; Putnamville about the same amount; Indianapolis and Madison each, about ten thousand dollars; Greencastle, twenty-five thousand; and accordingly, at the session of the conference in Indianapolis, October, 1836, the conference by vote fixed the site of the university at Greencastle. At that time Greencastle contained a population of about five hundred. A committee was appointed to draft a charter to be submitted to the Legislature at its next session, which was done, and the charter was passed substantially as drawn up by the committee. The following gentlemen comprised the original board of trustees: Robert R. Roberts, John Cowgill, Alexander C. Stevenson, William H. Thornburgh, William Talbott, Reese Hardesty, Joseph Crow, John W. Osborne, Thomas Robinson, Hiram E. Talbott, James Montgomery, Daniel Sigler, Isaac Matkins, Tarvin W. Cowgill, William Lee, William K. Cooper, Calvin Fletcher, Gamaliel Taylor, Martin M. Ray, Isaac C. Elston, S. E. Leonard, W. W. Hitt, Joseph A. Wright, Tilghman A. Howard, Jacob Haas. The institution was to be known by the name and style of 'The Indiana Asbury University.'

"The first meeting of the board of trustees was held on the first Monday in March, 1837, at which time they resolved to open the preparatory department as soon as they could procure a suitable teacher. Rev. Cyrus Nutt, a graduate of Allegheny College, was elected principal of the preparatory department with a salary of four hundred dollars. Greencastle was at that time about ten years old, small and rough. The site was by no means the most pleasant, being a succession of hills and hollows. The streets were without grading or sidewalks, except about the public square, and mud was a very abundant article for about six months in the year. It was exceedingly fortunate for Greencastle that it secured the location of the university; had it failed in its efforts the county seat would probably have been removed to Putnamville, and Greencastle been numbered among the things that were. But the influence given to it by this institution made it a point on the Indianapolis & Terre Haute railroad and gained for it also the New Albany &



EAST COLLEGE, DEPAUW UNIVERSITY

Cammack Photographer

Michigan City railroad, which render it a place of considerable commercial importance and make it of easy access from most parts of the state. Rev. Cyrus Nutt, who had been elected to take charge of the preparatory department, arrived in due time and the school was opened on the 5th of June, 1837, in a room in the old town seminary, about twelve by fifteen feet. Five pupils appeared, barefooted and without coats. Their names were: Oliver P. Badger, O. H. P. Ash, William Stevenson, Bishop Osborne and S. Taylor. They all resided in the town except Badger.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE.

"The 20th of June was an era for Greencastle, and also for the history of Indiana Asbury University. It was the day appointed for laying the corner stone of the college edifice. Rev. H. B. Bascomb was engaged to deliver the address on the occasion. Expectation was great. The occasion, the unrivaled reputation of the speaker, the greatest orator of the West if not of the world, awakened an interest hitherto unknown along the hills and valleys and prairies of western Indiana.

"Greencastle was put in her tidiest dress, and the doors of the citizens were thrown open to entertain the guests that were expected to be present on the occasion. On Monday, the 19th, the crowd began to appear and by night the town was full. People came from all parts of the state and it was estimated that twenty thousand persons were present on the next day. The renowned orator arrived and took lodging at the residence of one of the principal citizens. The hum of preparation was heard at a late hour in the night. On the 20th the order of the day was a sermon in the Methodist Episcopal church, at nine o'clock A. M., from Rev. Hooper Crews, of Illinois. At eleven o'clock the procession was formed and marched to the site of the university where, over the stone, which had been prepared, with sundry documents enclosed, Calvin Fletcher, Esq., of Indianapolis, delivered a brief and appropriate address, but which was heard by comparatively few of the vast assembly.

"The procession was again formed and marched to a grove in the southwest part of the town where temporary seats had been prepared which accommodated about one-fourth of the audience. The stand was occupied by the orator of the day and Revs. A. Wiley, James Havens, C. W. Ruter, E. R. Ames and a few other leading ministers of the conference. Prayer was offered by Rev. E. R. Ames, when Rev. H. B. Bascomb proceeded with his

address, which he read. As the day was extremely chilly for the season, he asked to speak with his hat on. During an interlude caused by a slight shower of rain accompanied with snow, the speaker sat down a few minutes, when a countryman.—a Hoosier, of course,—who had provided himself with a huge roll of gingerbread, stepped up behind the stand and, plucking the reverend Doctor by the coat, broke off a piece of his loaf and offered him, saying, 'Mister, as you have been speaking hard you must be hungry; here take a piece.' The Doctor thanked him kindly, saying he had no occasion. The address was two hours in its delivery and made a very favorable impression on the minds of the audience.

"At the meeting of the board of trustees in September, 1837, the college proper was organized and the regular professorships created. Rev. Cyrus Nutt was elected professor of languages and acting president. In the spring of 1838 Rev. J. W. Weakly was appointed preceptor of the preparatory department. In 1839 Rev. Matthew Simpson was duly elected president of the institution. He arrived and took charge in May of the same year. The first catalogue was published at the close of that term and the number of students was one hundred and forty.

"In the fall of 1840 the first regular commencement was held and the president inaugurated. A charge was delivered by Governor Wallace and an inaugural address by the president, both of which were published. The new building was completed and the above exercises were the first consecration of its halls to the purposes for which they were designed.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

"The first graduates were John Wheeler, of Bellefontaine, Ohio; Thomas A. Goodwin, of Brookville, Indiana, and James Maddox, of Crawfordsville, Indiana. Another change was made in the faculty at the close of the year. J. W. Weakly resigned and Rev. William C. Larrabee was elected to the chair of mathematics and natural science. Mr. Larrabee arrived in the spring of 1841 and took charge of his professorship. In 1842 the faculty was further increased by the election of John Wheeler—who was the first graduate of the institution—to the chair of Latin literature, and Charles G. Downey to the chair of natural science. In the fall of 1844 Rev. B. F. Tefft was elected professor of Greek language and literature made vacant by the resignation of Professor Nutt. Doctor Simpson continued in the presidency of the university till the summer of 1848, when he resigned and William C.

Larrabee was acting president for one year. In 1849 Rev. Lucien W. Berry was elected to the presidency of the institution, but his formal inauguration did not take place until the next year, during commencement week, when the keys of the university were turned over to him by the governor of the state, Joseph A. Wright. After a service of four years, he resigned and moved to Iowa, where he accepted the presidency of the Iowa Wesleyan University at Mt. Pleasant. In August, 1854, Rev. Daniel Curry, of New York, was elected to the vacancy and remained until July, 1857, a period of about three years. It was during Doctor Curry's administration that the famous rebellion, which seriously threatened the life of the university, occurred, and which finally so widened the breach between students and faculty that the president deemed it best to resign. He left the institution in June, 1857. For the ensuing year, the university being without an executive head, Dr. Cyrus Nutt, the vice-president, was the acting president. Being called to the head of the institution at a time when public confidence was shaken in its success and when the students were deserting its halls, he succeeded in re-inspiring public confidence, in increasing the patronage of the institution and restoring order and contentment generally."

In July, 1858, Rev. Thomas Bowman, D. D., of Pennsylvania, was elected to the presidency. He was a man of splendid and thorough training and brought to the position talents of the highest order. Under his administration the university made great progress. In 1872 he was chosen bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church and moved to St. Louis. The presidency next fell to Rev. Reuben Andrus, D. D., at that time pastor of the Meridian Street church in Indianapolis. Doctor Andrus was a powerful preacher and a strong man generally, but after three years' service resigned and returned to the pulpit. Rev. Alexander Martin, D. D., of West Virginia, was the next president, beginning his administration in the fall of 1875. Doctor Martin was a man of ripe learning, sound judgment and keen observation. A Scotchman by birth, he had all the attractive traits of the Scotch character. He was rugged, firm and reserved. It was under his administration that Washington C. DePauw made his great endowment. Asbury was enlarged and became the Liberal Arts School of DePauw University. It was a period of great expansion and the attendance at the university reached its highest point. After fourteen years of service Doctor Martin, desiring to be relieved of the heavy responsibilities of the presidency, offered his resignation and took a chair in the department of philosophy, where he continued to serve until 1893. His successor at the head of DePauw University, chosen in

1889, was Dr. John P. D. John, who had already been connected with the university as its vice-president. "Doctor John," are the words of one of his colleagues, "was thoroughly acquainted with the life about him and in full sympathy with the course of development of the last few years. With his strong, logical mind, and his enthusiastic nature, he recognized large possibilities in the very near future and bent his energies toward them. He devoted himself assiduously to the re-organization of the courses of study and to the looking out for professors of the highest available quality in their own lines of work so that whenever a change had to be made in the faculty, or an addition could be made, it might always be the best one possible in the interests of the highest order of work in all departments. These were the days when the university expectations were at their greatest as regarded the value of its endowments and large things seemed to be within reasonable reach of the institution. But hard times came this way in 1893 and continued through subsequent years. Business interests suffered, stocks and shares declined in value; productive funds became non-productive, student numbers decreased because incomes of their homes were uncertain, and the horizon of present possibilities narrowed, and that beyond the power of any one to prevent it. Many a man and many an institution during those years had to exchange its inquiry of 'what is best' for the more available one of 'what is most expedient.' But a high order of work was done in recitation rooms, libraries and laboratories and young men and young women were learning to think and were getting ready for the great world."

Doctor John resigned the presidency in June, 1896, and was followed by Rev. Hillary A. Gobin in the fall of that year. Doctor Gobin had for several years been dean of the school of theology and is the only graduate of the university who has, thus far, ever been elevated to the presidency. Doctor Gobin filled the position with great credit to himself and decidedly to the advantage of the university. He administered the affairs of the institution during a season of financial stress, displaying the rarest discretion in avoiding the rough places ahead, thus proving that he was the right man in the right place and at the right time. But the administrative duties of the presidency were daily becoming more and more burdensome, so that Doctor Gobin, believing a younger man better able to contend with the exacting demands of the position, gave way in 1903 and accepted the chair of Biblical science and Hebrew. His successor was Dr. Edwin Holt Hughes, who at the time of his election was pastor of the Methodist church in Malden, Massachusetts. As president of the university Doctor Hughes was welcomed with every demon-

stration of popular approval. He was young, versatile and abreast of the times in matters of college discipline and training. A very popular preacher and platform orator, he soon attracted the attention of the Methodists everywhere and so deep was the impression he made that at the general conference in Baltimore in 1908 he was elected a bishop of the church and assigned to San Francisco, California, for residence. Doctor Hughes was the third president of Asbury or DePauw University elevated to the episcopacy. The present head of DePauw, Dr. Francis J. McConnell, was elected in 1908. He came from Brooklyn, New York, where he had charge of one of the largest churches in that city. He is a native of Ohio and was graduated from the famous Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware. His two years of service at the head of DePauw have demonstrated that no mistake was made in choosing him to administer the affairs of the institution. He is a profound student, well-informed, tolerant, progressive and fair. He thinks long and hard before he talks. In profundity of learning, in the ability to analyze, in clearness and power of expression, the university has scarcely seen his equal since the days of Mathew Simpson.

In 1846 a department of law was created and two years later the Indiana Central Medical College was made a department of the university. The arrangement with the medical school proved too great an undertaking at the time and the board of trustees withdrew their support after an experience of three or four years. The law school was not organized for regular work until 1853. It continued for about ten years and was then suspended, to be renewed again in 1885, for another period of ten years, since which time it has again been dropped.

In 1859 the university was again organized into the following departments:

- I. Mental and Moral Philosophy.
- II. Mathematics.
- III. Natural Science.
- IV. Greek Language and Literature.
- V. Latin Language and Literature.
- VI. Belles Lettres and History.
- VII. Preparatory Department.
- VIII. Law School.

The year 1867 was notable in the history of the institution in that it witnessed the admission of women to all the departments of the university

on an equal footing with the men. In 1871 the graduating class contained four ladies, being the first of their sex who ever received a diploma or degree at the hands of the university. On October 20, 1869, the corner stone was laid for a new building known as East College, which when finished had cost over a hundred thousand dollars. It contains the large and spacious chapel named Meharry Hall, in honor of the benefactions of the late Jesse Meharry. On February 10, 1879, the old building—whose corner stone had been laid by Bishop Bascomb—was nearly destroyed by fire. Its walls being left intact, it was speedily rebuilt and the wings added on the east and west side respectively.

BENEFACTIONS OF W. C. DEPAUW.

In 1884 the financial stringency under which the institution had so long struggled was greatly relieved by the munificent endowment of the late Washington C. DePauw. On the payment by the people of Putnam county of sixty thousand dollars and double that sum by the various Indiana conferences, Mr. DePauw made contributions that have netted the university over a half million dollars. Though not required by the donor, the corporate title of the university was changed to bear his name, and the name of Asbury was perpetuated in the school of liberal arts. As soon as the DePauw endowment became effective the university entered on an era of expansion and underwent a thorough and complete re-organization. By 1886 the following departments were organized and in working order :

The Asbury College of Liberal Arts.
School of Theology.
School of Law.
School of Military Science.
School of Music.
School of Art.
Normal School.
Preparatory School.

In addition to the buildings erected as the result of the DePauw endowment two beautiful and magnificent structures have recently been built on the college grounds. One, given up to science, was the generous and unselfish gift of the late D. W. Minshall, of Terre Haute; the other, a magnificent

stone building, contains the university library and is the result of the munificence of Andrew Carnegie. Certain other lesser benefactions have, in recent years, come to the university, but they are so numerous and so varied in character space here will forbid more extended mention.

The material resources of the university consist of:

Campus, 43 1-2 acres, valued at.....	\$ 50,000.00
Buildings, 11, valued at.....	356,000.00
Library, 30,000 vols., valued at.....	19,000.00
Endowment funds—productive.....	490,186.14
Endowment funds—non-productive.....	35,925.00

Total\$1,001,111.14

ALUMNAE STATISTICS.

The graduates from the School of Liberal Arts number 2,238 and from the professional schools, 409, making a total of 2,647. From a statement made over ten years ago—later figures are not accessible—it appears that these alumnae of the institution have adopted occupations as follows: Teachers, 808; lawyers, 523; ministers and missionaries, 437; general business, 211; physicians, 152; editors and journalists, 107; authors, 53; farmers, 60; bankers, 39; manufacturers, 24; engineers, 28.

Of those who have attained distinction through public office the list is as follows: Governors, 4; lieutenant-governors, 2; cabinet officers, 2; foreign ministers, 6; attaches and consuls, 5; United States senators, 7; congressmen, 11; state senators, 25; state representatives, 64; other state officers, 15; federal and state supreme judges, 23; army and navy officers, 77.

Of the 808 teachers mentioned in the foregoing statement, 53 have been college presidents, 139 college professors, 111 city and county superintendents, and 505 school instructors generally.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

The board of trustees consist of the following members: William Newkirk, Connorsville; Newland T. DePauw, New Albany; William D. Parr, Kokomo; Hugh Dougherty, Indianapolis; Deloss M. Wood, Indianapolis; William H. Latta, Indianapolis; David G. Hamilton, Chicago; George F. Keiper, Lafayette; Hardin Roads, Muncie; George W. Faris, Terre Haute;

William M. Adams, Bloomington; Charles E. J. McFarlan, Connersville; Robert LeRoy O'Hair, Greencastle; Harry Whitcomb, Shelbyville; Marvin Campbell, South Bend; John Franklin Simison, Romney; Charles Edgar Bacon, Indianapolis; William Henry Charles, Marion; E. G. Eberhart, Mishawaka; Winfield T. Durbin, Anderson; D. J. Terhune, Linton; Ira B. Blackstock, Springfield, Ills.; William E. Carpenter, Brazil; Alfred E. Dickey, Minneapolis, Minn.; Edwin H. Hughes, San Francisco, Calif.

In addition to the above named trustees, the three conferences in Indiana elect three representatives each annually who are called visitors, and who sit with the board of trustees and have an equal voice and vote in the management of the affairs of the corporation. The officers of the corporation are: Hugh Dougherty, Indianapolis, president; Henry H. Hornbrook, secretary; Salem B. Town, treasurer.

THE FACULTY.

The faculty is as follows:

Bishop Thomas Bowman, chancellor emeritus.

Francis John McConnell, president.

Hillary Asbury Gobin, vice-president and professor of Biblical Science.

Edwin Post, dean and professor of Latin.

James Riley Weaver, professor of Political Science.

Belle Aurelia Mansfield, dean of Schools of Music and Art.

Julia Alice Druly, professor of Pianoforte.

William Fletcher Swahlen, professor of Greek.

Joseph P. Naylor, professor of Physics.

Karl H. Fussler, assistant professor of Physics.

Henry Boyer Longden, professor of German.

Wilbur Vincent Brown, professor of Mathematics.

Andrew Stephenson, professor of History.

Adolph Schellschmidt, professor of Violin.

William Martin Blanchard, professor of Chemistry.

C. W. Wright, assistant professor of Chemistry.

William Grant Seaman, professor of Philosophy.

Howard James Banker, professor of Biology.

Albert Farrington Caldwell, professor of English Literature.

Rufus Bernhard von Kleinsmid, professor of Education.

Frances Elizabeth Oldfield, professor of Voice Culture.

Nathaniel Waring Barnes, professor of Rhetoric.

Helen Mahin, assistant professor of Rhetoric.
Harry Bainbridge Gough, professor of Oratory.
Minna May Kern, associate professor of German.
Cecil Clare North, assistant professor of Sociology.
Wilbur Tandy Ayres, instructor Latin.
Bessie Minerva Smith, instructor Drawing and Painting.
Margaret Overbeck, instructor Drawing and China Painting.
Floyd E. Chidester, instructor Biology.
Rose Françoise Laitem, instructor French.
Mae Amelia Seaman, instructor Public School Music.
Mildred Rutledge, instructor Pianoforte.
Arthur Milton Brown, Physical Director.
Earl C. Ross, instructor English and History.
Dade Bee Shearer, instructor Latin and English.
Mary Morrison Zabriskie, instructor Physical Science.
Aldah Victoria McCoy, assistant Pianoforte.
Minna Lucile Matern, instructor German.
Isaac Edward Norris, professor of Pianoforte and Pipe Organ.
James William Harris, instructor Education.
Aldis Hutchens, assistant English Composition.

OFFICERS OF THE FACULTY.

William F. Swahlen, Secretary.
Leona Margaret Powell, Librarian.
Margaret Gilmore, Assistant Librarian.
Joseph T. Dobell, Registrar.
Rose F. Laitem, Dean of Women.
Edwin Post, Dean of College.

CHAPTER VI.

CHURCH HISTORY—RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The first preacher in the county of whom we have any definite record was Reuben Clearwaters, a Methodist. As to his reputation and ability in the pulpit we know but little and about the only information regarding him which we possess is that he solemnized the first marriage in the county, uniting Thomas Jackson and Sarah Wood, July 4, 1822; that, having discovered some defect or error in the marriage, he hunted up Jackson and his wife and performed the ceremony over again. He appears to have lived in the county many years and was frequently a judge at elections and otherwise interested in matters of public concern. Judging by his signature, which is found rudely scrawled among the early records of the county, his educational opportunities or preparation for his calling must have been painfully meagre and neglected. One writer says he came to the county in 1821; that John Messer arrived about the same time also and that the two preached for the Methodists, who were even then somewhat numerous, before the believers of that faith were included within the bounds of any conference.

The doors of the old log school houses were always opened to the itinerant ministers, who, though of different faiths, were all equally eager to expound the simple truth of a sublime and beautiful religion and point out for comparison the thorny path of duty and the primrose path of reliance. Often have those old walls given back the echoes of the songs of Zion and many an erring one has had his heart moved to repentance thereby more strongly than, even, by the flights of homely eloquence. The religious meetings held in those old log school houses were much in contrast to those of today. The pulpit was a box in the middle of the room. The audience assembled was composed of men in home-spun and women in calico and sunbonnets, together with travelers, land-hunters and other outsiders. The young men accompanying the girls had to stop before arriving at the house and politely turn their backs while the girls changed their shoes, they having carried their fine ones rather than to soil them by the long walk. The same was done on the return, except in warm weather or just after a rain, when the young man was burdened with two pairs of shoes while his girl would tuck up her homespun or calico thereby exhibiting a pair of white feet entirely destitute of cover.

Four religious denominations were represented among the early settlers of the county. They were the Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists and New Lights. Being without meeting houses of their own, they at first met for worship at the cabins of some of their number. In time they were recognized by the board of county commissioners, who ordered the town agent to convey to each of them a lot in Greencastle on which they were authorized in each case to build a house for church purposes.

ORGANIZATION OF BAPTIST CHURCH.

It is impossible to determine which denomination first began to hold meetings or indulge in church worship. It has been generally accepted that the Methodists were the earliest to attempt an organization, but, according to the following record recently found, the Baptists could not have been far behind:

"A council called to convene at Greencastle Saturday before the first Sabbath in May, 1822, for the purpose of organizing and constituting a regular Baptist church.

"Council composed of the following brethren: Elder J. R. Billings, from Lamb's Bottom church, and Elder Samuel Arthur, from White River church, with brethren J. R. Robinson and Thomas Johnson. After the council was organized the door of the church was opened for the reception of members. The following persons were received by letter; John C. Sherrell, Sister Sherrell, Samuel Arthur, John Smith, Charlotte Smith, John Leatherman, Polly Leatherman, Jeremiah DeVore, Nancy DeVore, Jeremiah Skelton, Polly Skelton, John W. Jones and Alsy Jones. Then the hand of fellowship was given and the church constituted upon the following articles of faith.

"The council then dissolved.

"JOHN R. BILLINGS, Moderator.

"SAMUEL ARTHUR, Clerk."

Elsewhere we learn that the Baptists held meetings at the house of Michael Wilson, a short distance west of Greencastle, early in 1823; that John Leatherman and Richard Denman preached to them and that among their members were Jubal Deweese, Thomas Johnson and John Miller, some of whom lived in the town of Greencastle, the others on land nearby. They also held meetings at the cabin of James Bird, on Walnut creek about seven miles northeast of Greencastle. Eventually they spread throughout the county.

The New Light denomination, although somewhat later and lesser in numbers, likewise had an early beginning. As is well known, they, in time, owing to some internal differences, suffered more or less division in their ranks—a goodly number being finally absorbed into the Christian church, as established by Alexander Campbell. The first campmeeting in the county was conducted by the New Lights at John Sigler's place, a few miles north-east of Greencastle.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The organization of the Presbyterian church in the county August 12, 1825, was due to the labors of Isaac Reed, a missionary of that faith who had been sent west by the Connecticut Missionary Society. He made his headquarters in Gosport, Owen county, and was commissioned to journey through the wilds and fastnesses of western Indiana in behalf of the church. It was dangerous and exhaustive work, but the greater the hardships he encountered the more defiant his courage, the more insuperable his zeal. It is said of him that he was graduated from Middlebury College, Vermont, in 1812, ordained to preach by the Transylvania presbytery in Mercer county, Kentucky, in 1818, and moved to Indiana the same year. In the following year he organized the first Sabbath school in the state at New Albany. The church he organized in Putnam county flourished for a time, but eventually, either from a lack of interest or the competition of other denominations, went out of existence.

METHODISM IN PUTNAM COUNTY.

The records of the Methodist Episcopal church show that in the fall of 1822 the Eel River circuit, which included the counties of Owen, Putnam and Parke, was organized. Samuel Hamilton was the presiding elder and William Cravens the preacher in charge. At that time Indiana was a part of the Missouri conference. During the conference year 1823-24, William Beauchamp was the presiding elder and John Cord, the pastor in charge. In 1825 the Illinois conference was formed and Indiana belonged to it. The Eel River circuit was now in the Madison district. John Strange officiated as the presiding elder and John Fish as the preacher in charge. Other authorities credit Stephen Grimes, a local preacher at Bloomington, to the local circuit. In 1826 Putnam county was placed in the Charlestown district. James Armstrong was the presiding elder and Daniel Anderson, a man described as "of iron frame who traveled the district from Bloomington to

Crawfordsville, who could swim rivers and climb mountains to reach his appointment, and who died as he had lived, full of faith and the Holy Ghost." was the preacher in charge. In 1827 James Armstrong was continued as presiding elder and the preacher in charge. Daniel Anderson, was now provided with an assistant in the person of Stith M. Otwill. A year later finds James Armstrong still presiding elder and William H. Smith—destined to spend the last twenty years of his life in Greencastle—preacher in charge. His assistant at the time was Benjamin C. Stevenson, a brother of the late Dr. A. C. Stevenson. In 1829 John Strange officiated as presiding elder and William H. Smith is returned as the preacher in charge of the circuit, with George Tease as assistant. In 1830 Greencastle appears in the minutes of the conference as the head of a circuit. John Strange is still presiding elder and William Moore becomes the pastor. In 1831 the Indianapolis district was formed. James Armstrong presided as elder, with James Hadley and J. H. Hills as the pastors. 1832. John Strange, presiding elder, Daniel Anderson and L. D. Smith, preachers; 1833. Allen Wiley, presiding elder, Eli T. Farmer and Henry Deputy, preachers; 1834. Indiana conference formed. Vincennes district, James L. Thompson, presiding elder, Thomas J. Brown, preacher; 1835. Bloomington district, J. Oglesby, presiding elder, Thomas J. Brown, preacher; 1836. S. C. Cooper, presiding elder, Greencastle. John Newell; 1837. H. S. Talbott, presiding elder, Greencastle made a station. James L. Thompson, pastor; Greencastle circuit, Jonas S. Belotte, pastor; 1838, H. S. Talbott, presiding elder, Greencastle station, Ebenezer Patrick, Greencastle circuit, H. Vredenburg and W. H. Smith, pastors; 1839, Greencastle district, E. R. Ames, presiding elder, Greencastle station, John S. Bayless, circuit, H. Vredenburg and R. C. Rowley, pastors; 1840, Greencastle station, Hawley B. Beers, circuit, Isaac Owens, Jacob Miller, pastors; 1841, Greencastle station, Isaac Owens; 1842, Greencastle station, Ebenezer Patrick and J. M. Stallard, preachers; 1843, Greencastle station, John Daniel.

Daniel is said to have been one of the most effective preachers of his time and locality. Very earnest, very vehement, he easily electrified and swayed his audience at will. His zeal was like an unquenchable fire. A member of one of his early congregations related in after years that at one time in the old church in Greencastle he was exhorting sinners to flee from the wrath to come and after exhausting himself without making the desired impression on his hearers, he mounted a step at the foot of the pulpit and at the very top of his voice cried out, "Wake up, my brother, you're nearing hell! Don't you smell the brimstone?"

In 1844 the state was divided into two conferences and Greencastle fell to the North Indiana. E. M. Beswick was presiding elder and Amasa John-

son was assigned to Greencastle station. In 1845 J. C. Smith was the local pastor; in 1846, the same; in 1847, John H. Hull. Until this time the church in Greencastle stood on the lot at the corner of Indiana and Poplar streets, but it was far too small and the congregation, having secured a lot two squares east at the corner of Ephraim street, now College avenue, erected a new church building, which when completed was the largest and most imposing church edifice in Greencastle. About the time the building was begun a succession of rains had flooded all the streams in the county and the last saw-mill had been washed away. No lumber could be had short of Parke county, and that required a trip of more than thirty miles over mud roads sometimes almost impassable. At this juncture two men, David L. Southard and Peter Albaugh, volunteered to build a mill for the purpose. Mr. Southard went to Cincinnati—it is said the journey was made on horseback and consumed almost ten days—and bought the required machinery, which was shipped down the Ohio river, then up the Wabash to Terre Haute and from there hauled to Greencastle in wagons. Within six weeks the mill was in operation, the requisite lumber produced and the building went on without further mishap. The pulpit was a mammoth structure, being over seven feet high, made of solid black walnut and would be an object of great wonder today. In 1859 the pastor, G. M. Boyd, being somewhat of a mechanic himself, took down the old altar and constructed another much less imposing and more in keeping with the times. Miss Ring, a special friend of Doctor Larrabee, undertook the unwelcome task of raising the money to buy a bell for the church. John Hammond gave fifty dollars, supplementing the donation with an additional twenty-five dollars, and with a few more contributions the fund was soon complete.

This was the third church building which the Methodists had erected in Greencastle. The first one, built of logs, stood at the corner of Ephraim and Franklin streets on a lot which had been given to the church by the county commissioners in May, 1833. It was the first church building in Greencastle. As is always the case in a new community, certain of the rougher element, actuated not only by base motives but by a spirit of mischief, had in various ways annoyed the new congregation. One of their methods of interrupting the meeting has come down to us. Arthur McGaughey, the county clerk, with the connivance of Washington Walls, David Rudisill and other characters, found about the court house, one Saturday evening, a fresh coon skin, singed the hair and about three o'clock in the morning of the following day attached a string to it and, starting from the church, dragged it over the ground, making a circuit of a mile or two, and returning to the church where

they threw the pelt out of sight among the rafters overhead. Later in the day during services at the church, they led a pack of hounds to a point southwest of town and unleashed them. Almost instantly the dogs struck the trail and, with the requisite amount of noise ten or fifteen such animals on a fresh scent of game could make, they followed the circuit, growing more and more demonstrative as they neared town. Reaching the church, they dashed into the open doorway, panting, yelping and producing a commotion on the part of the congregation so complete and instantaneous that the meeting adjourned without the formality of a benediction.

The new church built by the Methodists in 1847 was dedicated by Bishop Hamline and called Roberts Chapel. The next year the conference returned the same preacher, John H. Hull, who filled the station during the previous year. In 1850 a small number of the members of Roberts Chapel organized another charge and built a one-story brick church at the corner of Seminary and Ephraim streets. Hayden Hays was their pastor. Later another story was added and the building dedicated under the name Simpson Chapel.

In 1849 and 1850 H. N. Barnes was assigned to Roberts Chapel. A year later Thomas S. Webb came. In 1852 the Northwest Indiana conference was formed. T. S. Webb was returned to Roberts Chapel. In 1853 came G. C. Becks; 1854, James Scott; 1855, A. G. Chenoweth; 1856, William Willson; 1857, William Willson again; 1858, G. W. Stafford; 1859, G. M. Boyd; 1860, G. M. Boyd again; 1861, Thomas S. Webb; 1862, Thomas S. Webb again; 1863, C. A. Brooke; 1864, C. A. Brooke again; 1865, D. F. Barnes; 1866, Enoch Holdstock; 1867, J. W. Greene; 1868, J. W. Greene again; Simpson Chapel, D. Holmes; 1869, Roberts Chapel, J. W. Green; Simpson Chapel, A. A. Brown; 1870, Roberts Chapel, C. Skinner; Simpson Chapel, A. A. Brown. In 1871 Roberts and Simpson Chapels were consolidated and a mission was founded in the south part of Greencastle. A. A. Gee was sent to Roberts Chapel. In 1872 Doctor Gee was returned to Roberts Chapel, W. C. Davisson assigned to the new mission and James Spinks to the Greencastle circuit. In 1873, Roberts Chapel, Nelson Greene, mission, H. A. Buchtel, Greencastle circuit, W. C. Davisson; 1874, Roberts Chapel, Samuel Beck; south charge, H. A. Buchtel; 1875, Roberts Chapel, Samuel Beck; 1876, Roberts Chapel, Samuel Beck; 1877, Roberts Chapel, Isaac W. Joyce; 1878, Isaac W. Joyce.

During the pastorate of Doctor Joyce in 1879 Roberts Chapel was sold to the Presbyterian church and a new building, called College Avenue church, erected in the neighborhood. Doctor Joyce, the first preacher in the new charge, remained one year, being succeeded by A. Marine, who, in 1883, gave

way to J. H. Cissel. The latter remained till 1886. M. M. Parkhurst served till 1890; Salem B. Towne till 1894; James H. Hollingsworth till 1897; William H. Wise till 1899 and J. S. Hoagland till 1909. The present pastor is Kirk Waldo Robbins.

The other Methodist charge in Greencastle, known as Locust Street church, was the outgrowth of the mission established in 1873 by W. C. Davison, who afterward became a missionary in Japan. During the pastorate of Rev. H. A. Buchtel in 1874, a new building was erected at the corner of Anderson and Locust streets. In the following year he was succeeded by J. V. R. Miller, who served till 1876; next came W. H. Grim, who remained till 1879; J. L. Pitner, till 1880; J. W. Webb, 1881; W. R. Halstead, 1882; W. M. Zaring, 1884; Albert Hurlstone, 1887; T. H. Willis, 1892; R. R. Bryan, 1893; L. D. Moore, 1895; M. A. Farr, 1896; J. W. Baker, 1898; J. W. Culmer, 1899; W. H. Wylie, 1900, and J. F. O'Haver, 1903. J. M. Walker, the pastor now in charge, was appointed in 1908.

EARLY PRESBYTERIAN EFFORTS.

As before noted, the first attempt of the Presbyterian church to obtain a footing in Putnam county was not a success. After the efforts of Isaac Reed, who undertook to organize the church in August, 1825, interest in the society began to relax and finally the meetings, which had been held in the cabins of the members, ceased altogether. This period of inaction continued till the fall of 1832, when Rev. Samuel G. Lowry, who afterward emigrated to Minnesota, commenced preaching by special permit in the Methodist church, once and sometimes twice a month, being assisted by Rev. James H. Shields. The society included about sixteen persons who held to the Presbyterian belief. In July, 1833, he organized a "New School Presbyterian church," consisting of eighteen members. John S. Jennings and James M. Hillis were the first elders. Later Lucius R. Chapin, James Proctor, M. W. Hensley, Jacob Daggy, James M. Grooms, James D. Stevenson, Charles G. Case, R. W. Jones, Elias Daggy and R. S. Ragan served the church in like capacity. Mr. Lowry's services ceased in 1834 and he was immediately followed by W. W. Woods, who remained till 1837. In May, 1836, the town agent of Greencastle, on the order of the board of county commissioners, conveyed to the trustees of the church Lot 23 lying at the corner of Columbia and Jefferson streets, on which the congregation at once built a brick meeting house, which was dedicated in September, 1836, and occupied continuously for almost twenty years. In 1853 the erection of a new building was begun on the lot at the corner of

Jackson and Columbia streets, but was not completed till 1864. This latter was then occupied till destroyed by fire in 1876.

After Mr. Woods left the church in 1837, J. R. Wheelock, James H. Shields and Ransom Hawley filled the pastorate till 1845. After them came Thomas S. Milligan, who ministered to the flock until 1850, being succeeded by T. M. Oviatt, who remained in charge till the spring of 1855. Mr. Oviatt was followed by Henry A. Rossiter, whose term of service, extending from 1855 to 1869, was longer than that of any other pastor. In 1850 a division of the church occurred and the Second Presbyterian church, acting under dispensation of the Old School assembly, was organized. In 1850-51 they erected a brick building at the corner of Washington street and College avenue, their first pastor being J. McCord. From 1854 to 1870 they were ministered to by Dr. E. W. Fisk. In 1868 they sold their building to E. T. Keightley, who soon transferred it to the Catholic church, and they at once began the erection of a new building at the corner of Locust and Anderson streets, which was later transferred to the Indiana Female College. In March, 1870, the two congregations, New and Old school, were united and occupied the First church building. After the consolidation Dr. Fisk and William A. Bosworth occupied the pulpit two years or until 1872. A. W. Williams followed till 1874; Lucius I. Root, 1876; George G. Mitchell, 1879; George W. Bainum, 1889, and Harlan P. Corey, 1892. Since the latter date the pastors in succession have been Robert M. Dillon, William K. Weaver, James P. Roth, Augustus W. Sonne and David VanDyke. At present the church is without a pastor.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The Christian church in Putnam county harks back to the days of the New Lights, which was organized in 1830 with a membership of several persons, viz: R. S. Tennant, wife and daughter, Peter W. Applegate and wife, and Samuel Taylor and wife. The first elders were Peter W. Applegate and Samuel Taylor. The first member admitted after the organization of the church was John G. Tennant. Soon after John Reed, V. K. Reed, Crawford Cole and others joined. Meetings were held from house to house and services were led by such preachers as Gilbert Harney, Michael Coons, John O'Kane, John Harris and others. After several years the congregation decided to hold meetings in Greencastle. At first they met in a room over a store on the northeast corner of the public square, then in a school room at the County Seminary and finally in the court house. The congregation, under the minis-

trations of such men as John B. New, Love H. Jameson, A. R. Benton, S. K. Hoshour, B. K. Smith, Alfred Flowers, E. P. Goodwin, James E. Matthews, Moses E. Laird, Benjamin Franklin, M. B. Hopkins and Oliver P. Badger, was constantly growing and about 1853 a lot was purchased at the corner of Poplar and Indiana streets on which the erection of a commodious frame church was begun. The building was dedicated Sunday, June 8, 1856.

The first pastor was Oliver P. Badger, a man of great piety and religious zeal and the longest continuously active resident preacher in Greencastle. His successors in charge of the church have been J. W. Cox, Peter Raines, S. F. Stimpson, Alfred Flower, O. F. Lane, W. B. Taylor, H. G. Fleming, O. C. Atwater, A. H. Morris, O. P. Shront, J. E. Powell, Robert Sellers and Commodore W. Cauble. The present pastor is J. M. Rudy.

BAPTIST ORGANIZATION.

Although one of the oldest church organizations in the county, the records of the Baptist church are by far the most incomplete. Originally there were several congregations of the denomination in the county, the largest one being in Greencastle. March 3, 1837, the town agent was ordered to convey to the trustees of the church a lot in Greencastle, on which they erected a brick meeting house. This they used till 1859, when they purchased another lot on the corner of Water and Poplar streets, upon which they erected their present church. From a portion of the record of the minutes of the church meetings held at intervals we learn that from 1846 to 1850 John G. Kerr officiated as pastor, that he was succeeded by E. W. Crissey, he by J. Taylor, and he by William M. Davis. This takes us down to 1853.

The next man was William Freeman, the next P. H. Evans and the next J. S. Gillespie. During the pastorate of the last named in 1859 the new church was built. In February, 1867, the records of this church were destroyed by fire so that much of its history cannot now be ascertained. The church being financially weak, asked for and received material assistance from the Baptist Home Missionary Society. Rev. R. M. Parks was called to the pastorate, but before the close of his first year the church building was almost completely destroyed by a cyclone. This was a heavy blow to the congregation, but, nothing daunted, they resolved to rebuild and the present structure was the result. For some time the church was without a pastor, but was supplied till 1870 by Rev. Brown, of Terre Haute. During the pastorate of F. M. Roberts, who came about this time, an organ was purchased for the Sunday school, which unfortunately caused a serious division and consequent

loss in membership. Mr. Roberts resigned within a year and was succeeded by J. S. Gillespie, who served till 1874. His successors up to 1890 were, in succession, A. P. Stout, J. R. Edwards, J. W. Reed, I. H. Wise and W. W. Hicks. Since 1890 the church has frequently been without a pastor. At present Rev. D. B. Landes is in charge.

CATHOLIC CHURCH OF ST. PAUL THE APOSTLE.

We come now to the oldest church of all, the Catholic—often called the mother church. In the dissemination of religious knowledge and instruction it was the pioneer, for it established missions among the Indians in Illinois and Indiana long before the white man had undertaken to settle the new territory. "Her missionaries," says one historian, "traversed the country from the Ohio river to the Great lakes, preaching salvation to the red man and teaching him the great truths contained in the gospel of Jesus Christ. Wherever a tribe was found, there the humble priest of the Catholic church erected the altar of God and celebrated the sacrifice of the mass, speaking words of love and peace to the poor untutored sons of the forest. Many of these noble men yielded up their lives at the hands of those they came to save, but at last devotion to the cause of Christ conquered the barbarian and love for the 'black robe' (as the priest was called by the Indians) took the place of hatred in the heart of the savage. Ever afterward the Catholic priest was a welcome visitor, his habit being his only defense. His coming was made a time of rejoicing, and the Indians, gathering around, listened eagerly to the words of truth as he spoke them forth. All this was changed by the dishonesty of the white traders, which turned the Indian's love to hate and ever since he has remained the foe of the white man."

The history of the Catholic church in Greencastle, known as the church of St. Paul the Apostle, dates back to 1848, when the Rev. Simon LaLumiere, pastor of St. Joseph's church in Terre Haute, journeyed to Greencastle and read the first mass in an old log school house, the property of Clinton Walls, a short distance northeast of the village of Limedale. The early Catholics of Greencastle and vicinity, but few of whom are now living, were generally Irish laborers employed in the construction of the Vandalia and Monon railroads and for a long time religious services were held in private houses. Other priests beside the reverend father mentioned attended to the spiritual needs of the mission in these early days, among whom was the Rev. Daniel Maloney, from Indianapolis. The first resident pastor was the Rev. William Doyle, who was sent here by Maurice de St. Palais, the bishop of the diocese of Vincennes. It was through the efforts of Father Doyle that the congregation

came into possession of their first church property. This consisted of a primitive chair factory located on Locust street, between Anderson and Seminary, which they purchased and converted into a house of worship. There is a tradition that the owner of the property in question, a Protestant, was so deeply prejudiced against the further encroachment of the Catholic denomination that he refused to sell the lot to them and that the conveyance was effected by a stratagem, the owner, Gustavus H. Lilly, being made to believe that the grantee was intending to use the place as a vinegar factory. This could easily have been accomplished by means of a bond for a deed. At the date of this transaction the Know-nothing movement was at its height and the prejudice against foreigners and the Roman Catholics knew no limit.

Rev. Edward O'Flaherty followed Father Doyle, ministering to the flock at Greencastle and adjacent missions until 1856, when he was succeeded by Rev. Patrick Highland. In 1860 the latter priest, being somewhat advanced in years and of feeble health, gave way to the Rev. Joseph O'Reilly, under whose ministrations the church made rapid and substantial progress. The church edifice was repaired, walls plastered, altar erected, proper vestments secured, a steeple erected, surmounted by the cross, the building painted and the entire structure greatly improved in appearance. In May, 1864, Father O'Reilly was transferred to Cambridge City being followed by Rev. Charles Maugin. In April, 1866, during the administration of the latter, the old-school Presbyterian church building was purchased and remodeled. On June 10th the building was blessed by Bishop St. Palais and consecrated to St. Paul. Near the close of the year 1867, Father Maugin was succeeded by the Rev. J. Clement, who made further and material alterations to the church, but who died during his pastorate in 1871. Next came Peter Bischof, who served till 1874; Dennis O'Donnovan till 1877; Thomas Logan till August, 1880; Michael Power till 1885, when Father Logan was returned and remained till 1888. He was succeeded by Joseph Macke, who remained a year and was followed by the present pastor, Thomas A. McLaughlin, whose record of service has excelled in duration that of any of his predecessors. In 1853, under the administration of Father O'Flaherty, a mission was established at Bainbridge and the members of the church there have been ministered to by the resident pastor at Greencastle since that time. The church there many years ago was consecrated to St. Patrick.

OTHER CHURCHES.

Several attempts to organize and maintain an Episcopal church in Greencastle have been made, but without material success. About twenty years

ago the membership, though limited in number, built a neat little stone church at the corner of Seminary street and Taylor avenue, and for a time supported a resident pastor, but only for a brief time. After that meetings were held once a month, led by clergymen from other places, but finally services of all kinds ceased, the building was sold and the church went out of existence.

There are three colored churches in the county and all are located in Greencastle. The oldest is Bethel, the African Methodist Episcopal church. It was organized about 1876, and met over a store room on the public square for years, but about twenty years ago purchased the lot on Locust street where the first Catholic church stood and built thereon an attractive and commodious building in which the congregation has ever since worshipped. It is the largest colored congregation in the county. Its present pastor is A. E. Taylor. There are also two other colored churches in Greencastle. One is Hinton Chapel, representing the Methodist Episcopal church. The congregation meets in a small brick building which it owns on Hanna street. The pastor is W. V. Butts. The other church is in the extreme south part of the city and is known as St. Paul's Baptist church. It has no regular pastor, but at least once a month it holds services which are led by the pastors of churches who come from other places.

THE FIRST SUNDAY SCHOOL.

This chapter would be far from complete were no mention to be made of that marvelous and now universal agency for the dissemination of religious knowledge and the useful instruction of the young—the Sunday school. In the hands of the Misses Myra and Elizabeth Goulding, of Greencastle, is a small book, about eight by ten inches in size, in the first page of which, written in a delicate feminine hand and now almost faded from sight, is the following:

“Greencastle Union Sabbath School Register.

“1834.

“April 13.—A Sabbath school was opened by the teacher of the day school with twenty young ladies and children, most of whom were her own scholars. They were led in prayer and received instructions from Matt. 18: 1-4, which had been previously assigned for the lesson. G. F. Waterman was present and expressed his approbation of the manner in which instruction was given and his willingness to become a teacher. Matt. 18:21-35 was assigned for the next lesson. School was dismissed to meet the next Sabbath at half past eight o'clock in the morning.”

The above entry was penned by Myra Jewett, afterward married to John S. Jennings, and records the happenings and exercises of the first Sunday school ever held in Putnam county. The story of how this good woman who, leaving the attractive and congenial surroundings of her Massachusetts home, chose to unite her fortunes with the hardy settlers in the backwoods of Indiana, and especially how she came to organize among these rude pioneers that great agency for the uplift and betterment of society, the Sunday school, is indeed an incident of rare interest; and it is so admirably told in a paper prepared and read by Miss Helen Hathaway at a celebration in 1878 of the forty-fourth anniversary of the founding of the Sunday school, that the liberty is taken to incorporate a portion of it here. After reciting the facts set forth in Miss Jewett's diary quoted above, Miss Hathaway says:

"Most of the young ladies and children present were Miss Jewett's own scholars in the school-room which stood on the spot now occupied by Doctor Preston's residence (corner of College avenue and Walnut street). The third Sabbath the number of scholars had increased to thirty and Miss Jewett was assisted by Mr. John S. Jennings and Mr. G. F. Waterman, a lawyer who had come to this place from Rhode Island. Three others afterward entered the school as teachers, but none of these seem to have been permanent teachers. On May 15th the school met at Mr. Jennings' house and continued to meet there till June 8th, when it was moved to the Seminary, a one-story brick building of two rooms standing on the site now occupied by Mr. Edward Hanemann's residence. The school had increased in numbers and had received a donation of five dollars from the school in Pepperell, Massachusetts, Miss Jewett's former home, to aid in purchasing a library, and the agent of the American Sunday School Union donated five dollars worth of books. In July a meeting was held at Mr. Jennings' house for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization. A Sabbath school society was organized with John C. Evans, president, and G. F. Waterman, vice-president. Mr. Jennings was elected superintendent of the school and Miss Myra Jewett, secretary, and the name of 'The Greencastle Union Sabbath School' adopted. The society held a Sunday school concert for prayer on July 14th and was addressed by John Cowgill, Esq., on 'The Importance of the Sunday School to our Town, County and Nation.' These concerts were held monthly. The officers and teachers of the school were elected by the society. In 1835 a set of rules for the government of the school was adopted. The whole number of scholars enrolled during the first year of the school was eighty-nine and among them we notice the names of James and Leah Gillespie, John R. Mahan, William Stevenson and Virginia Walls, now Mrs. Lee, one of our present teach-

ers. In September of this year the school lost by death one of its valuable teachers, Mrs. M. Stevenson, and in this month the school was visited for the first time by a minister of the gospel. There was an effort made to keep up a teachers' meeting, but it seems that very little interest was manifested by the teachers. In March, 1835, a Methodist Sabbath school was organized, which took away a number of the scholars and some of the teachers. However, in August the school numbered sixty or sixty-five scholars and seemed too large to be accommodated in the school room. On the roll of the school for this year we see the names of Bishop Osborne, William Thornburgh and Eliza Hensley. Mr. Jennings held the office of superintendent for two years and was elected by the society for the year 1836, but soon after resigned and Milton W. Hensley was elected to fill the place. The school was frequently omitted on account of sacramental or camp meetings or absence of superintendent and teachers from town. It was much encouraged by donations from time to time from the school at Pepperell, Massachusetts. On September 11, 1836, it was moved to the newly-built Presbyterian church, at the corner of Columbia and Jefferson streets. Something of a harvest seems to have been realized at this time from the labors in the school, as a number of scholars had united with the church. Nevertheless, the secretary records rather discouragingly that a large number of scholars had left the school and much inconvenience was felt from the cold, as the means of making the house comfortable were inadequate. R. W. Jones and three brothers and Lewis Rudisill entered school this year. In January, 1837, it is recorded: 'School larger today than for two years. We have now the means for making the house comfortable and we have a minister who comes and talks to us.

"The whole number connected with the school then was seventy-six and in the spring of that year several more united with the church and a new library was purchased. Among the scholars enrolled that year were Maria Walls, Sarah J. Daggy (now Mrs. Hawkins), Hannah Osborne (now the wife of Solomon Claypool), Addison Daggy and William Daggy. The present mayor of our city, Mr. Lucius P. Chapin, and his brother, John Chapin, also entered that year. In 1838 the superintendent resigned and for three months the office was vacant, different members of the school being called upon to conduct the exercises. Mr. Hensley was again elected to fill the office for the remainder of the year, with James M. Grooms as secretary. In November of that year Jarvin C. Grooms, then three years old, entered the school and has, we presume, been a regular attendant during all the years since that time. Edwin Black, with two brothers, also entered at this time. For the year 1840 M. W. Hensley was elected superintendent and we believe held the

office one year, being succeeded by James M. Grooms. About this time several of the teachers and scholars went over the creek, north of town, and organized a branch school with Mr. Jacob Daggy superintendent. In the records for 1843 are found the names of some new teachers admitted, among them being Addison Daggy, R. L. Hathaway and Elizabeth Grooms. Among the minutes for March we notice that Mr. Gookins from Terre Haute addressed the school. * * * *

"In 1844 the library was replenished by a donation of two hundred volumes and Jacob Daggy was elected superintendent. In 1845 Mr. Jennings was again chosen superintendent and D. C. Proctor, secretary and librarian. In 1846, or perhaps a short time previous thereto, the Baptists organized a school nearby, which took away some of the scholars. In this year a juvenile missionary society was formed. In 1847 the officers were J. M. Grooms, superintendent, D. C. Proctor, secretary, and John R. Mahan, librarian. The school was reported in a flourishing condition and a library of one hundred volumes purchased. On Saturday, May 1st, the school celebrated its thirteenth anniversary at the church. The Methodist and Baptist schools joined in the celebration. Rev. Cyrus Nutt opened the meeting with prayer and Rev. Mr. Milligan and Rev. Mr. Carr delivered addresses, after which all partook of refreshments and then formed a procession headed by the Putnam Band."

MYRA JEWETT.

Interesting though it may be, the limitations of space forbid further account of this now historic Sunday school; but we cannot pass from the subject without a brief word respecting the memory of Myra Jewett, its founder. She was born in Pepperell, Massachusetts, in 1802, and was the oldest in a family of thirteen children. Her sister is authority for the statement that "the limited means of her parents made it a difficult matter for them to give their large family the advantages for education which they desired, but, with that persistent energy and determination which has always been a strongly marked characteristic, she overcame the obstacles that lay in her way. Her great desire was to qualify herself for the office of a teacher, that she might 'do good,' not only by imparting to the youth that knowledge which would prepare them for active duties of life, but further than this, that she might by precept and example incite them to lives of unselfish devotion to higher and nobler aims than simply living for their own enjoyment or for the gratification of worldly ambition."

For a time she was a pupil of Mary Lyons, who made the school at Mt. Holyoke famous, and was deeply influenced by her teachings. Says her sister: "She taught for six or seven years in her native state, but her sympathies were early enlisted by accounts of the great need of teachers in the newly settled regions of the 'Far West,' as Indiana was called in those days. But a journey from Massachusetts to Indiana at that time was a far different affair from what it is now. There was only one short railroad in the route from Albany to Schenectady. The rest of the journey was toilsome and tedious, being performed by stage, by steamer across the lake, by canal and by private conveyance. Her traveling companions on this wearisome journey were the late Prof. Caleb Mills and a Miss Wyatt, also a teacher. Soon after her arrival in Greencastle, she rented and furnished a room and opened her school. This school she continued to teach, struggling along alone amid many trials, difficulties and discouragements, for three years, when a younger sister came to share her labors."

The school was not a pecuniary success. Miss Jewett found at the close of the first term that after paying her board and the expenses of the school room she was in debt one dollar. At the end of the succeeding term she had a net surplus of one dollar, but at the close of the third term she again faced a deficit of a dollar. After this for one or two terms she managed to make the two sides of the account balance. There was scarcely ever a surplus again. "But hers was a true missionary work and this was a labor of love," continues her sister. "But she was not satisfied with the work of the day school merely and in 1834 she gathered together a few of her scholars and some others in her school-room and taught the first Sabbath school. For many years—indeed as long as strength permitted—she was an earnest, faithful teacher, always at her post and always enforcing by her own pure, lovely and consistent life the principles which she endeavored to instill into the minds of her pupils.

"In the spring of 1836 she was compelled in consequence of ill-health, to resign the school entirely to her sister, but upon the marriage of the latter, June 7th, she again resumed the office of teacher, which she continued to fill till her own marriage to John S. Jennings, August 13, 1841. She was the mother of two children, both of whom died in infancy. Always delicate from a child, her long life was attended by much suffering, yet in all these many long, wearisome days of languor and the nights of pain no one ever heard a murmur or complaint from her lips. She passed from earth June 13, 1880. Those who attended her and ministered to her wants can testify to her patient resignation and cheerful submission to the sufferings which she felt were sent by the loving 'Heavenly Father for her good.' "

A modest, forbearing, but earnest woman, she shrank instinctively from any sort of public contact. She strove to do her full duty without popular acclaim. When ill health at last drove her into the privacy of her home, she welcomed the seclusion it insured. It was a congenial retreat and there, surrounded by her flowers, of which she was devotedly fond, she spent the few remaining years of her useful and beautiful life confidently awaiting the summons which finally comes to us all. So lived and died this good woman and when the historian of the future shall undertake the story of Greencastle and Putnam county his work will surely come to naught if he fails to include among those entitled to the regard and veneration of posterity the patient zeal, the tolerant, angelic spirit and the unswerving devotion of Myra Jewett.

CHAPTER VII.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES AND CLUBS.

The first benevolent or fraternal society in Putnam county of which there is any record was Temple Lodge, No. 47, Free and Accepted Masons. It was organized May 28, 1842, and for a long time met in the upper story of a frame building on the south side of the public square near the present quarters of the Central National Bank. The records of the order show that the following were the first officers: Samuel Taylor, worshipful master; John Sala, senior warden; William L. Hart, junior warden; Lewis H. Sands, secretary; Samuel Dicks, treasurer; C. G. Ballard, senior deacon; Jesse Dicks, junior deacon; Hiram P. Walker, tyler; C. J. Hand, past master; W. C. Larrabee, chaplain.

It is recorded that at the installation of the officers Professor Larrabee delivered an address of such weight and acceptability, an order was made that it be furnished to the editor of the *Greencastle Visitor* for publication in that journal. The membership at the date of organization was not in excess of fifteen; at present it is over two hundred. The officers elected for 1910 are as follows: Earl C. Lane, worshipful master; M. Sylvester Miller, senior warden; Benjamin P. King, junior warden; James McD. Hays, treasurer; Edward E. Caldwell, secretary; James L. Randel, senior deacon; Lawrence H. Athey, junior deacon; Eugene Schmidt and Jesse D. Hughes, stewards; Charles W. Huffman, tyler; James L. Randel, Jerome M. King, William B. Vestal, trustees.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

May 16, 1851, Greencastle Chapter, No. 22, Royal Arch Masons, was organized. The original officers chosen were: P. G. E. Hunt, high priest; John Hill, king; Peter W. Applegate, scribe; Henry W. Daniels, captain of the host; D. L. Hamilton, principal sojourner; William Turk, royal arch captain; A. V. Hough, master first veil; B. F. Hays, master second veil; W. C. Larrabee, master third veil.

In the spring of 1853 interest in the chapter began to wane and finally the meetings ceased altogether. This condition of inactivity continued for years, in fact until October 29, 1860, when a new dispensation from the

grand chapter was received and meetings were renewed. At this time J. U. L. Feemster was high priest; B. F. Hays, captain of the host; R. W. Jones, principal sojourner; A. M. Puett, royal arch captain, and Samuel Catherwood, secretary and treasurer.

The original members numbered about twenty-five, but the list has increased until today it includes a membership of one hundred sixty-nine. The officers chosen this year are as follows: Joseph F. Gillespie, high priest; William E. Baney, king; Deloss F. Albin, scribe; James McD. Hays, treasurer; Edward E. Caldwell, secretary; M. Sylvester Miller, captain of the host; Fred S. McNary, principal sojourner; Frank S. Bittles, royal arch captain; William H. H. Cullen, grand master third veil; Gray Potter, grand master second veil; Eugene Schmidt, grand master first veil; Charles Huffman, guard; William M. Houck, Amos E. Ayler, James L. Randel, trustees.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Ten years after the organization of the chapter, a commandery, known as Greencastle Commandery, No. 11, Knights Templar, was founded. The charter was dated April 3, 1867, and the following officers were chosen: Sir Henry W. Daniels, eminent commander; Sir Louis Weik, generalissimo; Sir William Daggy, captain general; Sir William G. Burnett, prelate; Sir Samuel Catherwood, treasurer; Sir James McD. Hays, recorder; Sir John W. Reeves, senior warden; Sir Benjamin Pritchard, junior warden; Sir Benjamin F. Hays, standard bearer; Sir Elijah T. Keightley, sword bearer; Sir John A. Crose, warder; Sir Solomon Henry, sentinel.

Up to the year 1910 its membership had almost reached a hundred and it was officered as follows: Sir A. Evan Ayler, eminent commander; Sir R. S. Cowgill, generalissimo; Sir Raser Bittles, captain general; Sir Lewis A. Zaring, senior warden; Sir James W. Carver, junior warden; Sir Clarence E. Crawley, prelate; Sir Edwin E. Black, treasurer; Sir James McD. Hays, recorder; Sir Edward E. Coffman, standard bearer; Sir Emmett Greene, sword bearer; Sir David W. Campbell, warder; Sir Charles W. Huffman, sentinel; Sir James L. Randel, Sir William B. Vestal, Sir William M. Houck, trustees.

There are Masonic lodges in other parts of the county as follows:

Bainbridge Lodge, No. 75, at Bainbridge; Milton Brown, worshipful master; J. L. McKee, secretary.

Roachdale Lodge, No. 602, at Roachdale; Lon L. Worrell, worshipful master; George W. Irwin, secretary.

Cloverdale Lodge, No. 132, at Cloverdale; H. C. Foster, worshipful master; H. B. Martin, secretary.

Applegate Lodge, No. 155, at Fillmore; Jasper Proctor, worshipful master; J. W. Randolph, secretary.

Morton Lodge, No. 469, at Morton; S. V. Thomas, worshipful master; D. P. Alexander, secretary.

Russellville Lodge, No. 141, at Russellville; Ernest Simpson, worshipful master; Joseph Fordyce, secretary.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Following the Masons, the next fraternal order established in the county was the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The first lodge was instituted at Greencastle, July 10, 1847. It was called Putnam Lodge, No. 45. Its officers were: W. McClure, noble grand; Elisha Adamson, vice grand; Isaac Dunn, secretary; Samuel Noel, treasurer.

The lodge is still in a flourishing condition. June 30, 1870, another lodge, known as Greencastle Lodge, No. 348, was established. It began with a membership of fifteen as follows: Henry Metzler, Thomas J. Walls, G. W. Beauchamp, Isaac H. Morris, Thomas M. Bowman, Charles G. Bowman, Louis Weik, George D. Blakey, James Daggy, Levi Cohn, Robert M. Black, David H. Stevenson, Henry C. Perkins, James Hopkins, Lorenzo D. Crawley and Albert Allen. Its officers at present are: John F. Williams, noble grand; Edward Woodman, vice grand; F. E. Crawley, secretary; Charles Kiefer, treasurer.

Outside of Greencastle, Odd Fellows lodges have been established in various parts of the county. At present lodges are in existence as follows:

Roachdale, W. M. Davis, noble grand; Lon T. Grider, secretary.

Russellville, R. Ridlin, noble grand; W. P. Byrd, secretary.

Fillmore, John Jackson, noble grand; Marion Sinclair, secretary.

Cloverdale, J. F. Randsopher, noble grand; John Ward, secretary.

Mt. Meridian, Harvey Stone, noble grand; L. E. Knight, secretary.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

January 24, 1872, Eagle Lodge, No. 16, Knights of Pythias, was established in Greencastle. The charter members numbered seventeen, as fol-

lows: John Gilmore, H. H. Morrison, Charles W. Talburt, W. W. Dunnington, G. H. Brown, W. J. Ashton, J. B. McCormick, J. A. Hill, A. Brockway, J. F. Darnall, A. R. Brattin, E. Dunnington, Charles W. Daggy, D. W. Brattin, F. Fordyce, G. M. Black and J. M. Knight. There is no record of the first officers. The lodge still continues in a flourishing condition, meeting in handsome and newly equipped quarters and has an active membership of about one hundred and fifteen. Its officers chosen in January, 1910, are as follows: Eugene Hawkins, chancellor commander; Charles T. Peck, vice chancellor; Thomas T. Moore, prelate; Ferdinand Lucas, master at arms; J. Y. Denton, keeper of records and seal; Roy M. Abrams, master of exchequer; John W. Sutherland, master of finance; W. M. McGaughey, inner guard; J. O. Cammack, outer guard; A. B. Hanna, C. H. Barnaby, J. C. Brothers, trustees.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.

The Modern Woodmen of America are represented by seven camps in the county. Camp No. 5616 is at Russellville, No. 6110 at Roachdale, No. 7055 at Bainbridge, No. 7194 at Cloverdale, No. 9840 at Fincastle, and No. 11155 at Portland Mills.

Camp No. 3349 at Greencastle, the first one in the county, was organized November 13, 1895. The charter members were D. W. Alspaugh, Thomas Abrams, M. J. Beckett, H. R. Callender, P. O. Colliver, A. W. Cooper, G. W. Cooper, Albert Daggy, J. S. Dowling, E. G. Fry, F. G. Gilmore, E. A. Hamilton, A. B. Hanna, E. L. Harris, W. L. Harris, J. M. House, C. K. Hughes, C. W. Landes, F. L. Landes, H. C. Lewis, R. L. O'Hair, O. F. Overstreet, W. E. Peck, H. S. Renick, L. A. Steeg, J. B. Tucker, W. W. Tucker, J. E. Vermillion, Jesse W. Weik.

The election of officers resulted as follows: H. L. Renick, venerable consul; Albert A. Daggy, worthy adviser; E. L. Harris, escort; O. F. Overstreet, clerk; Edward G. Fry, watchman; Louis A. Steeg, sentry; W. W. Tucker, physician.

The Greencastle Camp is still maintained, the membership constantly increasing in number. There have been thirteen deaths since the camp was first established. The last officers elected were: Consul, L. D. Snider; worthy adviser, W. W. Soper; banker, W. M. Blake; clerk, R. A. Confer; escort, W. G. Adams; watchman, R. K. Michaels; sentry, L. E. Figg; manager, Oscar Obenchain; physicians, W. W. Tucker, C. Sudranski.

FRATERNAL ORDER OF EAGLES.

March 12, 1907. Greencastle Aerie, No. 1753, Fraternal Order of Eagles, was organized. It has almost a hundred members. Its officers are: Frank Green, worthy president; M. D. Ricketts, past worthy president; William Sutherlin, secretary; William Eiteljorg, treasurer; Fred Johns, worthy vice president.

The Improved Order of Red Men is represented in the county by a tribe known as Otoe Tribe, No. 140, established at Greencastle March 28, 1892. It is still in a vigorous and flourishing condition and is gradually gaining in membership. Its officers elected for 1910 are: Fred Allen, sachem; E. McG. Walls, chief of records; Edward Hoffman, keeper of wampum.

ORDER OF BEN HUR.

The Order of Ben Hur, represented by Greencastle Lodge, No. 102, was organized January 19, 1898. It now has in excess of two hundred members and is governed by the following officers: J. C. Figg, chief; Mary Johns, judge; Ella Myers, teacher; Fred Reising, keeper of tribute; Minnie A. Kiefer, scribe; May Crawley, captain; E. Figg, guide; Kate Jordan, outer guard; Louisa Reising, inner guard.

BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS.

Greencastle Lodge, No. 1077, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the United States of America, was organized in the city of Greencastle, Indiana, on June 27, 1907. Charter members: J. L. Hamilton, J. P. Hughes, John F. Cannon, James E. Vermillion, Charlie T. Conn, J. L. Randel, C. P. Broadstreet, Harry M. Smith, Henry S. Renick, Wm. M. Sutherlin, A. Evan Ayler, Harry Goldberg, William A. Beemer, Ernest P. Wright, James L. Watson, Fred C. Hohn, Frank E. Crawley, Edward C. Hamilton, Harry B. Martin, John W. Young, Thomas Brothers, William P. Ledbetter, Albert Hamrick, C. C. Gillen, John S. Dowling.

The first officers of the lodge were: Exalted ruler, James L. Hamilton; esteemed leading knight, James P. Hughes; esteemed loyal knight, John F. Cannon; esteemed lecturing knight, James E. Vermilion; secretary, C. T. Conn; treasurer, J. L. Randel; trustees, C. P. Broadstreet, H. M. Smith and H. S. Renick; tyler, William M. Sutherlin. The present officers are: Exalted ruler, James E. Vermilion; esteemed leading knight, James L. Wat-

son; esteemed loyal knight, C. C. Gillen; esteemed lecturing knight, Rees F. Matson; secretary, Ernest Stoner; treasurer, J. L. Randel; tyler, Frank J. Cannon, Jr.; trustees, C. P. Broadstreet, H. M. Smith and E. B. Lynch. The lodge has increased from a membership of twenty-seven at the date of institution to a membership of two hundred and one within three years.

LITERARY AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Not only Greencastle, but every town and village in the county, has its proportion of women's clubs. So numerous have they become that they have exhausted the entire nomenclature of literature and history in the search for names and titles. To list their membership or even attempt to classify them would swell this volume to undue proportions, but as it happens that the first woman's club ever organized in Indiana was in Putnam county and as it still flourishes like a green bay tree, we cannot well omit the brief recital of its history here. February 14, 1874, fifteen of the good women of Greencastle, believing a mutual exchange of ideas on the questions of the day would be helpful and productive of good results, met at a private residence in the town and organized what they termed the Woman's Reading Club of Greencastle. The idea was to issue books, which were to be read and duly reviewed and discussed; but ere long the book feature dropped out and the club became a veritable forum, where all questions that in any way warranted the intervention or judgment of the women of Greencastle were submitted for discussion. The name thereafter reduced itself to the Woman's Club of Greencastle. Of the original fifteen charter members less than half are living. The names were: Mrs. Hester Downey, Mrs. Emily Hoyt, Mrs. Roxanna Ridpath, Mrs. Mary Hammond, Miss Anna O'Brien, Mrs. J. E. Earp, Mrs. Jerome Allen, Mrs. Albert Allen, Mrs. R. Andrus, Mrs. W. D. Allen, Mrs. J. Wilcox, Mrs. J. Tingley, Mrs. G. J. Langsdale, Miss Elizabeth Ames and Miss Fannie Donnohue.

The membership is limited to thirty members. The club still meets fortnightly in the parlor of Woman's Hall, DePauw University. Its present officers are: Mrs. J. R. Miller, president; Mrs. S. J. Washburn, first vice-president; Mrs. J. G. Dunbar, second vice-president; Mrs. E. E. Edwards, third vice-president; Mrs. S. A. Hays, recording secretary; Mrs. J. H. Smythe, corresponding secretary; Mrs. F. A. Arnold, treasurer; Mrs. J. P. D. John, Mrs. W. F. Swahlen, critics; Miss Josephine Donnohue, council member.

In the lifetime of the late Jerome Allen, of Greencastle, he invited to his home one evening a company of gentlemen representing the literary, com-

mercial and agricultural interests of the community to discuss with them the propriety of forming a society or organization on the order of the Woman's Club. The result of the meeting was the Gentlemen's Club, which adopted a constitution and was duly organized December 14, 1891. The following were the charter members: H. A. Gobin, P. S. Baker, S. A. Hays, L. M. Underwood, S. B. Town, Jesse W. Weik, C. A. Waldo, H. H. Mathias, H. B. Longdon, J. C. Ridpath, W. C. Bronson, J. R. Weaver, T. C. Hammond, G. C. Smythe, Albert Hurlstone, Albert Allen, Jonathan Birch and Jerome Allen.

Dr. John Clark Ridpath was elected president and Henry B. Longdon, secretary. The present officers are J. P. Allen, Sr., president, and Jackson Boyd, secretary. The membership is also limited to thirty.

On December 13, 1902, a branch of the Daughters of the American Revolution, known as Washburn Chapter, was organized in Greencastle. As the membership is limited to the descendants of those who fought or materially aided the cause of the Americans in the Revolution, those entitled to admission were necessarily small in number. The charter members numbered thirteen, as follows: Mrs. Blanche Allen, Miss Ella Beckwith, Miss Emma Beckwith, Mrs. P. O. Cole, Mrs. Louise Denman, Miss Laura L. Florer, Mrs. Clara Lammers, Miss Pearl O'Hair, Mrs. Mary W. Renick, Mrs. Caroline H. Swahlen, Miss Anna M. Washburn, Mrs. Lida G. Massey and Mrs. Lelia W. DeMotte. The order has continued in active operation and its membership has increased to about thirty-five. It meets once a month during eight months of the year, and in every reasonable way strives to perpetuate the memory of our Revolutionary ancestors and keep alive the fires of patriotism in every part of the land. Its last officers, elected in December, 1909, are as follows: Mrs. Lelia W. DeMotte, regent; Mrs. Caroline H. Swahlen, vice-regent; Mrs. Ferdinand Lucas, recording secretary; Mrs. Nellie Anderson, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Clara Lammers, registrar; Miss Laura Florer, historian; Mrs. Anna A. Smith, treasurer.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The memory of the Civil war period and the history of the heroic deeds of the soldiers of that immortal struggle are kept alive by the Grand Army of the Republic. In Putnam county the first post, known as Greencastle Post, No. 11, was organized September 12, 1879. The first officers chosen were, George J. Langsdale, commander; James F. Fee, senior vice-commander; James A. Jackson, junior vice-commander; John M. Knight, sur-

geon: Patterson McNutt, chaplain; M. J. Cooper, officer of the day; Benjamin Williams, outer guard; Jesse Richardson, adjutant.

The order was very popular and its numbers increased until it included at one time over two hundred members, but as none but actual Union soldiers are entitled to admission and as the veterans are rapidly crossing to the "camp-ground" on the other side of the great river, its ranks are diminishing. In a few brief years the order will be extinct.

CHAPTER VIII.

BANKS AND BANKING

Putnam county had not long been settled until there came a need for a place where the people might, with safety, deposit their surplus funds. Banks of exchange had not yet become general in the state, but as most people arriving in the county were possessed of a little money they sought a safe place to deposit the same until they could find an acceptable investment. The only safe in the county was in the store of Capt. W. H. Thornburgh and there most of those who had surplus funds were accustomed to deposit their spare money. It is not unfair to state that these deposits were a disadvantage to the Captain, because he was not an accurate bookkeeper and allowed the deposits to mingle with his own funds so that he finally came to over-estimate his own wealth and indulged in some degree in speculative investments. The result was inevitable, but to the Captain's credit be it said he paid every depositor in full, without the loss of a dollar.

The first bank was a broker's office established about 1854 by Augustus D. Wood, on the south side of Washington street between Indiana and Vine streets in Greencastle. He was joined by Major W. D. Allen, and ere long they moved to a building in the northeast corner of the public square and opened up for business as the Exchange Bank. In a short time the concern was incorporated under the same name and proceeded to do business under the free bank law of Indiana. Its capital was fifty thousand dollars and W. D. Allen was its president. Later the banking office was removed to a building on the south side of Washington street in the block east of the court house, where it continued to do a prosperous business till the winter of 1866-67 when, owing to the speculations of its officers, it closed its doors and its president executed a mortgage to its depositors to secure their claims.

Shortly before this, on the opposite side of the street, E. T. Keightley, in connection with William W. Brown, S. Legate and George Legate, had started a private bank, which, with limited capital, secured a fair share of the community's business for several years. About 1871 the Farmers Bank was organized and opened up for business in the room on the southeast corner of the square, now occupied by the Owl Drug Company. Some of the

stockholders of the Keightley bank were interested in it. In the fall of 1873, occasioned by the disastrous panic of that period, it was unable to meet its obligations and closed its doors.

The next private bank in Greencastle was the Putnam County Bank, operated by W. E. Stevenson, D. E. Williamson and John W. Earp. It was organized later in the eighties, but was never incorporated. It was in operation for about two years only.

The only other banks at the county seat are the First and Central National. The First National was organized under the United States national bank law February 24, 1863. For several years its banking office was in a room on the east side of the public square, but about 1870 it built its own building which it still occupies at the corner of Indiana and Washington streets. Its first officers were Thomas C. Hammond, president, and Jerome Allen, cashier, and they remained uninterruptedly at the head of the concern until a few days before the expiration of its second charter, a period of forty years. When Mr. Hammond vacated the presidency he was succeeded by Alfred Hirt, who still fills the office. Andrew Hirt is the cashier. The charter of the Central National Bank was granted April 7, 1883. Dewitt C. Bridges was the president and D. W. Lovett, cashier. For a time it occupied a room on Indiana street in the block south of the court house, but soon after it erected its own building on the southwest corner of the public square, where it still continues in business. Robert L. O'Hair is the president and James L. Randel, cashier. The Central Trust Company, another financial institution in Greencastle, was established May 1, 1900. Its president is Robert L. O'Hair and James L. Randel serves as secretary.

The Bainbridge Bank was established December 1, 1904, by F. P. and C. M. Moffett, who came to Bainbridge a short time before that date from Westfield, Illinois, where they had been successfully engaged in the banking business. During the first year here the business was conducted in a room at the corner of Washington and Main streets, but shortly afterwards the bank occupied its own building, a substantial cement block structure. The bank has had a steady and substantial growth from the first. James M. Reeds, formerly cashier of the First National Bank of Coatesville, became identified with the Bainbridge Bank as vice-president on January 1, 1909. F. P. Moffett is president of the bank and his son, Charles M. Moffett, is cashier.

Other banks in the county are the Coatesville Bank, established in 1902, the Bank of Cloverdale, established in 1901, the Roachdale Bank, established in 1892, and the Russellville Bank, also established in 1892.

CHAPTER IX.

JOURNALISM IN PUTNAM COUNTY.

The date the first newspaper was published in Putnam county cannot be accurately determined. As late as the summer of 1827 nothing of the kind had been attempted, for we find that in certain divorce suits filed at that time and which required notice by publication, orders were made directing the requisite notices to be published in the Indianapolis *Gazette* and also the Bloomington *Republican*. Tradition says that John C. Childs launched the first newspaper enterprise in the county in 1830 and called it *The Hoosier* and that in 1834 he sold it to John W. Osborn. The latter changed the name to the *Plow Boy*. As no files of the paper have been preserved the present generation knows but little about it or what it contained. It was presumably a weekly and it is said that along with it Osborn sent out gratis an "eight-page sheet in pamphlet form called '*The Temperance Advocate*,' which was the first temperance paper published in the West." Mr. Osborn was influential in establishing and locating Asbury University at Greencastle and was one of the institution's first trustees. Late in 1837 he disposed of his paper to Wilkins Tannahill, who came from Nashville, Tennessee, and who published it for about two years, when it was sold to William J. Burns. Burns changed the name to *The Visitor* and its publication continued for several years. It is said that Judge D. R. Eckels, being an ardent and enthusiastic Democrat, about this time purchased the use of two columns of the *Visitor* in order that he might fill the same with Democratic literature. In 1842 Eckels succeeded in establishing a Democratic paper which he called the *Indiana Patriot*, placing the management of it in the hands of Samuel Farley. This management continued until Eckels went to the Mexican war, when the paper was turned over to James Hanna. Meanwhile Dr. William Mahan, beginning in 1844, had established the *Weekly Herald*, which was published for a period of about two years and then suspended. In June, 1846, the *Putnam County Chronicle* was founded. A copy issued March 18, 1847, being No. 40, Vol. I, shows that it was "edited by W. A. McKenzie and published every Thursday by W. H. H. Lewis at the office, (up-stairs) on the Northeast corner of the Public Square, Greencastle, Ia." The terms of subscription were two dollars if

paid in advance; two dollars and fifty cents if paid within six months, and three dollars at the end of the year. The paper contained four pages, eighteen by twenty-four inches in size, six columns to the page. Much of it is devoted to the news of the Mexican war, and at least two columns to a list of counterfeits of the various kinds of bank notes then in circulation. The local advertisements are somewhat limited, but considerable space is given to the virtues of two or three kinds of patent medicines. Dr. L. M. Knight calls attention to his stock of drugs and R. D. McEwen & Company to their stock of dry goods, shoes and hardware, including a consignment of "Hathaway's Patent Hot Air Cooking Stoves, etc." M. F. Barlow was the hatter of the period and J. B. Dinwiddie praises the virtue and superiority of the chairs made at his factory on "the northeast corner of the public square one door west of Mr. Lee's cabinet shop." A. G. Detrick & Company and William Kramer compete for the patronage of the public in the line of saddles and harness and R. D. Anderson, who returns his "thanks to the public for its generous patronage" in buying his drugs, also calls attention to his stock of iron nails and castings as well as a "superior article of wines, brandies, rum and whiskey, *for the sick only.*" William Stewart warns the public against any debts contracted by his wife, Francis Eleanor, who refuses any longer to live with him; and Captain Applegate and Henry W. Daniels, orderly sergeant of the Putnam Yellow Jackets, publish an order requiring the company to "parade on Saturday the 10th of April at 10 A. M. at the Armory in full uniform." Mathew Simpson, Daniel Sigler, Henry Secret, J. F. Farley, W. C. Larrabee, R. L. Hathaway, Isaac Ash, John M. Allison and W. H. Thornburgh as a committee unite in a request that May 18th be the date agreed upon for a "Railroad Convention" which is to be held in Indianapolis. The railroad question was evidently becoming the dominant and burning issue at this time, for elsewhere in the paper is an article copied from the *Wabash Express* of Terre Haute bearing upon that all-absorbing topic. It is recited therein that "The directors of the Terre Haute & Richmond Railroad Company had their first meeting on the 4th of March at Terre Haute. Chauncey Rose, Esq., was unanimously chosen president and Thomas I. Bourne secretary. The board have determined to open books for the subscription of stock at an early day in April in Terre Haute, Greencastle, Richmond and Indianapolis; and at St. Louis, Cincinnati and other cities as soon as the convention which is to assemble in May next, at Indianapolis, shall determine on the best plan of operations. This road across the state of Indiana is of course intended as a link in the great

chain of railway from the Atlantic by way of Baltimore to the Mississippi river at St. Louis."

As illustrative of the best and swiftest facilities for travel and communication at that period, the following table of the arrival and departure of the mails at the Greencastle postoffice, published in the same number of the *Chronicle*, March 18, 1847, is in point:

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

"From Bloomington to Crawfordsville by the way of Putnamville and Greencastle, arrive here every Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M. and returns next day at about 10 A. M.

"From Greencastle to Rockville every Friday leaves Greencastle at 6 o'clock A. M. and returns at 3 P. M.

"From Greencastle to Jamestown by the way of Bainbridge and New Maysville leaves every Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M. and returns every Saturday at 3 o'clock P. M.

THE EXTRA MAIL.

"From Greencastle to Putnamville every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, leaves Greencastle at 12 o'clock M. and returns same days at 3 P. M.

"There will be no mail sent to Putnamville on Mondays and Thursdays.
"JAS. TALBOTT, P. M."

The editorial comments are somewhat limited and without especial significance. As a Whig organ the paper expresses a preference for holding the congressional convention in Terre Haute, on April 30th, but in no other way does it refer to politics or undertake to indicate Whig principles. The leading editorial is a complaint that the county printing goes to the *Patriot* (Eckels' paper) instead of the *Chronicle* which has the larger circulation and is therefore entitled to it under the law. One of the most significant things in the paper relates to the matter of supplying Greencastle with water. As it indicates a spirit of commercial enterprise and civic zeal much in advance of the day it will not be without interest to reproduce the article entire. Under the caption "The Water Project," the paper says:

"We understand that Mr. Freeman, of Utica, New York, who is now here, has made a proposition to our town council to bring the water from

the public spring on to the public square. He proposes to do this by means of a pump and water apparatus. We know not what action the trustees of the town will take upon the matter, but it seems to us that it should at once be adopted. The expense would be small compared with the benefit which our citizens would derive from having at any time a convenient quantity of water almost at their doors. Upon inquiry we find over an hundred families either directly or indirectly dependent upon the public spring. These are under the necessity of carrying water through mud, in some instances, three and four hundred yards. But the most important consideration is the convenient use of water properly elevated in case of fire. Should a fire take place it might lay one-fourth of the town in ashes before it could be quenched. But with a good reservoir of water on the square and a small engine we could almost bid defiance to the flames. The difference of insurance that would, as a natural consequence, occur would, in a few years, pay the expense of the whole project; and this is a matter to be considered now. Delay might be the ruin of some of our citizens by the destruction of their property. What citizen is there in the place who would not cheerfully pay a small tax to promote this object? A little reflection must convince every one that it is not only expedient but that it is a measure of economy. Let us see. Suppose fifty families pay thirty-seven and a half cents to get a half supply of water, as they do now—it amounts to nine hundred and seventy-five dollars in a single year; nearly sufficient to pay the expense of a permanent water apparatus. But perhaps it may be denied that it costs the weekly sum named. We ask who would take it to carry water from the public spring some eighteen or twenty times a week.

“In any view, then, we can take of the project we think our town council should move in this matter. If they think the citizens will not sustain them let them call a meeting and get an expression of public opinion with regard to it.”

In 1848 John Turk launched on the sea of journalism a new paper called *The Argus*. Its political inclination is not remembered, but with varying success it rode the waves till sometime in 1853, after which it ceased to appear. In February, 1849, C. W. Brown, destined to a long connection with the newspaper industry of Putnam county, made his first appearance as the owner and publisher of the *Putnam County Sentinel*. In size, appearance and general makeup it was not unlike the *Chronicle* described in the preceding paragraph. The advertisements were of the kind suited to the period. Special prominence is given to the schools. In the issue of August 23, 1849, Vol. I, No. 26, Mrs. S. E. Stevenson announces the open-

ing of her Female School, and Levi Reynolds, principal of the County Seminary, calls attention to the excellent character of the work of that institution under his management. The Greencastle Female Collegiate Seminary, presided over by Mrs. Larrabee, is also given due prominence, assurance being given that "The institution has a liberal charter with collegiate powers and will confer all the degrees usually conferred in female seminaries." There are a number of foreign or outside advertisements, among them that of the "Western Military Institute of Georgetown, Kentucky," containing a column of solid matter calling attention to the remarkable combination of the "science of West Point Academy, with the classical literature of our best colleges" and enumerating among the names of its faculty, "James G. Blaine, A. B., adjunct professor of languages."

The next newspaper enterprise in the county was the *Putnam Republican Banner*, founded by Albert Patrick in 1852. Mr. Patrick continued in the publication till February, 1856, when, desiring to cast his lot with the people of "bleeding Kansas," he disposed of his ownership of the *Banner* to Christopher Brown and left for the West. Mr. Brown remained at the helm till February, 1865, when he sold the office and good will to John R. Rankin. In the following September Rankin sold an interest to L. L. Burke and announced that the management of the paper thereafter would be divided, "Mr. Burke assuming the editorship" and Mr. Rankin the "supervision of the mechanical department." In January, 1866, Rankin and Burke, tiring of their investment, sold the paper to Brown, who again assumed the editorship. In December the latter disposed of his interest to "J. M. Tilford, late of the Indianapolis *Journal*," but the ownership soon vested in Samuel E. Tilford, probably a son of the former. In the following January George J. Langsdale bought an interest and the paper was thereafter conducted under the joint management and ownership of Tilford and Langsdale, with Mr. Langsdale in the editorial chair. In July, 1867, Tilford disposed of his interest to Langsdale and the latter became sole proprietor. Mr. Langsdale was a very strong man intellectually and well equipped for the editorship. Under his management the paper took on new life, its circulation increased and it grew in strength and popular favor until in 1890, when it was purchased from Langsdale by Millard J. Beckett, it was admittedly one of the ablest and most influential county papers in the state. Mr. Beckett in 1891 bought the *Times* (which had been founded by A. J. Neff in 1882) of A. A. Smith and merged it with the *Banner*. In October, 1898, it was bought by its present owner, Harry M. Smith, who still publishes the *Banner* weekly and also a daily edition under the same name. From

its birth until 1856 the *Banner* supported the Whig party and since that time it has been unwavering in its adherence to the principles of the Republican party. The first Democratic organ was the *Press*, established by Howard Briggs in 1858. He continued its publication until late in 1887 when it was purchased by Frank A. Arnold, who was then publishing the *Star* and merged the two under the name of *Star-Press*. The *Star* had originally been founded by Mr. Arnold and Henry J. Feltus in May, 1874, as an independent paper. In August, 1875, Feltus sold to Arnold, leaving the latter in sole possession. When the *Star* and *Press* were consolidated in 1885 the paper at once announced its unqualified support of the Democratic party and it has never wavered in its allegiance to that party since. In 1903 it was consolidated with the *Democrat*, a weekly established by H. B. Martin about 1893 and subsequently owned by F. D. Ader and R. P. Carpenter in succession, after which the name was changed to *The Star and Democrat*. It is still issued weekly by the Star and Democrat Publishing Company. The concern also publishes a daily called *The Herald*.

CHAPTER X.

INCIDENTS OF EARLY HISTORY.

We are told by those who have studied the question that in the early settlement of the county the people almost invariably moved westward along climatic parallels; that the wave of immigration which began in New York and the New England states rolled over Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana; that the Maryland and Virginia tide swept through Kentucky and thence along the same parallel to Missouri. Such doubtless was the rule, but for some strange reason it did not apply in the case of Putnam county; for when the New York or Yankee stream neared these parts it was suddenly diverted and in its stead came a persistent and unvarying influx from Kentucky. The young and hardy emigrant from the blue-grass country was by some mysterious and inscrutable agency drawn across the natural parallel to that one spot in Indiana where blue grass had long before appeared and reached its highest perfection.

Many of our established families are able to trace their lineage through and beyond Kentucky; and it is no discredit to them that, even to the latest generation, there still remain traces of the lofty bearing, knightly hospitality and hatred of their Yankee neighbors which was so marked a characteristic of their aristocratic progenitors, the Cavaliers of Maryland and Virginia.

THE STORY OF AN OLD SETTLER.

To illustrate more vividly the character and purposes of those who laid the foundations of our agricultural prosperity and success,—for we are above all things an agricultural county,—extracts are here inserted from the history of the lives of two of our earliest and most prominent settlers; and as they are merely types of many others, the names are omitted. The first one is the substance of a paper read before the Putnam County Historical Society as follows:

"M..... the father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of where he lived until he had grown to the full stature of manhood. Then, being a man of positive opinions and a in faith, he naturally turned his eyes toward the

American colonies where he could exercise his religious and political views as best suited him. He landed in this country in 1775, about one year before the Declaration of Independence. He settled in Virginia, where he lived when England declared war against the colonies. He at once laid down the plow for the sword and enlisted in the army. He fought under the command of General Washington for a short time; then was placed under General Greene and was with him in all his battles in the Carolinas and in Virginia. He was a soldier of the Revolution for seven years, remaining faithful to the cause until peace had been declared and the United States had become free and independent. After his discharge from the army he lived for a short time in the state of Virginia and from there went to Jessamine county, Kentucky, where he soon after was married to Miss..... Four children were born to them, three daughters and one son. The death of his first wife occurred a short time after the birth of the last child. His second marriage was to about 1794, by whom he had ten children, five sons and five daughters. His descendants now number more than one thousand people.

"The subject of this sketch was the fifth child by the second marriage and was born July 5, 1804. In the year 1812, when he was eight years old, his father died. His mother survived her husband many years, her death occurring October 1, 1839, at the home of her son in Putnam county, six miles from Greencastle. At the age of fifteen the boy went to live with near Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, and worked for his board and clothing for five years. During this time he went to school about three months of each winter for four winters, obtaining thus all the school education he ever received. The school house was built of hewed logs with a large fire-place in one end, having split saplings with wooden legs for benches and greased paper for window panes.

"At the age of twenty years, on March 5, 1825, the subject of this sketch was married to Miss In a few days thereafter, having loaded on a pack saddle all their household goods, consisting of two beds, three plates, two teacups, two knives, two forks, a gourd, a stewkettle and a skillet, the wife riding another horse and carrying with her all their wearing apparel and leading the pack-horse, and the husband following on foot, driving a cow and a colt which his father-in-law had given him, the young couple started for their new home in the wilds of Estill county, Kentucky, on the Kentucky river seventy-five miles away. They took two days for the journey. Arrived at his destination, the young farmer traded one horse for a claim of about twenty-five acres. This trade left him one mare, a colt,

one cow, a young wife and not a dollar in his pocket. He at once determined to better his condition and own a large farm. The first year he cleared five acres of ground. He raised five crops on this place. All the iron he had for tending these crops was the point of his shovel-plow and the bit in his horse's mouth. After he had raised one crop his brother-in-law sold him eleven sows and pigs on credit for thirty dollars. He drove them home eighteen miles and turned them out on mast in the mountains, feeding them occasionally to keep them from running wild. That thirty dollars of debt worried him day and night and he was determined to pay it. In order to do this he hunted coons on winter nights for their hides, which he sold for ten dollars. His wife spun yarn, wove cloth and made him an overcoat, which he concluded to do without in order that he might sell it for twenty dollars to pay his debt. He now had the thirty dollars he owed his brother-in-law and walked eighteen miles to pay it. He felt chagrined when on reaching the latter's house he refused to take the money, saying: 'Now, I don't need that money and you do. You take it and buy some calves to take home with you.' He did so, buying ten head, driving them home and turning them into the canebrakes.

CATCHING A PENITENT THIEF.

"The third year our subject lived in the mountains he met with a loss which led him into an interesting and almost fatal adventure. A young man came to him for work and he hired the applicant for the season. The second day after doing so, while he was away in the mountains looking after his hogs, the hired man stole the only suit of clothes he had, ten coon skins, seven dollars in money and his canoe and put off down the river. On coming home at night he learned from his wife what had happened and immediately determined to catch the thief. He borrowed a canoe of his nearest neighbor and started down the river for that purpose. Several miles below, a large rock lay in the middle of the river with a swift current flowing on each side of it. On this rock his canoe lodged in such a manner that he could not get it off. He got out of his boat and managed to get a solid footing, but having carefully viewed the situation he gave up all hope of ever getting away alive and commenced to pray. After praying for some time, he concluded forced prayer could not avail much. So he quit praying and, plunging into the icy water, swam ashore. He went to the nearest house and dried his clothing. At daylight he set out, this time on foot down the river bank in search of his man. Four or five miles below he found his canoe tied to

the bank bottom up and knew from that circumstance and from the swift current in the river that the thief had also been capsized and lost all the stolen goods. He went to the nearest house and found the man drying his clothes. He took the refugee in charge and started back on foot. Thinking the matter over, he concluded to give his captive the choice of a whipping or a trip to the penitentiary. The man chose the whipping. He accordingly tied him to a tree, cut a good switch and began on him. He whipped a while, then talked, telling the culprit that the whipping was for his good. He repeated the castigation till they were both worn out. Then he turned the malefactor loose and gave him some good advice. As the hat of the unfortunate evil-doer had been lost in the river, he gave him his own and went home bareheaded. Twenty years later he met this man in an adjoining state, with an interesting family around him, well-to-do and respected by all his neighbors. The whipping was not referred to by either party; but it is not at all improbable that the timely whipping with its accompanying advice made a man of the unlucky thief.

GANDER-PULLING.

“After raising five crops, concluded that the mountains had no further attraction for him and in the fall of 1829 he rounded up his hogs, which had increased to one hundred seven head, and his calves, which had grown to be good sized steers, and sold the entire lot, together with twenty acres of standing corn in the field, for five hundred dollars. His father-in-law, had decided to emigrate to Indiana and he had selected Illinois for his future home. He hired a man to move him and he himself walked behind the wagon, driving three cows. He arrived in Illinois about the 10th of October, 1829. He had sent his wife and two children with her father to Indiana. He entered one hundred fifty-six acres of land six miles south of Paris, sowed four acres of wheat and commenced to build him a cabin. When Sunday came he found there was not a church or school house nearer than six miles. He began to look about and see what class of people he was to make home and rear his children with and found them congregated on Sunday at shooting matches, horse races and gander-pullings. They would take an old gander, tie his feet to the limb of a tree, soap his head and neck, then go back fifty yards and ride as fast as their horses could run under the gander and catch him by the head; whoever pulled the head off received the gander as a prize. Men were pulled off of their horses oftener than heads were pulled off of the ganders. As

the young farmer from Kentucky had been taught to respect the Sabbath and was a member of the Methodist church, he could not think of rearing his children in such a community. So he concluded to find a better neighborhood.

"About the last of October he came over to Indiana after his wife and children. The first Sunday following his arrival he attended church in a log school house, where he met such men as and After consulting his wife and comparing these men and the land about with the people and land in Illinois, where he had taken a claim, he concluded to sell out and locate in Indiana. Mr. his brother-in-law, proposed to sell him eighty acres of his land for two hundred dollars and then give him an additional eighty-acre tract adjoining it. He accepted the proposition. These one hundred and sixty acres form a part of his present home farm, miles from Greencastle. Immediately after the purchase he left for Illinois and moved all his household goods on a pack saddle, arriving at his new Indiana farm the latter part of October, 1829.

CLEARING LAND.

"The first thing was to build him a log house in about the thickest woods he had ever seen. By spring he was ready to move into the cabin. He at once went to work, deadening timber, rolling logs and burning brush by night. The first spring he succeeded in clearing three acres, among the stumps of which, planting in June, he raised a good crop of corn. The second year he cleared ten acres. After cutting all the timber down and trimming it ready for rolling, he called in his neighbors and thirty of them came to help him. The next day he and his thirty assistants went to another neighbor and helped him, and so on from clearing to clearing. And so from year to year the sturdy early settlers toiled until they finally succeeded in clearing and fencing their farms. says that off of the farm on which he settled when he came to Putnam county he has sold twelve thousand dollars worth of walnut and poplar timber and he is satisfied that he destroyed and made into rails an amount that if it were standing today would be valued at not less than twenty thousand dollars.

"The early settlers were all poor and dependent upon selling what little they had to spare to new-comers into the county. At one time at a Fourth of July celebration they were very much discouraged by Judge declaring that the country would soon be filled up with inhabitants and

they would have no one to whom they could sell their surplus; but as the country became settled their markets opened and the Judge's problem was solved.

"The first church in the neighborhood was built of logs on the site now occupied by The prominent contributors to the erection of this building were the subject of this sketch,,, and Not having any money to donate, the first mentioned on the above list subscribed a cow, which was sold for eight dollars, the money thus obtained being used in the construction of the church. The inhabitants attended church by families in wagons drawn by oxen some of the men walking and leading the oxen.

"In due course of time began to accumulate some money and ere long had bought forty acres of land adjoining his home farm for one hundred dollars. His next purchase was eighty acres for five hundred dollars. And as he could spare the money he kept adding to his farm until he had increased it to five hundred and fifty acres; this was in the year 1847. He always made it a rule never to buy land until he could make a partial payment and see his way to pay the balance, giving his note for deferred payments; and he never failed to meet the notes when due. He was never asked to give an endorser or make a mortgage.

"On August 11, 1849, the angel of death entered the home of Mr., taking his faithful companion who had patiently borne with him an equal share of the hardships of a new country. She left him a large family of children, consisting of seven boys and three girls, all of whom are living except two. Three years later, on September 15, 1852, he was married to..... To this union was born one daughter and one son.

"Mr. has assisted his eight sons in buying more than three thousand acres of land, though all the money for this purpose or for any other purpose advanced to them has, with the exception of eight hundred dollars each, been returned to him. He preferred to let them pay for their own homes that they might better appreciate them. He attributes his financial success largely to keeping out of debt and avoiding speculation and has tried to impress the same rule of life upon his sons."

STORY OF A MARYLAND TRAVELER.

The account of the other early settler referred to in the opening paragraph of this chapter is from the pen of his son. "My father," relates the latter, "left Frederick county, Maryland, where he was born, in 1825, main-

ly because of slavery, to which he was bitterly opposed. He was mounted on a large and fine horse, of which he was a judge and great admirer, and seated on a pair of old-fashioned leather saddle-bags, in which he carried all his belongings. Being deeply interested in agriculture, he had decided to emigrate to a country where he could get the four most important elements of a first-class farm, namely, good soil, good water, lime-stone rock and good timber. He journeyed through Kentucky, halting in Clark, Fayette and Bourbon counties, where he found the four requisites, but the dark shadow of slavery was as objectionable as in the Maryland location he had just left. He kept westward and ere long reached Indianapolis where the means he had would have purchased a wide extent of land, but he thought it was too wet, more or less unhealthy, and not up to his standard. Continuing his journey, he liked the appearance of the country about Danville, but did not see exactly what he wanted. Night overtook him two miles east of Greencastle. He stopped for the night with old John McNary, at whose house a large gathering of neighbors had congregated to celebrate the infare of one of McNary's children who had just been married. My father was much pleased with the manner of the people, especially their considerate attentions to a stranger. Next morning by sunrise he was on his horse, headed for Greencastle, expecting to arrive there in time for breakfast. He stopped at a tavern called 'Social Hall,' kept by one King. While eating his first meal in the embryo city, he learned from King that the upper story of his house was unfinished on account of a lack of money and that he wanted to sell. Before leaving the table a bargain was struck and before the next meal my father was himself the proprietor of 'Social Hall' and held an option on two vacant lots nearby. His travels had ended and he soon began to acquire farming land near the town. At that time there was much valuable land still subject to entry at the United States land office. My father's selections there and his purchase of small tracts located by others composed the main part of his landed possessions. He had evidently found in the soil and climate of Putnam county the requisite he had been seeking, and in time became the largest land owner in the county."

THE ORIGIN OF BLUE GRASS.

There are good grounds for the belief that the blue grass of Putnam county and the adjacent area is an original Indiana product and not, as is generally supposed, an importation from Kentucky. To at least two per-

sons from the Hoosier state—Hon. Henry S. Lane, of Crawfordsville, and Col. Thomas Dowling, of Terre Haute—Henry Clay declared that the seed of the original blue grass which has made Kentucky famous came from Indiana. When Colonel Dowling visited Mr. Clay and asked for a handful of the seed of the real Kentucky blue grass to take home with him, the proprietor of "Ashland" smiled and then reminded his visitor that blue grass was indigenous to the soil of central Indiana, which was a limestone base with a super-stratum of clay, and that the Kentucky soldiers in the early Indian wars, returning from Ft. Harrison on the Wabash, found it growing in profusion there and brought the seed back home with them.

But whether that be true or not, it is certain that Putnam county is entitled to some distinction as the leading blue grass county of the state. Our early settlers realized the advantages of that remarkable plant, its wonderful nutritious value and the profitable returns it yielded when properly fed to livestock. The result was that our people were among the earliest and at one time the greatest producers of high-grade cattle in the state. Space here will not allow the list of all their names, but prominent among them were such men as Dr. A. C. Stevenson, Andrew M. Lockridge, Joseph Allen, Wilson Yates, James McMurray, B. F. Corwin, Daniel Thornton, Charles Bridges, Col. A. S. Farrow, Alexander Bryan, Ambrose D. Hamrick, Frank P. Nelson, Jesse Hymer, William B. Peck, Thomas C. Hammond and Simpson F. Lockridge. The earliest and the most conspicuous in his efforts to utilize the wealth of blue grass and improve the breed of cattle was Dr. Alexander C. Stevenson. He was a real student of agriculture, having for years been president of the State Agricultural Society, as well as a genius in the development of our livestock. Even while he was still living in Greencastle and practicing medicine, he was deeply interested in livestock. "He lived," relates one of the early residents of Greencastle, "in a two-story log house just outside the corporation line, northwest of town and on a lot north of James M. Groom's residence. He had a large barn and when I was a boy I used to go there and admire the fine specimens of the short-horn breed of cattle, descendants of stock purchased of the Owens family, and which traced back to the famous Kentucky importation of 1817. The Doctor was a remarkable man for his time and a diligent student of the stock question. I have witnessed him in debate when called to the floor by remarks of such men as Lewis F. Allen, of Buffalo, New York, George M. Bedford and William Warfield of Kentucky, and he invariably acquitted himself with credit."

EARLY IMPORTATION OF CATTLE.

Doctor Stevenson very early realized that our own livestock was not up to the requisite standard and that great improvement could be made by the introduction of some of the recognized pure breeds from abroad. He argued that with the abundance of luxuriant blue grass then in the country, great profits could be realized if only the right strain of stock was secured; and he proposed to his neighbors and friends that they combine and purchase the requisite stock in Europe and ship to this country. But, however favorably his neighbors were impressed with the idea, none—with a single exception—were willing to join him and he therefore embarked in the enterprise himself. July 2, 1853, he sailed from Philadelphia for England, where he spent some time traveling over the country, examining the various herds and studying the livestock question from every point of view. With the primitive and inconvenient arrangements on shipboard and elsewhere for shipping cattle across the Atlantic in that day, it was not only an expensive but more or less hazardous undertaking. The *Indiana State Journal* and the *Indiana Farmer* published numerous letters from the Doctor in which he described his journey and the many strange and oftentimes interesting experiences that befell him. He bought stock here and there, mostly the short-horns and Durham cattle, and collected them at the town of Darlington. From the latter place he drove them across the country to Liverpool, where he secured passage for himself and proper shipping facilities for his stock on one of the west-bound vessels sailing from that port. The passage across the Atlantic in the fall was somewhat rough, but in due time he reached the United States without the loss of a single animal.

The arrival of the herd in Greencastle is chronicled in the *Putnam Banner*. There were two bulls; one named "Prince of Wales," was turned over to Joseph Allen, who was interested in the enterprise; the other, "Fancy Boy," was retained by Doctor Stevenson. There were also four heifers. The *Banner* very significantly observes that "The cattle imported by Doctor Stevenson to this country are not for sale. They were purchased near Darlington, England, of three different breeders, are all beautiful roans, except one which is red, and are but distantly related, so that the produce may be bred together for some time to come." Doctor Stevenson also brought home with him from England two pigs of the Leicester breed, purchased from Robert Thornton of Stapleton. The boar he named "Prince Albert." In the columns of the *Indiana Farmer* the Doctor, recommending them to his farmer friends, is very enthusiastic in their praise. Describing them, he

says: "In color they are white with an occasional small discoloration in the skin but none in the hair, it being uniformly white. The hair is fine, short and very thin over the body. The legs are short and straight and the bone small. The head is small and tapering to the nose, face straight, ears small and narrow; in many cases they are erect—in some they pitch a little forward. The body is long and finely barreled, being in the boar almost a cylinder. They have great depth through the shoulders and hips. The eye is lively and quiet. In disposition they are exceedingly quiet. They have a great propensity to take on fat at any age and their usual weight at twelve months old is from three hundred to three hundred and fifty pounds."

EARLY AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

The spirit of emulation and enterprise in agricultural products and livestock very early manifested itself among the settlers in Putnam county and as it developed it tended to draw to the county from other localities and even from abroad, as already related, some of the best and finest stock to be had in the country.

"The first fair for the exhibition of stock," related a former historian of the county, "was held September 7, 1837, on the ground north of the public square in Greencastle where the Presbyterian church formerly stood. It was but little more than a show of livestock, held on the open ground and without fees. A committee passed judgment on the merits of the animals exhibited, but no premiums were paid. The horse owned by Col. A. S. Farrow was adjudged the best in that department, but the other winners on that day cannot be remembered. In 1838 or 1839 another fair was held on an open lot near the present site of the east college building of DePauw University. At this exhibition a bull called 'Tecumseh,' owned by Anderson B. Matthews, took the premium in that class."

PUTNAM COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Putnam County Agricultural Society was organized about 1850. There are no records extant from which to obtain the first list of officers, but from a list of premiums awarded at the third annual fair held in Greencastle, October 5-7, 1853, we find the names of the following prominent as committees on awards, etc.: A. S. Farrow, Elijah Tennant, William S. Farrow, G. Bondurant, A. McCoy, William S. Ray, Benjamin Purcel, William L. Hart, Robert Allen, E. Van Skoike, Henry Smith, R. S. Farrow,

James Evans, A. D. Hamrick, A. Bowen, A. C. Stevenson, W. H. Thornburgh, A. J. Darnall, H. T. Wakefield, John Hammond, A. D. Billingsley, G. W. Wolverton, William Brown, James Crawford, John S. Jennings, Turpin Darnall, John S. Allen, Elijah McCarty, John W. Nance, Andrew M. Lockridge, O. P. Badger, J. N. Rynerson, W. W. Yates, William Matkins, Edward Crow, John Cowgill, Henry Secrest and R. S. Ragan. In February, 1854, the society accepted an offer of five acres of land by B. F. Corwin and Daniel T. Thornton at Bainbridge and decided to hold the fair in that town in October. January, 1855, the following officers of the society were chosen, as published in the Greencastle *Banner*: President, John A. Matson; vice-president, O. P. Badger; treasurer, John S. Jennings; corresponding secretary, Albert G. Patrick; recording secretary, Thomas E. Talbott; directors, James Allen, James McMurray, Nicholas West, C. Fosher, J. Franklin Darnall, W. W. Yates, C. Gibson, Richard M. Hazlett, Thomas Leach, A. D. Hamrick, Samuel E. Parks, A. J. McCoy, I. N. Rynearson, A. C. Stevenson, Joseph Allen, Anderson Johnson, Higgins Lane, T. C. Hammond, E. Y. Tennant, and James M. Robertson. In the last week in September, 1855, the fair was again held in Greencastle on a tract of land southwest of town owned by John A. Matson and which was leased for ten years. Soon after this, Prof. Miles J. Fletcher, of Asbury University, was chosen president of the Agricultural Society and under his progressive management the fair enterprise took on new life. It was still held on the Matson place and so continued till 1862, when, owing to the agitation resulting from the war and the generally unsettled condition of the country, it was deemed wise to suspend it for a time. A fair was meanwhile held at Russellville, called the Union Fair because it was the joint work of people who lived in the three counties nearby, but, for the reason assigned, everything in the nature of an agricultural fair was held in abeyance at the county-seat. In 1868 the Agricultural Society was re-organized and a new set of officers chosen. Fairs were again held each fall, part of the time on the Matson place and later on the Lockridge land east of Greencastle, until along in the eighties when public interest in the matter began to wane and the indifference became so pronounced that it was finally decided to discontinue further efforts to keep the enterprise alive.

VALUES OF LANDS AND CROPS.

But even though the time-honored county fair may have gone out of fashion, interest in agriculture and the development of livestock has not. Our farmers are more strenuously than ever striving to increase the products

of the soil. From data and figures collected by the United States during the census of 1900 we learn that there are 2,883 farms in Putnam county of an average size of 104.4 acres; twelve farms are under three acres; six over 1,000 acres; 54.7 per cent of farm lands is cultivated by the owners; 19.7 by share tenants; 7.9 by cash tenants and the remainder by owners and tenants together.

The total acreage of farm lands is 301,039; the value of the land, \$8,076,430; buildings, \$1,813,480; implements and machinery, \$271,300; livestock, \$1,762,252. Of cattle there are 27,572 head; horses, 10,193; mules, 1,585; sheep, 27,784; hogs, 57,711; value, sales of livestock, \$852,339. Of dairy products there were 2,422,917 gallons of milk and 485,790 pounds of butter. In this same year, 1900, we had under cultivation 55,398 acres of corn, yielding 2,025,000 bushels; 4,490 acres of oats, with 112,020 bushels; wheat, 28,074 acres, 254,290 bushels; clover hay, 15,188 acres, 18,069 tons; timothy hay, 18,230 acres 20,011 tons; potatoes, 23,610 bushels; sweet potatoes, 1,622 bushels; miscellaneous vegetables, 615 acres, value \$27,461. In the line of fruits, we had 95,933 apple trees, 9,623 cherry trees, 45,945 peach trees, 7,242 pear trees, 11,800 plum trees and 14,922 grape vines, and we gathered 35,970 quarts of blackberries, 2,840 currants, 5,340 gooseberries, 38,310 raspberries and 19,220 strawberries.

CHAPTER XI.

THE TOWNSHIPS OF PUTNAM COUNTY.*

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Jackson township is formed of the full congressional township 16 north, range 3 west, embracing the northeast corner of Putnam county, and is bounded on the north by Montgomery county, on the east by Hendricks county, on the south by Floyd township, on the west by Franklin township. It is divided diagonally from northeast to southwest by the Walnut fork of Eel river, familiarly known as "Walnut." The other principal streams of the township are Lick creek, in the north, Rock branch, in the east, and Clear creek, in the southeast. There are many other small streams, but not of sufficient importance to deserve special notice. The land near the streams is either hilly or gently undulating, originally covered with a heavy growth of timber, among which the sugar-maple and poplar predominate, though interspersed with white oak, chinquin, oak, black walnut and sycamore, immediately along the stream, as well as some hackberry and honey locust.

The soil on the undulating lands, near the streams, is a rich, clay loam; but back from the streams it is wet and cold, interspersed with more elevated portions. It is in this township that the swamp lands of Boone extend into Putnam county. The soil is very productive. The black lands, especially, when properly drained, produce large crops of corn and other cereals.

William Welch and John Smith built their cabins in section 34, about the year 1825 or 1826, being the first settlers of the township. George Sutherland contests with these two the honor of making the earliest permanent settlement in the township. In the year 1827, Othniel Talbott, from Shelby county, Kentucky, settled in Jackson, where he found a Mr. Crabtree and Mr. Brown. Garrison Thompson and John Johnson, father of the late J. B. Johnson, of Greencastle, also came in 1827. In 1828 came James Chitwood, Levi Woods, Martin Blythe and Henry Harmon, and about one year later James Proctor settled in the township. Within the next two years there was

*Credit for the township sketches in this chapter is due the late Gillum Ridpath, who published a brief but very entertaining historical account of Putnam county in 1879 and from whose work the greater part of the material in this chapter was obtained.

a large increase of population. Among those who came at that time may be mentioned John Keith, John Boyd, Wilson Warford, William Elrod, William Hillis, Edward and Isom Silvey, John Blake, James Goslin, James Duncan, John Leach, William Beecraft, Isom George, James Mooreland, the McCLOUDS, the Pinkertons, the Rileys and the Barneses. This period also embraces the arrival of three more of the Talbott pioneers, Capt. John S. Talbott, Lorenzo Talbott, Aquila Talbott. In 1831 and 1832 there was a large immigration, embracing Richard Biddle, Rev. John Case, George Keith, James Dale, S. Shackelford, George and Harvey Jefferies, Jacob Crosby, John and William Miller, and, perhaps, others equally worthy, who, with equal heroism, struggled with the hardships of pioneer life.

David Johnson, son of John Johnson, born on section 34, March 8, 1828, was the first white child born in the township.

The first who died was the daughter of Wilson Warford. She was buried east of New Maysville, in a lot on section 26, which is yet used as a grave-yard.

The first marriage was that of Jesse Evans and Miss Bartima Welch.

In the spring of 1831 the first school was taught by Mark Hardin, in a log building on section 26.

John Crabtree was the first blacksmith. His shop was on the bank of Walnut creek.

John S. Talbott kept the first store. In 1832 he commenced to sell goods in a log building on section 27.

The first mill erected in the township was built by Joseph Hillis. The next mill was erected by George Sutherlin, the next by Abraham Hillis. The first named and the last were on Walnut, the second on a small tributary. The last named ground corn only, the other two ground wheat also.

D. Barnes and Othniel Talbott were the first justices of the peace, followed by Thomas Watkins, John C. Goodwin, George Stringer, Wallace Perry, L. T. Herod, O. Owsley, James Moreland and Jesse Kendall, the last named having filled the office three different times, amounting in all to a term of twenty-five years.

The first postmaster was John S. Talbott, the office having been established in his store in the year 1832. He was followed by William Long, John H. Roberts, William Epperson, R. C. Boyd and Jesse Kendall.

Dr. William Long, who located in the township in the year 1834, was the first physician.

The Methodists held the first meetings in the township, at the house of John Johnson, under the ministry of Rev. William Smith. Shiloh church,

on the east bank of Walnut, erected by this denomination about the year 1834, was the first structure of the kind in the township. Rev. Thomas J. Brown dedicated the building and preached the first sermon within those venerated walls. Lorenzo Dow, E. Wood, L. Smith, Joseph White and Eli Farmer were the pioneer Methodist preachers of Jackson township.

The Regular Baptists organized a congregation here about 1832. John Case, William Hogan and Carter Hunter were among their first preachers. For many years their church building was located on the farm of Jesse Eggers. The second house of worship in the township was built at New Maysville by this denomination, soon after the town was laid out.

The organization of the Missionary Baptists in the township dates from 1841. Elders Palmer, Davis, Kirkendall and Rhinerson were among the first pastors of this congregation.

The Christian church was organized in 1839, by Nathan Waters and Gilbert Harney. In 1840 they erected a church at New Maysville, which was occupied until 1856, when they built their present house in the same village. The early preachers of this denomination were Elders Thomas Lockhart, Oliver P. Badger, Wilson Barnes, Coombs, Blankenship and O'Kane.

There are two villages within the bounds of Jackson township. New Maysville is located on sections 27 and 34. It was laid out in 1832, by Richard Biddle, on land owned by John Johnson, William Welch and Aquila Talbott. The place was named by Richard Biddle, after Maysville, Mason county, Kentucky.

The postmasters at New Maysville, with dates of appointment, are as follows: John S. Talbot, June 14, 1834; William Long, November 27, 1839; John B. Mayhall, November 9, 1841; J. H. Johnston, October 24, 1844; Jesse Kendall, July 6, 1846; John H. Roberts, October 20, 1853; B. F. Mills, April 8, 1854; Robert C. Boyd, December 29, 1854; William W. Epperson, December 18, 1856; Jesse Kendall, April 7, 1859; John W. Sutherland, August 1, 1879; William E. Vendling, April 27, 1885; L. B. Mills, May 3, 1889; L. T. Buchanan, May 15, 1893; Leonidas B. Mills, April 9, 1897.

Fort Red, now called Barnard, is located on sections 1 and 12, and was laid out by William DeMoss in 1876.

Perhaps John Johnson did as much as any other for the moral and religious training of the people, as he had four sons who were circuit-riding preachers, and his family was of unimpeachable character. In regard to its moral status, Jackson stands as high, perhaps, as any other township in the county, never having had a representative in the penitentiary, or even in the county jail. The township has never contained a saloon. Three of the

leading religious denominations have a fair representation in the township. In politics the township is overwhelmingly Democratic; especially is this true of the north and northwest side of Walnut; on the southeast side of the creek the parties are more equally divided.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

Franklin township, lying in the middle of the north tier of townships in Putnam county, comprises congressional township 16 north, range 4 west, and is bounded on the north by Montgomery county and on the east by Jackson township, on the south by Monroe township, on the west by Russell township. Its surface is rolling, presenting to the view a varied appearance. The township is drained by Raccoon creek in the north, North Ramp creek through the center, and South Ramp creek in the southwest, all of which take a westward course. The soil of the township is very fertile, producing five crops of grain and grass. The township was originally well supplied with timber, consisting principally of poplar, walnut, oak, hickory, beech and ash. The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad crosses the township north and south, running through the eastern tier of the sections, and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad crosses it east and west. The township has one incorporated town, Roachdale, and two villages, Fincastle and Carpentersville. It is inhabited by an enterprising class of farmers who, improving its natural advantages, have placed it in the front rank of the townships of Putnam.

Franklin township was not settled until 1824, two years after the organization of the county. In that year, James Gordon and William Elrod settled in that part of the county, being the first to make their way thither. They were joined the next year by Garrett Gibson and James Fiddler. In 1826 came David Barnes, Thomas House, David House, Joshua Burnett, William Giddons, John Miller, Samuel Osborn and Thomas Batman. The newcomers for 1827-28 were James Makemson, the LaFolletts, the Henkles, Mr. Brothers and Thomas Grider. During the next year, John Dickerson, A. Osborn, Samuel and Isaac Brown arrived, and were joined in 1830-31 by James Stephens, George Wright, the Catherwoods, Jesse Hymer, James E. Edwards, Philip Carpenter, A. S. Farrow and others.

The first habitation of the white man in the township was erected in the thirty-sixth section by the first white inhabitant, James Gordon. The first blacksmith forge that rang its peals in that neighborhood was put up and worked in 1828 by Philip Lemon. The first store was kept by Philip

Carpenter, and was located south of the site of Carpentersville in the year of 1831. The first white child born in the township was James Gordon, son of Anderson Gordon. The first school was taught by a man named Elliott in 1839, in the neighborhood of Fincastle. William Elrod was the first justice of the peace. Henry Rogers located here in 1832, and became the first practitioner of medicine in the township.

The first church organization was effected by the Presbyterians, who at an early day held meetings at the house of George Percy, in section 1, Monroe township, but soon removed into a church on section 32, in Franklin. This congregation was under the pastoral charge of Rev. James H. Shields. The Presbyterians now have a house of worship and a good membership at Carpentersville. The Christian denomination next organized about the year 1827. Elders Coombs, Haney, Harris and Girder were among their first preachers. Their present church edifice is located at Fincastle. The Regular Baptists were organized in 1829, at James Fiddler's house by Rev. Nathan Keeney. They at present have a fair membership, who worship in a church building in section 21. For some cause the Methodists did not push their organization into Franklin as early as into other townships of the county. Their history is, therefore, more meager than that of other denominations. They have a church at Carpentersville, where they are represented by a good membership. They have, also, a brick church at Fincastle.

Carpentersville, situated near the southeast corner of the township, on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad, was laid out about the year 1840 by Philip Carpenter, who had been carrying on a tan yard there for several years prior to that time. Logan Sutherlin was the first merchant and a Mr. Bradford the first blacksmith. William King taught the first school and Doctor Cross was the first physician. The Methodist Episcopal church was the first organized, and the Presbyterians followed soon afterward. Both of these denominations now have church edifices in the village.

The postmasters at Carpentersville, with dates of appointment, have been as follows: Ezra Whitney, May 23, 1850; J. B. Cross, October 30, 1851; A. R. Hyde, June 21, 1853; Philip Carpenter, July 1, 1854; Robert M. Ramsey, April 18, 1861; A. L. Goodbar, March 5, 1863; James Turner, April 5, 1864; Z. T. Moffett, May 29, 1865; Archie Brown, January 17, 1866; George H. McKee, April 3, 1867; Joseph A. Patton, August 21, 1867; John A. Brown, February 13, 1868; John T. Cline, November 19, 1869; James M. Taylor, August 27, 1875; William T. Smith, January 28, 1876; George W. Corwin, February 18, 1879; W. F. Garver, April 2, 1880; William D. Parker, September 14, 1883; B. B. Cline, October 2, 1888; William D. Parker, August

3, 1889; George A. Hutchins, July 9, 1890; B. B. Cline, June 27, 1893; Marcus A. Pickel, May 21, 1897; Nina I. Dawson, May 3, 1909.

Fincastle, located in the western part of this township, was laid out in the year 1838 by John Oberchain. A store was soon opened by Allen Pier-son, and a blacksmith shop by the Conner brothers. The school was taught by Wilson Turner, who was also the first resident physician.

The postmasters at Fincastle have been as follows: David Fosher, October 21, 1847; R. W. Moss, March 6, 1850; Charles B. Bridger, June 11, 1853; S. J. Ritchey, June 23, 1855; William B. Cunningham, April 3, 1857; Discontinued November 20, 1858; Robert L. Bridges (Re-Est.), February 15, 1877; Thomas L. Grider, April 5, 1881; Jesse B. Fosher, February 16, 1883; Zaccheus Grider, June 18, 1884; James B. Shannon, July 9, 1885; Calvin Harris, January 24, 1889; Thomas L. Grider, January 17, 1890; Ora G. Edwards, May 4, 1893; James F. Edwards, May 25, 1895; H. C. Fosher, October 26, 1895; Thomas L. Grider, September 13, 1897; discon- tinued January 14, 1905.

The town of Roachdale, located in the northeastern part of the town-ship, is the latest accession to the list of towns in the county. It was incor- porated shortly after the completion of the Indianapolis, Decatur & Spring- field railroad, March 25, 1882. As the latter road crossed the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad at this point, the town naturally experienced a very rapid growth, and has steadily held its own ever since. Its first town officers consisted of the following: John W. Hargrave, Sam B. Sweeney, Justice M. Ghormly, trustees; Samuel J. Hennon, clerk, John H. Grantham, treasurer; John Pinnell, marshal.

The present officers are: John H. Jeffries, Judson Lindley, J. W. San- ders, trustees; R. E. Greene, treasurer and clerk; L. C. Cummings, marshal.

There are four churches in the town, Methodist, Christian, Presbyterian and Baptist. A beautiful and commodious school building, with modern con- veniences, was built several years ago, containing seven class rooms and pro- visions for a commissioned high school. The school board consists of C. C. Collins, president; G. W. Irwin, secretary, and C. F. Rice, treasurer.

The following fraternal orders are represented: Masons: Levi S. Worrell, worshipful master; Otto K. Henry, senior warden; Sam W. Dodds, junior warden; O. A. Shepard, treasurer; G. W. Irwin, secretary; Fred L. McAmick, senior deacon; John T. Sutherlin, junior deacon; Willard Gough, J. Ed Crosby, stewards; Scott Wyatt, tiler.

Knights of Pythias: John Sutherlin, chancellor commander; Thomas Sutherlin, vice-commander; E. W. Webster, prelate; Oliver Bales, master of

work; D. A. Smith, keeper of records and seal; I. E. Weddle, master of finance; Amos Wendling, master of exchequer; Ben Dean, inside guard; John Oakley, outside guard.

Odd Fellows: William Davis, noble grand; Charles McIntyre, vice-grand; Ernest Thompson, J. B. Gough, secretaries; B. L. Hall, treasurer; M. A. Eggers, warden; Jesse Young, conductor; William Radford, inside guard; Amos Wendling, outside guard; C. L. Airhart, chaplain.

Modern Woodmen: W. C. Barnes, venerable consul; C. T. Miller, worthy adviser; R. E. Greene, clerk; G. D. Iuppenlatz, banker.

The only bank in the town is called the Roachdale Bank. O. A. Shepard is president; Joseph Cline, cashier, and Margaret Hanna, assistant cashier. The weekly paper is called *The Roachdale News* and is edited by L. L. Ware and R. E. Greene. The postmaster is Charles McGaughey. There is an electric light plant, two sawmills, a large elevator and the Putnam Veneer & Lumber Company, all doing a profitable and thriving business. In population the town ranks next to Greencastle.

The postmasters at Roachdale, with dates of their appointment, have been as follows: William B. Lewis, February 3, 1880; William B. Lewis, February 24, 1880; F. M. Ghormley, July 6, 1880; George M. Cook, January 23, 1882; Francis M. Ghormley, April 10, 1882; John T. Cline, December 11, 1884; George Justice, May 3, 1889; John Dodd, April 5, 1893; George Justice, May 1, 1897; Charles McGaughey, March 21, 1904.

RUSSELL TOWNSHIP.

This township was originally a part of Clinton, but in 1828 Clinton was divided, and Russell was formed as it now stands. It occupies the northwest corner of the county, and is bounded on the north by Montgomery county, on the east by Franklin township, on the south by Clinton township, on the west by Parke county. This township is composed of congressional township 16, range 5. The streams that drain Russell are Raccoon creek and Ramp creek, with their several tributaries, all taking a southwestward course. The timber is of an excellent quality, and of a variety similar to that of the neighboring townships. The soil is excellent, especially in the northern and northwestern portions, the county around Russellville being charming in its natural character, and finely improved. The southwestern portion is considerable broken, though the soil is good, and there are many fine farms. The township, upon the whole, is considered one of the finest in the county.

Russell township was one of the first settled. David Swank, who came

in 1820 and built his cabin on what is still known in the neighborhood as the "Swank farm," in the northeastern part of the township, was the first settler. In the same year came Allen Elliott, who settled on Big Raccoon, near the center of the township; Austin Puett, who settled near the site of Portland Mills; and Clark Butcher, who also settled on Big Raccoon.

In 1821 came John Anderson, John Westfall, Christian Landis, Andrew Robertson, B. Rosencranze, William Sutherlin, John Gleason, Samuel Steele, Thomas Thompson, Jacob Beck and a brother, John Doherty and Andrew Boyd. John Foshier built his cabin on Ramp creek and removed his family thither in 1822. The year 1822 marks the arrival, also, of John Guilliams, Jacob Bickle and A. B. Denton. From 1822 to 1825, Mark Homan, R. V. Garrott, Thomas Page, I. Aldridge, Jacob Stid and Thomas Norman became residents of the township.

Within the next five years, the ancestors of the Wilsons, the Evanses, the Clodfelters, the McGaugheys, Spencers, Burketts, Forgeys, Blakes and many others were added to the pioneer population.

The first birth which occurred in the township is a matter of dispute. The priority belongs either to a child of Christian and Matilda Dearduff, or to Miss Guilliams, the wife of John McGaughey, who was born about the year 1823. The first marriage was that of John Guilliams and Miss Lydia Foshier, which took place in July, 1822. They were married by the Rev. Mr. Quinlet. The manner in which this wedding was conducted serves to illustrate the character of the times, and the simple habits of the pioneers. Mr. Guilliams, who was busily engaged in plowing corn, made arrangements with his intended wife that, on the day of the marriage, when the preacher should arrive, and she should be ready, she should inform him of the facts. In due time the preacher came, and a child was dispatched to notify the groom that all things were ready. Hitching his horse in the field, he repaired to the house where the ceremony was performed, when he returned to his labor, as though nothing unusual had taken place.

Daniel Anderson, who ministered unto the people of the township during the years of 1824 and 1825, was their first preacher. He was followed by William H. Smith, Lorenzo Dow, and others of the noble band which they represent. The first school house was built on the farm of John Foshier, in 1823, in which the first school was taught the same year. The first mill in the township was built by Jacob Beck and was long known as Beck's Mill. This was erected in 1820 and 1821. The buhrs of this mill were made by John Guy, from a boulder which lay near the mill site. The next was Swank's Mill, built in 1823. James Secrest opened at Blakesburgh the first

store from which goods were sold in Russell township. In 1823 John Fosher established a tan-yard on Ramp creek, which was the first in this portion of the county. Col. James Blake erected a "Sang Factory" at the same place, and operated it from 1826 to 1830. This factory gave employment to all who were not otherwise employed, in digging "sang," which found a ready market. Jesse Blake, also, had an interest in this factory. The first church was built at Russellville in 1830. When the town was laid out in 1828, arrangements were made for the erection of a church, which was completed two years later. The first Fourth of July celebration was held on the farm of John Dougherty, near Portland Mills, in 1828. Gen. George K. Steele acting as marshal of the day. Drs. James B. Clark, Copeland, Winslow, Rogers and John Slavens were the first practicing physicians in this community.

The only town in Russell township is Russellville. It was laid out in 1828, but was not incorporated until early in the eighties. About that time it was reached by the Indianapolis, Decatur & Western railroad, which so added to its population that it was deemed proper to make an incorporated town of it. In early days its leading citizen was Jacob Durham, who emigrated from Kentucky and set up the first blacksmith shop. Later he became the village merchant, was postmaster, justice of the peace and filled various places of trust and responsibility. As a business man Mr. Durham was very successful. Although his early educational advantages were somewhat meagre, yet he was a man of unusually sound judgment and intelligence. He was alike shrewd, industrious and enterprising. He bought groceries in New Orleans, iron in Pittsburg, and dry goods in Philadelphia. These all reached Montezuma by water, and were carted overland to Russellville. His son recalls seeing his father set out for the market in Philadelphia, making the entire trip on horseback. He accumulated a snug fortune, much of which was represented by some of the finest farming lands in the county. About 1860 he retired from active business and removed to Greencastle, where he resided in a beautiful suburban home till his death, August 11, 1864.

The present town officers are: Robert Brumfield, Romulus Boyd, Roy Carter, trustees; John Oliver, marshal; Samuel Brown, treasurer; George Scott, clerk.

There are three churches, Methodist, Presbyterian and Christian, and a handsome new school building with provisions for the lower grades and four grades of high school work. Russellville is also plentifully supplied with secret, fraternal and benevolent orders.

The Masonic Lodge, No. 141, of which Ernest Simpson is worshipful master and J. N. Fordyce, secretary.

Odd Fellows, Lodge No. 841; W. P. Byrd, noble grand; Jonathan Tage, secretary.

Knights of Pythias, Lodge No. 310: Samuel Cox, chancellor commander; Burton Long, keeper of records and seal.

Modern Woodmen, Camp No. 5616: R. S. Redlen, venerable consul; Thomas Walden, clerk.

Ben Hur, Court No. 60: James Fordyce, chief; Frank Kennedy, secretary.

The newspaper of Russellville is published weekly and called *The Searchlight*. Erasmus Parrett is the editor. There is one bank called the Russellville Bank, of which James Durham is president and Ernest Durham, cashier.

The commercial and industrial facilities of the place are represented by one flouring mill, two sawmills, an elevator, lumber yard, two hardware stores, three general stores, one grocery store, two restaurants, three barber shops, a furniture and undertaking store, meat market, drug store, millinery store, shoe shop and blacksmith shop. Three physicians guard the health of the inhabitants, who number approximately five hundred.

The list of Russellville's postmasters and the dates of their appointment, follows: Jacob Durham, March 29, 1832; James B. Brumfield, August 5, 1850; William H. Durham, May 5, 1853; James L. Wilson, February 24, 1865; Uriah Brown, April 24, 1866; Joseph H. Orear, May 8, 1867; Joseph T. Hopkins, November 12, 1867; William M. Darter, April 27, 1882; William M. Darter, December 5, 1882; William H. Long, June 26, 1885; William H. Long, September 3, 1885; Uriah Brown, January 3, 1889; J. W. Harvey, June 10, 1889; Charles W. Winn, July 27, 1893; J. R. Whitson, June 14, 1897; Nelson F. Scribner, June 22, 1901.

CLINTON TOWNSHIP.

Clinton township joins Russell on the south, and is the preceding congressional township of the same range. It is bounded on the north by Russell, on the east by Monroe, on the south by Madison township and on the west by Parke county. A small portion of Clinton is a little rough and broken, though most of it lies well, and the township altogether is a fine body of land and very well improved.

The first entry of land in this township was made by Ashbury Van-dever, on June 17, 1821; the next by Roan Irwin, July 22, 1821; the third

by Sampson Sutherlin, August 2, 1821; the fourth by Israel Linder, October 8, 1821. Some of the entries of the year 1822 were made by the following named, in the order in which they are given: Alexander Johnson, Abner Goodwin, John Holt, John Dougherty, Isaiah Vermillion, Andrew McG. Walker, Andrew J. Walker and James Peakle.

Among the old settlers are named James Johnson, Arthur Walker, Thomas Hart, Edward Newgent, Wilson Spaulding, Oliver McCoy, Moses Spurgeon, Stephen C. Burk, Jonathian Manker, Michael Etter, James Crawford, Oliver Tally, Eli Brackney, Robert Johnson, John Butler, Isaiah Rattliff, William C. Butcher, Jonathan Bee, Judge William McKee, Sady Chandler, Daniel Herron, William Angel, Mr. Shonkwiler, John Newgent, Mrs. Ed Newgent, John Raglan, Luke Gardner, Charles Newgent, Clark Hamilton and H. L. Hamilton. Andrew Sigler and Rev. Turpin Darnall were also among the earliest settlers of this township.

The first birth in the township was that of John Sigler, son of Andrew and Sarah Sigler, on December 15, 1825. Andrew Sigler and Sarah Heady were the first persons married in the township. The first blacksmith was a man named Twigg. The first grist-mill was put up in the year 1825 by Captain Goodwin, on Little Walnut creek. Like many others of those early days, it was a kind of wet-weather mill and could run only when the heavens gave a supply of water. Capt. William H. Thornburgh, so well known to the citizens of Putnam county, taught the first school in Clinton township at Captain Goodwin's mill. The first physician in the township was Doctor Hubbard, who lived where Dr. R. S. Hamilton resided.

The first church organized in this township was the Predestinarian Baptist. This took place about the year 1831, and was conducted by Rev. Turpin Darnall, of Bainbridge. John Leatherman and Jesse McClain were among the earliest ministers of this congregation. A house was soon built and the organization was kept up for a number of years, but it is now disbanded and the house has gone to decay. The Methodist Episcopal church was organized about the year 1832, by Rev. William C. Smith, and a log house was built a year later. Revs. Wood, DeMott, Beck, Preston and Wright were the early ministers of this church. A few years later two other Methodist churches were organized in the township and the log houses were erected. All three of these buildings have been replaced with frame ones of substantial character. About forty years ago, the Tunker denomination organized a church in this township and built a good frame house of worship, where they still hold regular services.

In Clinton township there are three villages, Portland Mills, Morton and Clinton Falls. The first named is an old town, and is so situated that a part of it is in Clinton and a part in Russell township, Putnam county, and a part in each of two townships in Parke county.

The postmasters at Clinton Falls have been as follows: L. K. Dille, August 31, 1874; William R. Mead, January 19, 1875; William H. Boswell, June 12, 1877; M. W. Spaulding, August 27, 1879; James T. Brady, December 15, 1880; William Davis, February 18, 1884; J. T. Tucker, August 21, 1885; A. D. Miller, April 19, 1888; C. W. Batchelder, June 10, 1889; John T. Craig, December 30, 1890; Priscilla M. Vermillion, May 19, 1893; Charles W. Keyt, June 3, 1897; postoffice discontinued August 31, 1901. At Morton they have been: Andrew Dierdorf, October 9, 1855; James Nicholson, December 6, 1855; Thomas I. Darnall, July 17, 1857; Melvin McKee, August 19, 1857; John M. Wilson, October 19, 1859; Martin Frank, November 4, 1864; Walter Sewall, August 12, 1868; George W. Hanna, May 31, 1878; Robert H. Whitted, January 30, 1885; M. E. Thomas, May 25, 1885; R. H. Burkett, November 26, 1887; Thomas J. Mount, February 14, 1889; Charles M. Bettis, May 31, 1889; A. V. Thomas, April 5, 1893; C. L. Clodfelter, March 21, 1895; Christian Crodian, July 22, 1897; discontinued January 14, 1905. The postmasters at Portland Mills, and dates of appointment, are as follows: Samuel M. Hart, September 15, 1851; William C. Dickson, January 15, 1853; Henry Baker, November 6, 1854; Jesse D. Alexander, April 29, 1859; John Cook, June 25, 1861; John M. Hart, August 1, 1862; James T. Scott, April 5, 1864; A. E. Ramsay, January 25, 1875; Andrew French, August 1, 1876; Abraham H. Garver, May 16, 1881; Philip Kendall, December 13, 1881; John O'Meara, August 3, 1885; Mathew F. Hanner, July 21, 1886; Reeve C. Peare, October 19, 1887; R. C. Peare, December 7, 1888; John S. Alexander, May 3, 1889; F. S. Hamilton, April 1, 1893; John T. Carpenter, May 31, 1895; John S. Alexander, May 18, 1898; William Torr, July 12, 1902; discontinued December 31, 1904.

MONROE TOWNSHIP.

This township was one of the first settled and is one of the best in the county. It is congressional township 15, range 4, and is bounded on the north by Franklin, on the east by Floyd, on the south by Greencastle, and on the west by Clinton townships. The surface is mostly level in the north part, but more rolling in the south. The soil is a rich black loam, superimposed

upon a yellow clay subsoil. Like the rest of the county, Monroe was originally covered with a splendid growth of valuable timber, most of which has been cut and sold. The streams of the township consist of a few branches of Big and Little Walnut, the latter just cutting the southeast corner in section 36. The township is well improved. It has many gravel and macadamized roads; one of the most important runs north from Greencastle, and another west from Bainbridge. Along these roads lies some of the finest country in Putnam county; and the farms are well improved, presenting the evidence of care and skill on the part of their owners.

The first settlers were Jesse and Rollin James, Elias Gibson and John Powell, who built their cabins in 1821, in the western part of the township, not far from where Brick Chapel now stands. In 1822 came Isaiah Vermilion, Thomas Heady, Barnabas Frakes, George W. Howlett and Philip Ford. During the next two years, Levi Stewart, John, Abner and O. Goodwin and George Percy became citizens. Within the years 1825 and 1826 they were joined by William Randall, James W. Hillis, Joseph Logan, Mr. McCorkle, William H. Thornburg, Andy Sigler, Captain Tumbrick, Jonathan, Aaron and Henry Myres, Mr. Glover, John and George Jackson, Mr. Baileys, Thomas Bengé, William Moss, Reuben Slavens, Edward Parish, Andrew Byerly, Joseph Heath, Philip Slater, Hudson and Eli Brackney, Robert N. Allen, Thomas Starks, Mr. Busey, John Allen, Mr. Penny, Abraham Leatherman and Luke Gardner. The years 1827 and 1828 mark the arrival of Robert C. Brown, Addison and Josiah Lane, Samuel Job, Elswick Risk, George Gibson, John Frakes, J. and P. Clement and W. Hansel. There was a large increase of population in the following two years, among whom were James Montgomery, Daniel Chadd, James Fisk, Phelan and Corbin Priest, James O'Hair, John Brown, Henry Foster, Alexander Tolin, Peter Graves, John Gilkey, Hiram B. Slavens, Alexander Farrow, Thomas Tinsley, William Garrett, Sharp Spencer, Mrs. Brothers and her son, Robert Brothers, and Mr. Dale. Among these who came soon afterward may be named the Darnalls, the Starrs, the Thorntons and the Fyffes.

Among the other old settlers were William Randall, Mathew McCorkle, Elizabeth Howlett, James O'Hair, John Frakes, James Fisk, Corbin Priest, Robert Brothers, John Slavens, Charles B. Bridges, James Gordon, John Starr, Samuel Darnall, Mr. Thornton, Andrew Byerly, Alexander Tolin and Josiah Lane.

The marriage of George Johnson and Susannah Tomlinson was the first in the township.

The first blacksmith was John Jackson, who built a shop in section 32, on the farm now owned by Sylvester O'Hair. Thomas Heady was the first justice of the peace. Then came Reuben Slavens and Alexander Tolin as his successors in office. The first person who died in the township was a man named Lane. He was buried on the farm of George W. Howlett. The Brick Chapel grave-yard is one of the oldest in the township, and has a beautiful location. There is a grave-yard near the home of William Randall, called Randall's grave-yard, which is one of the oldest burying-places in Monroe township. The first school was taught by George Percy in section 1, north of Bainbridge. About the year 1826, Addison Lane taught a school near the site of Brick Chapel, which was the first in that neighborhood. He was followed by Joseph Farley Hiram B. Slavens and John Slavens. The Christians held the first meetings in the township at the house of George W. Howlett in 1823. Gilbert Harney preached and conducted the services. This house was used as a place of worship for several years by several different denominations. Rev. Benjamin Jones, a Methodist minister, held services also at the house of Mr. Howlett, shortly after the Christian meetings at the same place, and here the Methodist church was organized by Daniel Anderson and Benjamin C. Stevenson. This must have taken place in the conference year 1826-27, as Anderson and Stevenson were then pastors of the Eel River circuit. Meetings were also held in a log school house that stood where Brick Chapel now stands. The first church building was erected by the Methodists on the present site of the Montgomery Chapel. It was a small brick building afterward replaced by the present commodious edifice.

Bainbridge is a flourishing town on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad, in the northeastern corner of the township, occupying a part of sections 1, 2, 11 and 12. It was laid out by Levi A. Percy March 5, 1831, on land owned by Allen Percy, John Elrod, Thomas Gordon and Mason Catherwood. The town has since been considerably enlarged. The first and second additions were made by Mr. Cooper. J. E. and D. A. Quin made the next addition, and then came Corwin and Thornton's first, second and third additions.

Adam Feather was the first blacksmith in the place; Joshua Lucas the first tanner; John Cunningham the first merchant; James D. Carter the first saddler. William O. Darnall was also among the first merchants. D. C. Donnehue put up the first carding machine in the town, and was also the first justice of the peace there.

The first church organization was effected by the Presbyterians. The Methodist church was established there in 1844, and the present house of worship was built in the year 1846. The founding of the Christian church was a little later than that of the Methodist. The Baptists have a congregation there, but no church edifice. The Catholics also have an organization, and a place of worship.

In 1847 Bainbridge was incorporated as a town. The name was suggested by the late Col. John Osborn, who then lived nearby and who later moved to Clay county, in honor of the gallant Commodore Bainbridge of the United States Navy. The present officers of the corporation are Jesse O. Coffman, A. F. Ford and Sherman Murphy, trustees; Orlando R. Turney, clerk and treasurer. In the early fifties Bainbridge took on new life and for a time enjoyed quite a boom on account of the building of the Louisville, New Albany & Salem railroad, now the "Monon Route," which passed through the town. It was at that time one of Bainbridge's citizens conceived and carried to a successful termination the idea of building a mammoth grist-mill. It was one of the largest concerns of its kind in this part of the state, but the enterprise ended in a financial failure, its collapse involving a number of the leading citizens of the village. It finally passed into the ownership of a Chicago man, who operated it for several years, shipping the greater part of its output to Liverpool and other European ports. It was the only mill that ever shipped direct to Europe flour made from wheat grown in Putnam county. The mill is still standing, though its capacity is much reduced, and supplies the wants of the local trade.

Bainbridge has a new brick school building erected last year. It contains all the modern conveniences and is both a beautiful and useful addition to the town's attractions. Six teachers are employed who teach all the common and high school grades. There are also five churches representing as many different religious denominations: Catholic, Presbyterian, Methodist, Christian and Christian Union. A Masonic lodge was organized years ago in Bainbridge, of which Milton Brown is worshipful master and James L. McKee secretary; also a lodge of the Knights of Pythias, of which William Brown is chancellor commander, and Fred Steele is keeper of records and seal; a camp of Modern Woodmen, of which M. F. Parks is venerable consul, and Samuel Ratcliff is clerk, and a post—No. 463—Grand Army of the Republic, of which John Wilkinson is commander, and George W. Starr is adjutant.

The town has one newspaper, *The Bainbridge News*, published weekly, of which George W. Grames is the editor and proprietor, and one bank, called

the Bainbridge Bank, of which T. P. Moffett is president; J. M. Reed, vice-president, and Charles M. Moffett cashier. There are also the following manufacturing enterprises: Glove and mitten factory, owned by Horace Pherson; planing mill and lumber yard, operated by Lockridge & Ashby; sawmill, by L. C. Priest, and two factories for the manufacture of cement blocks and castings operated by Allee & Welch and Albert Hubbard & Son, respectively.

Bainbridge has a population of about five hundred. About two years ago a commercial club was organized to attract capital and new people to the place and to that end a tract of land was bought, platted and annexed to the town. Several lots have been sold and a number of houses are being built. The intention is to donate suitable ground for factory sites, etc. The officers are Milton F. Darnall, president, and Charles M. Moffett, secretary.

The following have served as postmaster at Bainbridge: Joshua H. Lucas, February 13, 1835; D. C. Donnohue, February 13, 1841; Abiathar Crane, December 10, 1851; A. J. Darnall, November 1, 1853; William W. Gill, January 31, 1855; Charles M. Nye, June 23, 1855; John W. Cooper, February 6, 1856; William B. Walls, November 27, 1856; Thomas L. Ellis, August 4, 1860; Amos K. Payne, April 15, 1861; Mary E. Darnall, January 5, 1864; B. F. Duncan, May 31, 1866; Mary E. Darnall, June 12, 1866; Mary Ellis, February 25, 1868; Mary E. Darnall, March 25, 1869; Carleton McDaniel, July 18, 1882; George W. Hansel, May 25, 1885; C. C. Coffman, May 3, 1889; Milroy Gordon, June 20, 1893; Thomas J. Gordon, July 3, 1894; Anna M. Gordon, December 8, 1900; James F. Smith, September 11, 1903; Glen D. Lemberger, February 13, 1909. At Brick Chapel, which was discontinued as a postoffice on February 28, 1905, the following named served as postmasters: L. L. Maxwell, April 28, 1873; F. G. Albin, January 5, 1874; Willis P. Wood, July 14, 1874; discontinued November 5, 1875; re-established May 8, 1876; William M. Smith, May 8, 1876; R. M. Baker, November 10, 1876; William N. Scobee, July 9, 1877; R. F. Oakley, September 16, 1879; James L. Fisk, January 16, 1883; John Slavens, March 9, 1883; George S. Frank, July 28, 1885; J. W. S. Wyatt, February 17, 1887; William T. Overbey, June 15, 1889; Robert S. Harbison, April 18, 1890; Michael Rising, January 10, 1896.

FLOYD TOWNSHIP.

This township is the full congressional township 15, range 3, and is bounded on the north by Jackson township, on the east by Hendricks county,

on the south by Marion, and on the west by Monroe township. The soil is good and compares favorably with the best townships of the county. Its surface is rolling, but becomes broken along the streams, which are Walnut fork of Eel river, Warford's fork, Monachal's fork and their branches, all running in a southwest direction. The valuable timber of this township consists of poplar, walnut, oak, maple, ash, elm and hickory. The most peculiar feature of the county is the sandy ridge in this township. It extends north and south a distance of three miles, at an elevation of forty feet above the surrounding level. The composition is of sand and gravel, and is entirely different from any other geological deposit in the vicinity.

The first settler was Joseph W. Warford, who located on section 33 in the year 1821. In 1822 came Wilson L. Warford, Washington Weatherford, Beadie Akers, Isaac Monnett, Lawson Monnett and Reuben Smith. During the year 1823 Thomas Purcell, Cuthbert Daniels, William Aldridge, Thomas Higgins and Harrison Monnett became pioneers of the township. From 1824 to 1826 came G. Norrill, Zachariah Melton, Mr. Rowlett, William Collings, S. Collings, Harvey Collings, A. L. Collings, Abraham Wise and his sons Sanford and Shadrach Wise. The years from 1827 to 1830 brought George Monachal, Anderson B. Matthews and his father-in-law, John Heavin, A. Pickett, William and Aquila Pickett, J. M. and H. B. Pickett, Isaac Yates, Mr. Howard, Thomas Ogle, Joseph Evans, William Arnold, James Miller, J. Kinder, Moses Lewis, E. Tarburton, J. L. Bird, J. C. Wilson, I. J. Wilson, A. Wilson, L. Gibson, J. Westhart, J. Kurtz and William Todd. The next three years witnessed the arrival of John Gregory, Doctor Stadley, Jacob McVey, Jacob Hoffman, Cooper Wilson, James Robinson, Dr. Josias H. Robinson, John H. Herod, Charles Hunter, Thomas Ellis, Lewis Ellis and James Ellis. Between 1834 and 1839, Joshua Iddings, Archibald Miller, John Craver, Martin and Enoch Wright, Thomas Job, Henry Waln, Thomas Randall, John Millman, Levi Owen, James Shoemaker, George Hansell, Elijah Wilkinson, Samuel Shinn, John Shinn, Jacob Millman, Stephen Brown, Wesley Figg, J. W. Chatham, Thomas Job, son of Samuel Job, Harrison Monnett, Sanford Wise, Harvey Collings, William Todd, Susan Hunter, Delphia Busby, Francis Hughes, Joshua Iddings, Stephen Brown, Archibald Miller, Wesley Figg, J. W. Chatham and Sarah Ellis and Thomas Job.

The first marriage in Floyd was that of Wilson L. Warford and Nancy Monnett, daughter of Isaac Monnett. This occurred in 1823; and an incident in connection with the wedding that is worthy of recording was that the family had no flour to make bread, and therefore the feast had to be en-

joyed without that necessary article of food. Delia Warford, born in 1824, was the first white child born in that township. The first who died was a daughter of Joseph Warford, in 1822. She was buried on the home farm, once owned by Vincent Day. This was the first grave-yard in the township, but it has not been used for many years. The first sawmill was built by Anderson B. Matthews, on section 33, in the year 1829. Within the next year he added a grist-mill. These were water mills, and stood on Warford's fork. Mr. Ogle built a saw and grist-mill on Walnut, in this township, in the year 1834 or 1835. William Arnold, who had a shop in section 20, in 1828, was the first blacksmith. Dr. William Matthews, son of Anderson B. Matthews, was the first resident physician in Floyd. He located in the south part of the township, and became quite a noted man in his profession. The Doctor was author of several medical works and correspondent of some leading journals in the country. At a later day, he removed to Mason, Effingham county, Illinois, where he died some years ago.

In the year 1838 John Millman, Sr., erected on section 26 a factory for the manufacture of fur and wool hats, in which he continued to carry on business until the year 1863, a period of just a quarter of a century. During this time he manufactured hats by the hundred and by the thousand, and hauled them in wagon loads to neighboring counties where they were exchanged for furs and pelts. He was a prominent member of the American Fur Company, and collected furs in large quantities, which he hauled in wagons to the company's depot at Detroit, Michigan. Mr. Millman was a man of great experience in his business, and a splendid workman, having produced from his factory hats which were worn for thirteen years in succession. It was a claim of the old gentleman that he made the first hat ever worn by Bishop Simpson of the Methodist Episcopal church. The last hats he manufactured were sent to Scottsboro, Tennessee, during the Civil war, to be worn by the Union soldiers. This old pioneer was a great lover of his country, having sent three sons to the Mexican war, and five to the Union army in 1861. He died in the centennial year, at the age of eighty-seven years, and was buried in sight of his factory.

Andrew B. Matthews was the first justice of the peace, holding the office in 1828, and continuing in the same until the time of his death. He served for a number of years as president of the county board of magistrates.

Daniel Anderson preached the first sermon in this township, in the year 1822 or 1823, at the house of Joseph Warford, which was a place of worship for a number of years. These meetings were held by the Methodists, who at an early day built "Wesley Chapel" and "Pleasant Grove." Their first

minister was followed by S. Otwell, William H. Smith, Lorenzo Dow, Mr. Grimes, A. L. Collings, H. Collings, Isaac Owen, Mr. Cord and Matthew Simpson, with probably others worthy of record, if their names could be recalled.

The Protestant Methodists, under the leadership of Harvey Collings, organized, and now have two churches in the township.

The first Sabbath school was organized in 1844, by Harvey Collings.

The history of the Regular Baptists, in Floyd, dates from the year 1826, in which they formed a society and built a house of worship called Enon, the same being the first structure of the kind in the township. They also built the second church in the township and named it Palestine. This denomination now has here three houses of worship. Charles and Carter Hunter, of Marion township, preached the first Baptist sermons in Floyd in the year 1826. They were followed by J. Cost, Spencer Collings and Thomas Broadstreet, who rank among the early Baptist ministers of this part of the county.

The Cumberland Presbyterians have a church in this township, though their organization is of later date.

The village of Groveland, situated on sections 2 and 3, was laid out by Benjamin F. and Daniel Summers, March 18, 1854.

The following postmasters have served at Groveland: Henry B. Pickett, July 19, 1852; D. T. Summers, June 21, 1854; Benjamin I. Summers, November 18, 1858; Wilson Fisher, June 8, 1859; J. W. Hanna, December 11, 1860; Weakly Mason, October 18, 1861; Elias Horner, April 30, 1862; Salmon Hall, March 25, 1865; James Turner, December 26, 1876; S. M. Comer, July 5, 1878; James Turner, January 26, 1880; Jonathan Owens, July 10, 1885; W. M. Owens, April 17, 1888; William A. Wood, May 31, 1889; Joseph E. Graham, October 26, 1891; discontinued February 14, 1905.

MARION TOWNSHIP.

Marion township lies immediately south of Floyd, and is the full congressional township 14, north, range 3 west. It is bounded on the north by Floyd township, on the east by Hendricks county and Mill Creek township, on the south by Jefferson township, and on the west by Greencastle township. Its surface is gently rolling; the soil good, and finely adapted to cultivation. The supply of timber was at one time abundant, consisting of poplar, walnut, white, red and burr oak, hard maple, beech, ash, and many inferior kinds, such as elm, gum and sycamore, with a plentiful supply of hickory on the

more level portions. This township is drained by Deer creek, that stream having its source in the northeast corner and traversing the entire extent of the township to the southwest corner, where it takes its leave on section 31.

The first settler in Marion township was Reuben Ragan, who first came to the county in the year 1818 and prospected the country comprising Putnam and surrounding counties during that and the following year. He then returned to the state of Kentucky, whence he again came to Putnam in the spring of 1820, staying two years in Greencastle township, west of the city. He entered land in the extreme north of Marion township in 1822, and became a permanent resident there in October of the same year, continuing to make that his home until the date of his death, August 19, 1869.

In October of the year 1824 Mr. Ragan built a hewed-log house, which, having been weather-boarded and plastered, now forms the front portion of the family residence, and is the oldest building in Putnam county, having been in use as a dwelling for more than eighty-five years. Like all of the builder's works, it was well done, and it still stands firm, with the probability of still withstanding the shocks of time for years to come. Mr. Ragan was a noted horticulturist and possessed a fine talent for his occupation. He sowed seeds for an orchard on the farm of Mr. Thomas, west of Greencastle, in the spring of 1820, which were, doubtless, the first seeds of the kind to take root in the soil of Putnam county. A few years later he planted the first orchard in Marion township. He is still remembered by his neighbors as a man of vigorous intellect, pure mind and unscrupulously honest and upright in all his dealings.

From the time of Mr. Ragan's settlement in the township to 1824 he was joined by Judge Smith, Henry Wood, Mr. Davis, John Smith, Silas Hopkins and Samuel Hazelett. In the years 1825 and 1826 came William Bell, John Denny, William and James Smith, Bryce Miller, Isaac and George Legg, Jeremiah Nichols, Charles and Carter Hunter, Israel Moss, John Gregory, James and William Denny, Mr. Acres, Enoch Stone, William Nicholson and Thomas Jackson. Within the next two years the population was increased by the arrival of David Wise, Henry Hunter, Bailey O'Neal, Daniel Chadd, John Benefield, John and James Agee, Daniel Brewer, Charles Knetzer, Jacob Shoptaugh, Eli Fry, Henry Keller, Peter Lunsford, Daniel Bridgewater. The newcomers for the years 1829 and 1830 were Alexander Gorham, Ambrose Day, Thomas Jackson, Sr., William Frazier, John Runyan, Isaac Hope, Joseph Ellis, Anselm Mason, Henry Shields, Samuel Reeves. There probably were others equally worthy of mention. Some of these here named entered land, and, perhaps, lived near Greencastle before

settling in what now comprises Marion township. Nearly all have left here large families, who inherit the blessings of their labors.

Among the old settlers who have died within the past thirty years were John Smith, familiarly known as "Uncle Jackey," Thomas Jackson, Mrs. Reuben Ragan, Mrs. Catherine Smith, Mrs. Henry Hunter, Mrs. James Denny, Mrs. Willoughby Leachman, Samuel Hazelett, who lived near Stilesville, and Daniel Brewer, at Coatsville. The last named was born in Holland on August 31, 1782, and came to Kentucky when two years old. From that state he removed to Putnam county, where he lived until almost a hundred years old.

On December 18, 1824, Arthur A., the son of John Denny, was born, being the first white child born in the township. Mr. Denny in 1850 moved to the Pacific coast and was one of the founders of the city of Seattle. He represented Washington Territory in Congress in 1865-67. The next birth in the township was that of America, the daughter of Samuel Hazlett, December 24, 1824. She is still living and has never married.

The marriage of John Smith, son of John Smith, and Miss Willie Smith, daughter of Judge Smith, was the first that occurred in the township. The first grist-mill in the township was that built on Deer creek by Sannel Hazlett as early as 1826. It stood on section 17. It was in 1834 that Allen Burk put up his horse-mill. James Agee, who, in 1828, had a shop in section 20, was the first blacksmith. Shortly after Agee came Isaac Hope, who erected a shop near the old family residence in section 12. The first store was kept by Ahijah Robinson at Nicholsonville about 1845. The first postoffice was also kept by Mr. Robinson at the same place. It was afterward removed to Fillmore, but for several years thereafter retained its original name of Nicholsonville. William C. Hopwood was the first resident physician. He located in Fillmore in 1853. John Denny was the first justice of the peace. He was followed by his brother, James Denny, who held the office for fourteen consecutive years. Then came James Mc-Achran, James Sill, R. M. Hazelett and Jacob P. Cox and their successors.

The Regular Baptist church was the first organized in the township. This was done November 25, 1826, at the house of William Denny, by Charles and Carter Hunter and wives, Thomas Broadstreet, Enoch Stone and wife, William Nicholson and wife, and Isaac Monnett. They finally built a house of worship on the farm of Carter Hunter. The Missionary Baptists were organized about 1841. Elders Jones and Arnold were among their first preachers. They have a good frame church, called Bethel, two and one-half miles southeast of Fillmore. The first meetings of the Christian church

were held at the houses of Charles Knetzer and Ambrose Day. This was before the organization of the church, which took place about 1839, and a building, known as Old Union, was erected on the farm of Ambrose Day in 1840. John M. Harris was their first preacher, followed by James M. Mathews, Gilbert Harney, Nathan Waters, O. P. Badger, Chatterton, James and Perry Blankinship, Cooms, as well as many others. They have a church in Fillmore, which was erected soon after the town was laid out. The Methodists organized a church at what was called "Denny's Schoolhouse," at a very early date. John Denny was an active, zealous member of this congregation, and it became quite a flourishing church. In 1838 meetings were held at the houses of Matthew Brann and others. Rev. Owen Owen, Davis, Hancock, Forbes, President Simpson and Prof Cyrus Nutt were the first preachers of this organization. The first Methodist church was built on section 16, and called Mount Carmel. After the building of the new church in Fillmore, Mount Carmel was given or sold to the Regular Baptists. Soon after the erection of Mount Carmel, another Methodist church, named Liberty, was built on the farm of Abbott Robinson, in section 11. This building remained until the congregation erected an elegant frame building, in 1871, on a lot given for that purpose by Morris Oliver.

Fillmore, the only village in the township, is on the Terre Haute & Indianapolis railroad, six miles northeast of Greencastle. It was laid out in 1852 by Benjamin Nicholson, James Sill and Leonard C. Catterlin, on land then owned by them, but formerly forming a part of Richard Sinclair's farm.

The first store in the town was kept by Hardin & Brown in 1852, followed by Benjamin Nicholson, Hardin Wilcox and Moses T. Bridges, general dealers, and William D. Smith, who kept a grocery and provision store. Mr. Bridges did very much toward building up the town, having erected a hotel and in many other ways added to its prosperity.

There are also two churches, one Christian, the other Methodist. The Missionary Baptists formerly had a church at Fillmore. The building is now used as a school house.

At Fillmore the following postmasters have served: William Mathews, August 10, 1848; Abijah Robinson, November 19, 1849; H. H. Wilcox, March 19, 1852; Moses T. Bridges, January 21, 1854; John W. Pierson, September 11, 1861; John W. Pierson, December 5, 1861; C. A. Matthews, June 12, 1863; John A. Dicks, September 24, 1864; Thomas J. Siddens, January 18, 1867; Elizabeth Welch, July 10, 1867; Greenberry Prather, September 13, 1871; Elizabeth Nicholson, May 10, 1872; M. A. Brown, June 2,

1873; C. B. McNary, March 4, 1874; M. A. Brann, September 14, 1875; M. H. Reilly, March 21, 1881; A. E. Robinson, October 18, 1883; M. H. Reilly, March 7, 1884; Harry McNary, May 25, 1885; Julia E. Robinson, April 29, 1901.

Bryce W. Miller taught the first school in the township, at his own cabin. He afterward taught at the neighbors' houses—a favorite place being at John Smith's in what was called a three-faced camp, open in front and built up with logs on the other three sides. This stood on section 16. The next was a three-months school, taught by Alfred Burton, in a log cabin in section 29, that some one had built for a dwelling and then deserted. This school was broken up by a man named Nat Hammond, who, becoming dissatisfied with the school, went one night and pried down the chimney. The first school building was erected on the farm of John Denny, in section 28, about the year 1828, and was known as "Denny's Schoolhouse." John Evans taught the first school in this house. He was followed by Lawson D. Sims and Thomas C. Duckworth, who taught the first "six-months school" in the township. The township is now well supplied with good schools and education is in the ascendency.

GREENCASTLE TOWNSHIP.

Greencastle township is the central one of the county, exactly coinciding with congressional township 14, range 4, and is bounded on the north by Monroe, on the east by Marion, on the south by Warren, and on the west by Madison. The surface of the township is generally rolling, though some parts along Walnut are broken and some in the eastern portion are flat. The soil is good and finely adapted for all kinds of agricultural pursuits suitable to its latitude. The creek bottoms are especially productive. It was originally covered with an abundant growth of as fine timber as could be found in any part of the country. This consisted of the kinds common to such soil. The yellow poplar and the black walnut were especially attractive. With these were the other kinds common throughout the county.

The township is drained by Big Walnut, which crosses it diagonally from northeast to southwest, running to the north and west of Greencastle. A heavy and valuable bed of limestone underlies the entire township, giving character to its topography. The township was one of the first settled and is finely improved. Enjoying the location of the county seat near its center, it has special facilities for the development of its natural resources.

Greencastle township was settled in 1821, by John Sigler, Thomas Johnson, John Miller, Benjamin Jones, Silas G. Weeks, Jubal Deweese, Amos Robertson, John F. Seller, David Deweese, Jefferson Thomas, Thomas Deweese and Samuel Rogers. In 1822 and 1823 came Abraham Coffman, Solomon Coffman, Isaac Legg, Col. Lewis H. Sands, Gen. Joseph Orr, James Talbott, Amasa Johnson, Robert Glidewell, P. S. Wilson, Ephraim Dukes, John W. Clark, William B. Gwathney, Michael Wilson, John Butcher, Masten and Spencer Hunter, William Talbott, Col. Daniel Sigler, Lawson D. Sims, Matthew Legg, Rev. John Oatman, Joshua H. Lucas, Greenberry Mulinix, Joseph Thornburg, Arthur Mahorney, Jacob Butcher, Robert Catterlin, James Trotter, Elisha King, Samuel D. Chipman, Arthur McGaughey, Reese Hardesty, Col. Mathew W. Bussey, Jesse Neese, Henry Canote, John Lynch, Thomas Jackson, Noble Meyers, John McNary, James Allen, Lewis Gibson, Solomon Tucker, Jesse Purcell, Daniel and Samuel Chadd, John Peck, Hiram Catterlin, Samuel Hunter, Edgar Thomas, James Duffield, Mr. Devoor, the Wrights, Joseph Thornberry, John and Benjamin Cunningham, and their father. During the years 1824 and 1825, George Secrest, Clark Burlingame (a Revolutionary soldier), and his sons, Abel and Spencer Burlingame, Gen. John Standeford, James Moore, James Day, Dr. Enos Lowe, John Gregory, Joseph F. Farley, George F. Waterman, Thomas Johnson, John Lockhart, and William Peck became citizens of the township. The next two years brought Isaac Ash, John S. Jennings, Ephraim Blain, Dr. A. C. Stevenson, Dr. L. M. Knight, Col. John R. Mahan, Isaac Mahan, Lawson Seybold, John Hammond, John Cowgill, Peter Rowlett, William Holland, Philip Carpenter, Elisha Knight, John Knight and Wesley Knight, and perhaps many others whose names are lost among the increasing multitude who were rapidly filling the country.

The history of Greencastle township is so intimately involved with that of the county and of the city of Greencastle, that but little remains to be told. The first births and deaths, the first physicians and ministers, the first business enterprises and the organization of the religious denominations, the building of the first mills and factories are mentioned elsewhere.

The postoffice at Greencastle was established March 18, 1821, and Joshua H. Lucas was appointed postmaster. His successors were appointed and served as follows: Lewis H. Sands, November 20, 1826; James Talbott, June 19, 1840; James Jones, June 8, 1849; John Standeford, May 1, 1850; James Jones, August 17, 1850; Henry W. Daniels, June 15, 1853; Edward R. Kercheval, March 13, 1856; Christopher W. Brown, March 19, 1861; Edward R. Kercheval, May 12, 1865; John Osborn, July 12, 1866; George

J. Langsdale, June 24, 1874; Willis G. Neff, March 29, 1885; James McD. Hays, May 21, 1889; Willis G. Neff, February 7, 1894; Lucius P. Chapin, February 12, 1898; John G. Dunbar, February 3, 1902; Albert O. Lockridge, March 22, 1910.

The first tannery was kept by Walter and Hosea Wright, who were followed by the Gillespies. Milton F. Barlow was the first hatter. Arthur Mahorney was the first justice of the peace. Other early justices were Isaac Mahan, David Dudley, Reese Hardesty, John Cowgill, James M. Grooms, Samuel Taylor, Joseph F. Farley, John T. Taylor and Wesley White. The first constable was John Lynch, who held the office for many years. Even some of the younger portions of the community can remember he still discharged the duties of that office with promptness and energy, though bearing the weight of many years.

There are many improved roads through the townships connecting Greencastle with different portions of the country, and affording the farmers easy access to market, and along these at various points are to be seen many splendid farm residences displaying taste and liberality on the part of their owners.

The farmers of the township are largely engaged in raising livestock, and in their fields and stalls are to be found some of the finest animals in the state.

The village called Limedale is at the crossing of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis railroad and the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago (or Monon) road, and is located on section 29, Greencastle township, two miles southwest of the court house. It was laid out in 1864, by William Stegg and surveyed by William H. Shields.

At Limedale the following postmasters served: Alpheus Morris, December 16, 1873; William Berigan, Jr., June 12, 1877; William J. Steeg, February 15, 1878. The postoffice was discontinued on October 30, 1909.

In the year 1856 a lime and stone quarry was opened at the Junction by Hellens, Butcher & Stegg, and carried on extensively, shipping stone and lime to the value of twenty thousand dollars per annum. It is now the property of William Stegg's heirs.

MADISON TOWNSHIP.

Madison township is formed of the congressional township 14, range 5, and lies immediately west of Greencastle. It is bounded on the north by Clinton, on the south by Washington township and on the west by Parke

county. It is drained by Little Walnut, along which the township is considerably broken. The timber and the soil of this township are similar to those of the adjoining townships.

The exact date at which the pioneers of this township came can not now be given. The first piece of land entered in the township was by Richard Moore, December 13, 1821; the third was by Benjamin Bell, April 2, 1821; and, in order of time, Isaac Wolverton, April 12, 1821; Isaac Matkins, December 20, 1821. Among those who made entries here in 1822 may be named Frederick Leatherman, Samuel Wright, Isaiah Wright, Benjamin Wright, Jesse Wright, John Dougherty, Jesse Oatman, Jacob Curtis and Henry Williams. In 1823 Joseph Thornburg, Abraham Wooley and George Hansel entered land in this township. Other early settlers of the township were Peter Stoner, Levi Mann, John Anderson, Andrew Frank, Amos Wright, William Torr, John McPheeters and his father, James Swinford, John Swinford, Jesse Latham, William P. King, Mr. Albaugh and Rowley. Some of these may have settled earlier than those whose entries are given above.

The following named were among the oldest settlers living in 1880: John Leatherman, Jesse McPheeters, Joseph Wells, who served on the first grand jury in the county, James Torr, Sr., Joseph Grubbs and Joseph Brubaker.

The first death in Madison township was that of George W. Matkins, son of Isaac and Sophia Matkins; and the first birth was that of John Thomas Matkins, son of the same parents.

The first school was taught by Peter Garr about half a mile north of where Jesse McPheeters formerly lived.

The first mill in the township was built by Benjamin Bell on the Walnut fork of the Eel river. It was sold in a few years to James Townsend, who laid out Putnamville.

The Predestinarian Baptists organized the first church in Madison township about the year 1832. This took place in the woods near where John Leatherman now resides. About a year afterward, this congregation built a log house in which they worshipped for near a score of years, and then built a second log house, which they occupied until about thirty-five years ago, when they replaced it with a substantial frame building. Among the early ministers of this church were Benjamin Parks, Aaron Harlan, James Edwards, Reuben Slavens, Abraham Leatherman and John Leatherman.

About the year 1834, a Methodist Episcopal church was organized at the house of Isaac Matkins. This church was organized by Rev. William C. Smith, and the first quarterly meeting was held at the house of Isaac Mat-

kins by Rev. Aaron Wood. The congregation continued to hold services regularly there for two or three years, when they built a log house, which they occupied until about the year 1858, and then built a good frame church to take its place. Among the other early ministers of this church were Revs. De Motte, Beck, Tanzy, Preston, Wright and Fairhurst.

The Christian church was organized about the year of 1840 by Elder Levi Wright, who had been preaching for the congregation for several years before this time and continued to do so for a number of years afterward. They erected a log house in 1844, which they occupied until 1867. They then built a frame house on the hill west of Ezekiel Wright's. Noah Buchanan, John Harris, Nathan Wright, Lorenzo Dow, Cleghorn and Ezekiel Wright were the early ministers of this church. This church is a very thrifty one, and it has sent out from its fold four or five evangelists who are doing acceptable work in the cause of the Master.

There are three limestone quarries in this township. The depth of the deposit is about forty feet. The thickness of the ledges varies from seven inches to five feet. At the bottom is a bed of flint rock seven feet thick. In the second and third strata above is a thickness of four or four and one-half feet of what Professor Cox, state geologist, describes as "fine textured, grayish-white limestone, commonly known as lithographic stone." In connection with the quarries are three lime-kilns, managed by the same companies. Of the product of these kilns, Professor Cox says, "The lime is remarkably white and pure, and belongs to the class technically called 'fat lime'; that is, it sets quick and is superior for whitewashing and also for purifying coal gas."

In Madison township there have been two postoffices, Brunerstown and Oakalla, both of which have been discontinued. The postmasters who served at Brunerstown were: Isaiah Wright, November 29, 1839; M. F. Wright, October 11, 1849; Coleman P. Wright, February 18, 1850; William Lane, October 7, 1850; Solomon Griffith, April 1, 1851; M. F. Wright, August 4, 1851; Watson Dills, September 7, 1854; John Merrywether, October 11, 1854; M. F. Wright, November 30, 1855; Peter Bird, April 3, 1857; Thomas Ragle, April 27, 1857; Jothum Hasty, January 9, 1858; Samuel H. Witt, April 20, 1858. The postoffice was discontinued August 8, 1859. At Oakalla the following postmasters served: Charles Eppinghousen, June 4, 1872; Daniel Weaver, March 30, 1876; J. F. Burkhart, July 5, 1878; William A. McKee, August 21, 1878; Franklin Harlan, February 15, 1881; James A. Johnston, July 19, 1882; E. B. Early, May 31, 1889; Henry H. Hillis, June

15, 1889; J. D. Torr, September 12, 1891; John W. Stroube, July 14, 1896; Joseph D. Torr, January 22, 1903. Postoffice discontinued November 30, 1903.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Washington, the oldest of the townships, lies in the southwest corner of Putnam county, and is composed of township 13 and the north half of township 12, range 5. It is bounded on the north by Madison township, on the east by Warren and Cloverdale townships, on the south by Clay and Owen counties, and on the west by Clay county. The surface of the country in this township is rough and broken. There is a great deal of excellent bottom land along the streams, finely adapted to the cultivation of corn and other cereals. It was originally covered with the same character of timber as was found throughout the county, consisting principally of white oak, walnut, poplar, beech, hard maple, ash, hickory and sycamore.

Among the early settlers, now deceased, were James Athey, the first settler of the county, John Reel, John Horton, William Roberts, John M. Coleman, Thomas H. Clark, William K. Matkins, Dr. Lenox N. Knight, Abraham Lewis, William Brown, George McIntosh, Randall Hutchinson, John M. Purcell, Samuel Boone, Moses Boone, William Seiner, Samuel Webster, Henry Walden, Adam Neff, Andy Reel, William Reel, Landon Davis, Thomas Frazier, Allen Jones, George Rightsell, William McCullough, Philip Shrake, Justice Goodrich, Warren Fellows, Reuben Wright, Luther Webster, James Barnett, Silas Mulinix, Solomon Simpson, Thomas McCullough, Mr. Dewese, John Funican, H. H. Athey, A. D. Hamrick, Daniel Boone, a lineal descendant of Daniel Boone, the pioneer of Kentucky, Volney Smith, Edward Huffman, Christopher Crable, John Friend, William Risler, William McCullough, Daniel Zaring, Sr., David Jones, David Sublett and the Rightsells.

The first house in the township, that of James Athey, erected in the winter of 1818-19, stood very near the site of Robert Huffman's residence. The first mill in the township was that of Luther Webster. It stood on Deer creek, about one-fourth of a mile south of Manhattan. Lloyd B. Harris kept the first hotel in the township, at Manhattan. Thomas H. Clark was the first postmaster. The first shoemaker was Thomas Lewis. The honor of carrying on the first blacksmith shop belongs to John Hooton. Esquires Busick and Athey were among the first justices of the peace in the township. It is worthy of note that Thomas McCullough was the tallest man that

ever lived in the township. He was almost seven feet high, symmetrically proportioned, and of great physical power.

The first church organized in the township was the Predestinarian Baptist, commonly called "Hard-Shell Baptist." It was organized at Manhattan, in the year 1828, by Rev. Isaac Denman, who continued to preach for the congregation for a period of two decades. A house of worship was built at an early day, which continued to be occupied by the original owners until the year 1862, when it was sold to the Missionary Baptists. They in turn sold it, in the year 1875, to the Methodists, who formed a congregation there about that time. The Methodists erected a new house on the same lot, but the old one stood until pulled down in the summer of 1878, having served as a place of worship for nearly half a century.

The Christian church was established in Manhattan, in the year 1838, by Elder John Harris, and it has ever since had a congregation at that place.

Manhattan is the oldest village in the township, having been laid out in the year 1829 on the National road, by John M. Coleman and Thomas H. Clark. The first merchant there was Wilson Devore. Dr. Lenox N. Knight was the first practicing physician. Mrs. Judge Clark taught the first school. The first justice of the peace at that place was Lloyd Harris.

At Manhattan the following postmasters have served: Thomas H. Clark, March 13, 1830; John M. Coleman, February 1, 1841; Samuel M. Coleman, May 31, 1841; Abraham Jackson, October 3, 1843; Volney Smith, June 21, 1847; Charles Hawley, June 8, 1849; Volney Smith, December 10, 1849; Jesse Jenkins, September 27, 1850; Samuel B. Gilmore, January 15, 1859; C. F. Knapp, January 13, 1862; William R. Stone, November 3, 1863; Volney Smith, February 21, 1865; Charles D. Smith, April 10, 1871; Volney Smith, October 3, 1884; John Gammie, May 27, 1885; S. S. McCoy, May 3, 1889; A. J. Albright, May 24, 1893; Samuel S. McCoy, November 20, 1897; discontinued October 31, 1905.

Pleasant Garden was laid out in section 21, in the year 1830, by John Matkins, as a rival of Manhattan.

Reelsville was laid out by John Reel, on the Terre Haute & Indianapolis railroad, in the year 1852. It is now quite a flourishing village.

The postmasters at Reelsville have been: William A. L. Reel, May 11, 1852; John Reel, December 8, 1854; John Caltharp, January 20, 1858; William A. L. Reel, March 12, 1859; James L. Athey, April 4, 1859; William L. Lockhart, June 18, 1861; David Barnett, July 16, 1861; William E. D. Barnett, October 20, 1863; John Q. Cromwell, May 31, 1866; A. L. Witty,

February 12, 1867; B. G. Parritt, August 19, 1869; George A. Throop, February 23, 1871; Douglas Huffman, March 31, 1879; George W. Stockwell, October 22, 1886; C. T. Zaring, January 5, 1887; G. L. Elliott, December 16, 1889; James P. Gaskin, January 6, 1890; W. E. Counts, May 9, 1891; A. B. Fox, January 25, 1894; Jennie A. Counts, December 21, 1897; C. R. Knight, April 15, 1898; Henry M. Smith, February 13, 1903. At Hamrick, which was discontinued as a postoffice on October 31, 1902, the postmasters were as follows: William T. Elliott, October 11, 1866; Joseph Sears, February 5, 1868; A. D. Hamrick, April 7, 1868; Thomas B. Nees, August 10, 1869; Sarah J. Parritt, December 13, 1871; A. D. Hamrick, May 28, 1874; Thomas B. Nees, February 11, 1875; A. D. Hamrick, April 29, 1876; Lewis M. Mercer, July 5, 1878; A. D. Hamrick, April 5, 1881; L. M. Mercer, May 1, 1882; Lewis M. Mercer, November 28, 1882; J. M. Brown, October 11, 1887; Lewis M. Mercer, January 24, 1889; Lewis Mercer, April 5, 1890; Volney Smith, August 20, 1892. Postoffice discontinued October 31, 1902.

The following peculiar incidents are related by some of the old settlers as having attracted considerable comment:

Old Squire Boone, brother to Daniel Boone, in the township, once lived in a house which stood on the ground which is now in the northeast corner of the township. On the 3d day of July, 1837, his house was struck by lightning, by which two of his children were killed. Three years later, his wife presented him with twin boys, whom he named Tip and Tyler. Some time after that in the same house, two of his daughters were married on the same day.

David Sublett, an old settler, it would seem, had more than an ordinary share of domestic trouble, many of his family having suffered violent deaths. About fifty years ago, one of his daughters married Greenberry Mullinix, who murdered her within three weeks thereafter, for which he suffered death on the gallows. Since that time, two of his sons and one son-in-law have been killed by the railroad, and one son has been shot in Effingham, Illinois.

WARREN TOWNSHIP.

Warren township, comprising the first thirty sections of the congressional township 13, range 4, lies immediately south of Greencastle township, and is bounded on the east by Jefferson, on the south by Cloverdale, and on the west by Washington. The surface of the township is undulating and in parts quite broken. The soil is a clay loam, with some excellent bottom lands along Deer creek. The township was once heavily timbered with oak, poplar, hard maple and beech, with some groves of walnut and hickory, and a plentiful

supply of sycamore along the streams. It is drained by Deer creek, together with its tributaries, which traverse the township from northeast to southwest. Along this stream there are numerous never-failing limestone springs.

The early settlers of the township, who are deceased, were James Townsend, William Hadden, Samuel Hawn, Benjamin Hawkins, George Pearey, Thomas Brown, John Henderson, Peter Waynick, Alexander Conley, Arthur Conley, Gilmore Conley, John Baird, John Arnold, John Akin, Judge Deweese, William W. Walden, John Mercer, Jacob Peck, William Duckworth, David Clearwater, John May, Thomas McCarty, Joseph Denny, Thomas Hancock, Daniel Hepler, Dennis Williams, John Garren, John C. Sellers, Nathaniel Hawkins, John S. Swift, Archibald Cooper, Robert Woodall, John Woodall, Thomas Moore, Joel Shinn, James Martin, Lozier B. Gammon, David Skelton, Jeremiah Skelton, Luke Davis, John Swarts, Samuel Martin, William Robinson, Robert Robinson, William Vestal, Samuel Steele, Edward Heath, Elder Thomas Oatman (Christian minister), Dr. D. W. Layman, A. G. Layman, A. W. Welker, John W. Jenkins, John Cooper, W. B. Williams, William A. Grigsby, Flower Swift, Calvin Woods, James Ingram, John Hendricks, Joseph Clapsaddle, Rev. Ransom Hawley, Polly Brown, Elizabeth Davis and Samuel Wright.

In an early day there were two potteries in the township, one operated by Boyd & Perry, the other by A. W. Welker.

One of the marked features of the township is an excellent stone quarry one-half mile west of Putnamville, on the National road. The ledges of rock in this quarry vary from two inches to five feet in thickness. The following analysis of this stone is given by Professor Cox, state geologist: "Lime, twenty per cent; sand, twenty per cent; gray granite, sixty per cent; almost, if not exactly, like what is called 'English firestone.'" He also says, "Granite will last three hundred years, but this stone will last as long as time. For foundation stone, there is probably none superior in America. It is not affected by any change of temperature, and can be quarried in winter just as well as summer."

Putnamville is the only postoffice town in the township. Westland, which was laid out soon after Putnamville, had one store for a short time, but now has no business house of any kind. A few houses in close proximity on either side of the National road are the only indications left to remind the passer-by of its former existence.

Putnamville is situated on the National road, and was laid out by James Townsend in 1830 on land purchased from Edward Heath. Townsend also kept the first store in Putnamville. He was soon followed by a Mr. McKane.

At Putnamville the following have served as postmaster: D. W. Layman, December 4, 1832; E. R. Kercheval, May 25, 1836; Amos W. Walker, September 8, 1840; James Nosler, September 2, 1844; Joseph L. Merrill, December 19, 1844; Thomas Morrow, September 13, 1845; William Eaglesfield, November 28, 1845; McCamy Hartley, September 22, 1847; Samuel Milholland, August 21, 1850; William A. Smock, August 4, 1851; Jay T. Wakefield, August 24, 1853; William A. Grigsby, August 14, 1856; James M. Hendrix, April 9, 1859; Joel W. McGrew, February 6, 1860; Thomas J. Bridges, October 11, 1861; A. J. Clarke, April 26, 1862; S. C. Bishop, November 13, 1866; James Stooks, May 25, 1868; S. C. Bishop, March 31, 1869; William H. Holloway, September 28, 1870; S. C. Bishop, January 13, 1879; R. H. Bowen, July 9, 1885; Emma Peck, May 3, 1889; J. J. Bowen, May 10, 1893; William A. McAninch, June 23, 1897.

The first school was taught in the town the same year in which it was founded by Mr. Wakefield, who came from New England.

Archibald Cooper built the first blacksmith shop and carried on the business for several years. John Akin also kept a shop about the same time.

Hugh Thompson carried on the first wagon shop and John Morgan put up the first carding machine.

The first grist-mill was erected on Deer creek one-half mile southeast of Putnamville, October 16, 1826, by Alexander Conley. Another was built on the same creek, one-half mile southwest of the town, in 1834, by Samuel Steele and Dr. D. W. Layman.

During the building of the National road the township improved rapidly and business was quite brisk. In an early day Putnamville also rivaled Greencastle for the location of the county seat, and a little later made a very creditable effort to secure the location of Asbury University. To secure this end, her citizens agreed to give the university a donation of twenty-five thousand dollars.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Putnamville was organized in 1829, at the house of John S. Perry. Rev. Thomas J. Brown officiating. John M. Jenkins, John S. Perry, Luke Davis and wife, and John Swarts and wife were among the first members. Soon after the first organization, they erected a neat frame building as a house of worship, which they continued to use until about the year 1860, when they purchased the brick house built by the Presbyterians.

The Presbyterian church was organized at this place November 7, 1830, at the house of James Townsend, by the Rev. Isaac Reed. The following members constituted the first organization: John Robinson, Samuel Moore,

Mary Moore, Alexander Conley, Jane Conley, James Townsend, Catharine Townsend, Sarah Shell, Martha Ashbaugh and Julia Ann Merrill, not one of whom remains among the living. James Townsend was the first ruling elder. The first ministers were Rev. Jeremiah Hill (deceased), Rev. Samuel G. Lowery, Rev. James H. Shields, Rev. William W. Woods.

About the year 1834 they erected a neat and commodious brick church, which they occupied until 1849, when the Old and the New School members separated, and the New School built a good frame church, which was dedicated in February, 1850. A few years afterward, the Old School sold the brick church to the Methodists. Some of the members joined the New School and some went to other churches.

The Rev. Ransom Hawley came to Putnamville in the year 1841, and acted as pastor of the Presbyterian church till 1865, a period of twenty-four years. The length of his pastorate is ample evidence of the acceptability of his ministry and the uprightness of his life.

The Bethel Methodist Episcopal church, two miles east of Putnamville, on the National road, was organized about the year 1835.

The Christian church was organized by Elder O. P. Badger in 1871. This congregation had a good frame house, erected soon after their organization, in which they still hold services.

Dr. D. W. Layman, who came from Virginia, settled in Putnamville in 1831, being the first medical practitioner in the town or the township. He was so successful in his practice no other physician ever continued long in the attempt to compete with him. For many years he was easily the most prominent and influential citizen in the community. He was a man of upright habits and pleasing manners but of very pronounced political views. He was an ardent Union man during war times and later supported the principles of the Republican party, but he never sought an office or any other political preferment.

A story is told that in the fall of 1864 a number of boisterous Warren township citizens who had been attending a Democratic meeting at Greencastle returning home on horseback after night, passed by Layman's house and, knowing his pronounced Union sentiments, very loudly and repeatedly cheered for Jeff Davis. Being hidden in the darkness on the opposite side of the road, the Doctor was unable to distinguish the riders as they noisily flew by, but his ire was so instantly and completely aroused he picked up a stone and hurled it with all his might in the direction of the noise. A little later a man came riding up to the Doctor's house and asked the latter to accompany him down the road to see a man who was hurt and needed medical attention. "At

first." related the Doctor years afterward, "I was a little suspicious, but as I had never failed to answer a call for my professional services I complied at once and set out for the scene of trouble. A short distance down the roadside we came upon a group near the fence, in the centre of which reclined a man who was bleeding profusely from a wound in the head which his companions explained had been caused by a fall from a horse. A light was procured and there by its dim rays I gave the wounded man the medical and surgical attention the case seemed to require. Of course there was some risk, and I kept my eyes peeled all the while, but I pretended to be as innocent as they and so far as I could observe there was not the slightest attempt to molest me. In fact, later, the injured man, still maintaining an air of innocence, came to my office and offered to pay me for my services, but I declined, meanwhile reminding him of the dangerous and inevitable results of cheering for Jeff Davis—a lesson I am sure he never forgot."

CLOVERDALE TOWNSHIP.

This township was originally a part of Warren and Jefferson townships. It was organized in 1846, and is composed of the southern tier of sections of township 13, ranges 3 and 4, and the northern half of township 12, of the same ranges. It is bounded on the north by Warren and Jefferson townships, from which it was detached; on the east, by Morgan county and Mill Creek township; on the south, by Owen county, and on the west, by Washington township. The surface is hilly and broken, and was originally covered with a dense growth of timber, such as white and yellow poplar, maple, walnut, oak, ash, elm, gum, beech and mulberry. The soil is good and of the quality known as limestone land. The whole township is underlaid with a fine quality of limestone, well adapted to building and manufacturing purposes. The principal streams are Mill creek in the east and Doe creek in the center.

The first settlers in what is now Cloverdale township were William Hamilton and James Robinson, who came together from Kentucky in the spring of 1823, and built the first cabins. Hamilton located in section 1, township 12, range 4, and Robinson, in section 6, township 12, range 3. Abraham Van Sickle, Anthony Kilgore, Thomas James, Robert Hadden, Arthur McNary, Mr. Goodman, Ambrose Bandy, G. Macy and Robert Macy, all came from Kentucky in the autumn of the same year and settled around where Cloverdale now stands. Jubal Meadows, John Macy, George Bandy and John Taber came in 1824. In 1825 came John P. Sinclair, John Briscoe and Robert Conoly. During the next year, William Martin, Thomas Evans,

Enoch Patrick, A. Tabor, N. Nolin and Nancy White became citizens. The next four years witnessed the arrival of Philip Rouse, Peter Lyon, James Woods, Robert Donnison, James Gilmore, O. Owen, Daniel Morgan, Robert Hood, Jacob Rule and Samuel Logan, John P. Sinclair, John Briscoe, Nancy Van Sickle, wife of A. Van Sickle; James Macy, son of John Macy; James Gilmore, A. Taber and J. White, son of Nancy White.

The first white child born in the township was Elizabeth Tabor, daughter of John Tabor, in 1824. At that time, the family lived in section 36, township 13, range 4. The first death was that of a child of Ambrose Bandy. It was buried in the graveyard yet used in the town of Cloverdale. The first persons married in the township were David Martin and Betsy Tabor, or Berry Brannaman and Morris Sinclair.

In 1831 Abraham Waters built the first sawmill. It stood on Doe creek in section 6, township 12, range 3. There was no flour and grist-mill in the township until the steam mill erected by Joseph Pearcy and Gabriel Woodville in the year 1863. Moses Nelson kept the first tavern in the township. It was located in section 6, township 12, range 3, and was opened for custom in 1836. In the same year, Thomas Nelson put up the first store, which stood on the same section with Moses Nelson's tavern. Isaac J. McKason, who located in the township in 1838, was the first blacksmith. The first school was taught by Thomas Evans in 1835, in a small log building in section 1, township 12, range 4. Thomas Nelson was the first postmaster, an office having been established in his store in 1836. William Hamilton was the first justice of the peace. His successors have been Robert Martin, Thomas Nelson, Henry Magill, John Sandy, B. D. Burgess, William A. Sluss, Peter McClure, William Mosher, E. Long, C. Woodville, T. Horn, R. Williamson, C. Walls and Moses Bridges. The first physician was H. D. Dyer, who came in 1845.

The first religious meeting in the township was held by the Methodists, at the home of John Macy, in 1824, and conducted by John Cord, an itinerant Methodist preacher, who died the same year. After him came John McCord, Stephen Grimes, Daniel Anderson, William H. Smith and Mr. Strange. They were followed by the Revs. Forbes, Ames, Heavenridge, Horton, Walls, Wood, Scammahorn, Jackson, Bruner, Davis, Williams, John and Byron Carter, Lee, Rosson, Poynter, Allison, Walls, Webb, Hewring, Pewett, Tansey, Johnson and McNaughton. This denomination erected a log church in section 1, township 12, range 4, in the year 1827, which was the first built in the township. They continued to use this house until 1848, when they built a frame church in Cloverdale, which was occupied up to the year 1873. In that year they erected their present frame church, which stands as a monument of their

zeal. There is another Methodist church at Poplar Grove, in this township. The Regular Baptists organized a church in 1827 or 1828, and held meetings at the house of Elder Owen Owen, who was their first regular preacher. A church was erected by them in 1841, on section 6. In 1844 this church divided, a part joining the Missionary Baptists and holding the building. The Regular Baptists built a new house two miles west of Cloverdale. They now have a church three miles west of town, on the farm of A. Davis. Cyrus Taber, J. W. Denman, Samuel Arthur, Samuel Denny, A. Davis, Joseph Callthrop, Joel Vermillion, Eli Beman, John Case, John Leatherman, Benjamin Parks and William Walden are some of the ministers who have served this church.

The Christian denomination was organized into a congregation at Cloverdale, July 24, 1841, by Elder James Mathes, assisted by John Percy, Reuben Maginnis, Joseph Colwell, George W. Crose, Andrew T. McCoy, Moses Nelson, Thomas W. Dowell, Michael Crose, J. B. Ross, Andrew McMains, J. C. McCoy, I. J. Nickson and others. Meetings had been held in the township before the organization of the church, generally in private houses and groves. Among those who preached at this point are Elders Colwell, Headrick, George Percy, Perry and James Blankenship, Franklin, Smith, Hawn, Lockhart, Burgess, Swinford, Wrights, Wilsons, Black, Harris, Badger and Pritchard. The last named held a debate with the Rev. Mr. Brooks, of the Methodist Episcopal church, March 19 to 28, 1866, which created quite a local excitement. It is claimed by the Christian church that about seventy members were added to its organization as the result of the debate. This denomination erected a frame church, in the year of its organization, on land donated for that purpose by Andrew McCoy, in the south part of the town of Cloverdale, which was occupied until 1858, when they built their present commodious brick building in the north part of the same town. This church has a large membership and is free of debt. There are two other Christian churches in the township, Higgins Creek and Unity church.

The town of Cloverdale is situated on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad, twelve miles south of Greencastle, and is the second largest town in the county, exclusive of the county seat. It was laid out by Andrew T. McCoy and Moses Nelson, who owned adjoining tracts of land in 1839, and stands on section 1, township 12, range 4, and section 6, township 12, range 3.

The first store was opened in a small hewed-log building by Thomas Nelson, who was also the first postmaster. The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad, now the Monon route, was constructed through the village in

1853, which stimulated enterprise, increasing the number of stores, shops and other enterprises. About twenty-five years since the town had what seemed to be a new birth and since that time it has had a constant growth in population and business until it has become one of the most attractive and enterprising little towns in this part of the state. It has fifteen stores, a large flouring mill, a saw mill, planing mill and two telephone exchanges and for twenty years has been without a saloon. It has a population of about eight hundred and two churches, Methodist and Christian.

The house of John Macy, in which the Methodist church held its first meeting in 1824, stood in the present side of the town of Cloverdale. In 1828 Rev. William Martin, John Sinclair, Enoch Patrick, Thomas Evans, and Jubal Meadows, trustees of the church, purchased two acres of ground one mile west of the present location of the church, upon which was built a large log house for the congregation. It was named Mt. Zion Methodist Episcopal church. At this church Mathew Simpson, president of Asbury University and afterwards bishop, preached the funeral of Rev. William Martin in 1849. Afterwards the society erected a good frame building in Cloverdale and later the more tasteful and commodious building in which it now worships. Its present trustees are J. W. O'Daniel, H. G. Macy, Estes Duncan, James W. Vestal and E. A. Wood. The pastor is Rev. Robert E. Gornell; church membership, two hundred thirty-five.

In addition to the Christian church in the town of Cloverdale already mentioned are two churches of the same denomination in the east and west parts of the township, known as East Unity and West Unity. The regular Baptists have a good church building southeast of Cloverdale, known as Smyrna church. W. E. Gill is the pastor; membership, thirty-two.

Cloverdale has one bank, called the Bank of Cloverdale. D. V. Moffett is president, W. E. Gill, cashier, and O. V. Smythe, assistant cashier.

A newspaper called *The Bee*, was established in Cloverdale, January 1, 1877, by W. B. Harris. It lived one year. In April, 1874, Lyman Naugle launched the *Local Item*, which lived several years. Soon thereafter came *The Graphic*, which is still published. Its editor and proprietor is Harry B. Martin.

The oldest fraternal order in Cloverdale is Cloverdale Lodge, No. 132. Free and Accepted Masons. The lodge was organized in 1851. Its charter members included Solomon Akers, Henry M. Gill, G. B. Lyon, William F. McGinnis, William Williams, M. D. F. Black, James H. Sparks and George Smith. The officers at present are: Herschel C. Foster, worshipful master; Louis Morrison, senior warden; W. Fred Farmer, junior warden; David E.

Sluss, treasurer; Henry B. Martin, secretary; Robert C. Horn, senior deacon; James E. Macy, junior deacon; Homer T. Broadstreet, senior steward; Joseph P. Omullane, junior steward; William E. Morrison, tyler; membership, eighty-five.

Sanders Lodge, No. 307, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted May 20, 1868. Charter members: T. J. Johnson, A. H. Gilmore, T. J. Walls, T. H. Stevenson, J. B. McCormick, J. H. Allison, H. G. Dyer and H. Marshall. Present officers: J. F. Ransopher, noble grand; F. L. McKee, vice-grand; John Ward, secretary, and T. C. Utterback, treasurer.

Diamond Lodge, No. 349, Knights of Pythias, was instituted March 7, 1892. The following were the charter members: Parks M. Martin, James P. Beaman, William A. Moser, Charles E. Pickens, Benjamin F. Truesdale, William M. Moser, George B. Rockwell, John W. Thornburgh, William Sackett, Charles S. Sinclair, Michael F. Flannery, David E. Watson, James A. Sandy, Frank E. McCarney and Francis M. Cole. The officers at present are: James F. Hartsan, chancellor commander; John A. Omullane, vice-chancellor commander; O. E. Collins, prelate; J. F. O'Brien, master of work; W. J. Hood, keeper of records and seal; C. A. Rockwell, master of exchequer; W. J. Hood, master of finance; F. L. McKee, master of arms; P. M. McAvoy, inner guard; Charles McAvoy, outer guard; membership, one hundred twenty.

Cloverdale Camp, 7194, Modern Woodmen of America, was organized November 11, 1899, and has a membership of one hundred and five. Its officers are: B. B. Hamilton, venerable consul; Roy D. Vestal, worthy adviser; John Meek, banker; W. E. Horn, clerk; Ellis Tabor, escort; R. E. Keller, watchman; James Orrell, sentry; Jesse McCoy, George Wingfield, Jesse Hubbard, trustees.

Cloverdale also has a Grand Army post. It is called General Frank White Post, No. 422. Its officers are: W. R. Larkin, commander; H. B. Martin, senior vice-commander; W. P. Allen, junior vice-commander; H. E. Keller, officer of the day; J. M. Scott, quartermaster; S. B. Man, adjutant; Rev. Mathew Masten, chaplain.

Charles A. Rockwell is postmaster and George B. Rockwell assistant postmaster. Cloverdale is the second largest office in the county. The salary of the postmaster is thirteen hundred dollars per year and there are five rural mail routes from the Cloverdale office.

The officers of the town of Cloverdale are: Frank M. Cole, Leander L. Runyan, John F. Richardson, trustees; Charles Hunter, marshal; Otho V. Smythe, clerk and treasurer; Wilson E. Horn, health officer; school board,

Uly Denny, president, Walter K. Pritchard, secretary, and Willis E. Gill, treasurer.

There is one woman's club called "The Fortnightly Club."

Through the instrumentality of Doctor Dyer, a seminary was erected in Cloverdale in 1850, which was carried on for about three years. Prof. William Bray was the first principal, and was followed by N. C. Woodward. The institution was chartered and was organized under promising circumstances. Doctor Dyer, Andrew T. McCoy and John Sandy were the largest stockholders. The school finally failed, because a majority of the stockholders refused to be taxed for its support.

The Cloverdale postoffice has been administered by the following named: William L. Hart, February 11, 1836; Thomas Nelson, August 7, 1841; John V. Hopkins, August 23, 1845; John Sandy, January 19, 1849; Thomas E. Martin, June 16, 1853; John Sandy, January 30, 1854; Solomon Akers, October 10, 1855; George L. Talbott, March 29, 1861; Moses Akers, April 8, 1863; H. M. Rockwell, March 23, 1864; Jacob Smith, February 21, 1865; Parmenus Davis, August 17, 1865; Jacob Smith, October 5, 1865; Parmenus Davis, April 6, 1866; S. S. Haviland, April 10, 1867; Henry B. Martin, September 2, 1869; A. P. Kunkler, March 1, 1870; Harvey Denny, February 28, 1871; C. C. Foster, May 25, 1885; John C. Merwin, May 3, 1889; W. E. Horn, April 18, 1893; Charles A. Rockwell, April 15, 1897.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

Jefferson township consists of the first thirty sections of township 13, range 3, and is bounded on the north by Marion, on the east by Mill creek, on the south by Cloverdale, and on the west by Warren township. It is drained by Mill creek, and was originally timbered, as the neighboring townships. The soil is a rich loam, suitable for the production of grass and grain. At one time it formed a part of what was called Deer Creek township, which included Jefferson, Warren and Cloverdale. In the year 1846, Warren and Jefferson gave off enough to make Cloverdale township, leaving Jefferson with its present area.

The first settlers, called "squatters," consisted of four families—three named Higgins, and one named Kirk—who made temporary settlements on section 16, in the year 1819. John C. Sherrill made his entry of land in the autumn of 1822. Jacob Clark, George Hendrick, William Albin, George Hurst, David Hurst, John Gillman, Absalon Hurst, Abraham Hurst and a Mr. Langwell, all came in that year or the early part of the next.

After this, settlements were made so rapidly that it is almost impossible to note them as they occurred. From 1822 to 1833 the larger portion of the land was taken up by entry, and but few pieces remained unentered after the year 1836.

The first marriage was that of William Aldrich and Betsy Higgins in the year 1823. The next was that of Henry Nosler and Mary Hurst, which was solemnized by David Scott, Esq., in 1824.

The family record of John C. Sherrill shows that his daughter Caroline was born on February 27, 1823, and she was, probably, the first child born in the township. She became the wife of Elijah McCarty, but is now deceased. Probably the next was Andrew McMains—named after his father—who was born June 10, 1824, and still lives in the township.

The first mill in the township was built by John Hadden, in 1826; the next in 1829, by John Allee. These were both horse-mills. The first water-mill was built on Higgins' creek in 1834 by John Smith. These mills afforded all the facilities then required for the production of meal and flour.

The first justice of the peace was David Scott, Esq., who continued in office for a period of more than twenty years.

It appears from the church records, that the Regular Baptists organized Mill Creek church at the house of Rev. Absalom Hurst in 1828, and in 1830 built a log meeting house near the site of their present one. They have maintained their organization ever since, and have twice rebuilt.

The date of organization of the Methodist church cannot be given. In 1838 they built a hewed-log church, called Jones' meeting-house. The congregation went down in 1856, after which the house was used as a shop.

The Missionary Baptists organized New Providence church at the house of John C. Sherrill in 1839, and built a log house of worship in the succeeding year. They have since rebuilt, and now have a commodious and handsome house.

There are at the present time in the township five houses of public worship.

Rev. Absalom Hurst was the first resident minister in the township, and was considered the founder of Mill Creek church.

The early vices of this township, as of most new countries, were drunkenness and gambling; but, by the advance of a better civilization, sober habits and a more elevated moral sentiment prevail. Though drinking spirits was a common fault in the early history of the township, it is a noteworthy fact that there never was a still-house within the limits of its territory.

The schools of the township were organized in 1834. The books containing the records, kept by John Allee, treasurer of the township trustees, show that he received from the school fund commissioner of the county the following amounts: In the year 1834, \$116.31¼; 1835, \$191.93¾; 1836, \$131.06¼; 1837, \$152; total for four years, \$591.31½.

There are two villages in the township, Mount Meridian and Belle Union. Mount Meridian was laid out by William Heavin and Bryce W. Miller, in the year 1833. It was at first called Carthage, but, in order that the town and postoffice might have the same name, it was given that which it now bears.

At Belle Union the following postmasters have served: Robert McCammack, April 6, 1870; M. B. Scott, June 8, 1874; James N. Bourne, June 9, 1875; A. J. Hill, December 27, 1875; Thomas N. Sherrill, August 21, 1885; Lemuel Buis, April 4, 1888; David Cohn, October 2, 1889; J. M. Hurst, June 6, 1893; James H. Larkin, August 7, 1894; Milton C. McAninch, June 24, 1898; George A. Dobbs, February 29, 1904. The postoffice was discontinued on May 14, 1906. At Mount Meridian the postmasters have been William Bailey, July 24, 1835; John W. Osborn, October 13, 1842; Asa Cooper, December 9, 1845; Valentine G. Kemper, June 30, 1851; William S. Bourne, April 9, 1855; D. S. Duckworth, March 28, 1859; Thomas A. Bryan, September 3, 1861; Joel S. Cooper, November 25, 1861; Washington Brenton, February 13, 1862; Joel S. Cooper, September 1, 1863; T. S. Vermilion, September 14, 1866; William N. Wood, October 23, 1866; William T. W. Elmore, May 14, 1868; Jesse M. Elmore, August 9, 1869; S. W. McAninch, November 9, 1870; William N. Wood, December 19, 1871; Jesse M. Elmore, December 15, 1873; Alfred Elmore, March 30, 1876; Martin F. Dorsett, July 12, 1880; William Hurst, December 20, 1880; Samuel P. Bowen, October 28, 1881; S. S. Bourne, August 31, 1882; William Hurst, April 24, 1885; J. S. Knight, May 14, 1889; William Hurst, May 27, 1893; John H. Fox, September 16, 1897; discontinued February 28, 1905.

MILL CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Mill Creek township lies east of Marion, Jefferson and Cloverdale townships, and is bounded on the north by Hendricks county, on the east by Hendricks and Morgan, and on the south by Morgan. It is drained by Mill creek, which forms the eastern and southern boundaries. There are a few small tributaries, but none of any size, which enter that stream within the limits of Putnam county. This township was annexed to Putnam county by order of

the board of county commissioners at the September term, 1860, confirmed by act of the Legislature, approved March 11, 1861.

The first settler in this township was Thomas Broadstreet, Sr., who was born in Virginia in the year 1813. In the year 1826, at the age of thirteen, he came west with his father, who settled within one mile of the west edge of the township. Although but a boy at that time, he was acquainted with nearly all the early settlers of the township. The first log cabin in Mill Creek township was built in the year 1826, on the west bank of the stream from which the township takes its name, one and one-half miles south of Stilesville, by Jacob Holmes. This home was afterward sold to James Sallust. The next was built on what is known as the Clark farm, by Thomas Skelton. William Parker entered land and built a house close by, and then came Elisha Hurst and Norman Nunn. They were all early settlers, and owned lands adjoining the Clark farm on the west. William Heavin came here in the year 1827, and at first built a log cabin, but within a few years erected a good hewed-log house, which up to a recent date was still standing. At a very early day, Mr. Heavin built a water-mill of the kind known to old settlers as a hominy-pestle; and he also planted the first orchard in the township.

The first death which occurred in the township was that of Mrs. Barbara Heavin, wife of William Heavin, who died in the year 1830 and was interred near the family dwelling. After eight years more of toil in this new country, her husband followed her in death, and was laid beside the remains of his companion.

James Sallust, father of John and William Sallust of this township, and of J. R. Sallust of Oregon, came from Virginia to Mill creek in the year 1829, and lived in his traveling tent until he built a cabin in which to live. It is remarked of Mr. Sallust that he was a man of great industry, and he put under cultivation a large part of the farm on which his son, John Sallust, afterwards lived. Mr. Sallust made the first kiln of brick in the township. His moulder and burner was a man named Daniel Elliott. Mr. Sallust lived to the year 1851.

Mr. McHaffie, from Knox county, Pennsylvania, father of M. E. McHaffie, bought land in the north part of the township in the year 1831, to which he removed in the fall of the next year. He built the first water-power grist-mill in the township, in the year 1835-36. Samuel Beedle, Pleasant Allee and William Allee all came to the township in the year 1837.

The first child born in the township was Nancy E. Holmes, daughter of Jacob Holmes, who built the first house in the township. Her birth oc-

curred May 7, 1830. This child died at the age of four years. The first marriage was that of Eli Lee and Polly Heavin, daughter of William and Barbara Heavin, in the year 1832. Mr. Lee built the first horse-mill, which was one widely known and extensively patronized for many years. The first school house in this township was built on the farm of Mr. Bricks. The puncheons for the floor and seats of this house were hewed by Pleasant Allee

The Methodist church was organized in the township in the year 1829, at the house of Mr. Bricks, mentioned above. Services were afterward held at the school house until the erection of Mount Pisgah church, on the land of Norman Nunn, in the year 1844 or 1845. Mr. Thomas Broadstreet was one of the earliest if not the first minister in the township.

Thomas Elliott improved the place at the forks of the Greencastle and National roads, where he first built a log house, in which he kept tavern, as did also Mr. Keller, just across the line in Hendricks county. In the year 1837, Mr. Elliott built a brick house, and in the following year Mr. Keller built a two-story frame. These were rival houses and attained to great notoriety. They were known as the "Tecumseh" and "Washington Hall." They were together called the "twin taverns."

While the National road was constructing, in the years 1833 and 1834, the general government built two bridges over small creeks just west of the twin taverns, the stone abutments of which are good to this day. This is true also of other works of the same kind constructed on that road at the same date.

CHAPTER XII.

PUTNAM'S MILITARY RECORD.

Among the early records of the county commissioners' court is an entry showing that, on motion of D. R. Eckels, the county treasurer was authorized and instructed to loan to the members of the military company known as the Putnam Blues, an amount of money not exceeding two thousand dollars;" all of which goes to show that the idea of military protection was not long in taking root in the minds of the early settlers. Somehow a feeling of safety as well as pride was inspired by the sight of the weapons, the bright uniforms and glittering equipment of the militia on muster day. The following notice, found in a copy of the *Putnam County Sentinel*, published March 18, 1847, will serve to indicate the status of the development of the Militia up to the time named:

"Attention Company!!
"Putnam Yellow Jackets.

"You are hereby ordered to parade on Saturday, the 10th of April, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Armory in full uniform. A punctual attendance is requested as this is the first Company Muster for this year. There is some business of importance to come before the company at that time—also it is supposed there will be an election of subordinate officers to fill stations that are not occupied at present. Persons wishing to become members can do so by calling on the commissioned officers or the undersigned.

"Come out! Come out!!

"By order of CAPT. APPLGATE.

"HENRY W. DANIELS.

"Ord. Serg."

At the time of the breaking out of the Mexican war, so far as we can learn, the Putnam Blues and Putnam Yellow Jackets were the only two military companies fully equipped for active service in the county; but to the Blues was assigned the honor and responsibility of representing the county in the campaign against Mexico. The company assembled at the court house on the day of its departure in the presence of a large crowd and, with colors

flying, set out for the scene of action. It marched southeast along the Bloomington road and there are yet living men who were boys then and who, attracted by the music of fife and drum and the striking military appearance of the soldiers, followed the company on foot for miles out of town. When New Albany was reached, the Putnam county contingent was given the post of honor, being known thereafter as Company A, First Regiment Indiana Volunteers. They were mustered into the United States service June 20, 1846. One of the leading and probably the most influential men in arousing interest in the organization of the company for the campaign in Mexico was Delana R. Eckels. He was then in the vigor of his early manhood and, although such men as James P. Drake and Henry S. Lane were also in the same regiment, it is doubtful if any of them surpassed Eckels in military acumen, concentration of purpose or strength of intellect. He was appointed commissary of the regiment with the rank of captain. The only other staff officer from Putnam county was William Albin, quartermaster sergeant. The officers of Company A were: John H. Roberts, captain, who died February 19, 1847, and was succeeded by Daniel A. Farley; William L. Farrow was first lieutenant and R. W. Jones and Abisha L. Morrison second lieutenants; John C. Walls, Benjamin E. Brooks, Thomas S. Hancock and Merritt Redding, sergeants, and John Nead, Wesley I. Banks, Lewis H. Rudisill and Joel W. McGrew, corporals. The privates were: Howard Abbott, Lafayette Atkinson, Andrew I. Akers, Thomas S. Bridges, Sanford P. Burk, Samuel McH. Brooks, James Craig, Lafayette Cornwall, Henry C. Crook, Samuel Francis, William W. Farley, John Ford, John Gray, Abijah Grimes, Jesse M. Hamrick, Martin Heath, Alfred K. Keller, Henry Keller, William R. Keller, William Knipe, William Lane, Humphrey G. May, Floyd Mills, Isaac McMannoway, Samuel Purcell, James Pickering, John Pickering, Joseph Roberts, Lewis Solomon, James H. Summers, Daniel T. Summers, Solomon O. Siddens, Jesse A. Shepherd, Abram N. Stringer, Mason Vermillion, Robert C. Wilson, Patterson M. Wood, Robert Walls, David Young.

The following privates died during the service: Henry Hiatt, Samuel E. Newell, George West, Joseph R. Banks, James McCall, Samuel C. Morris, Clark Powers and Henry A. West; and the following were discharged before the term of their enlistment had expired on account of disease or disability: George W. Atkinson, Nelson Combs, Perry Gase, Henry Hotspillar, Wesley Mills, Elias Neff, Lyman P. Nichols, James Rhino, Notley M. Sanders, Joseph Sanders, Benjamin E. Talbott, Elisha Hasty, Harmon Skeen, James Smith and William D. Frazier.

Although experiencing the usual hardships of soldier life, the troops from Putnam county were more or less fortunate in that the First Regiment, to which they belonged, was not required to participate in the decisive battles of Churubusco, Palo Alto, Monterey, Chapultepec or any of the bloody engagements of the war. Although never under actual fire, they were equally as brave and daring as any of the other troops, obeyed the orders of their superiors as implicitly and did their duty as fully and fearlessly as if facing the cannon's mouth. Most of those who survived returned to their Indiana homes and many afterwards, including William L. Farrow, Abisha L. Morrison, Joel W. McGrew and William Lane, served as commissioned officers on the side of the Union during the Rebellion. The only survivor of the entire company so far as known is Wesley I. Banks, who now lives in the town of Centreville, Iowa.

As the one great result of the Mexican war was to emphasize and accentuate the slavery question, it will not be out of order here to reflect, for a few moments, on the attitude and conduct of the early settlers of Putnam county toward the negroes, both free and enslaved. The majority of these early settlers being from Kentucky, where slavery had been in existence from time immemorial, and some of them being themselves the owners of slaves, it is not to be wondered that many of them saw no great or crying need for interfering with the institution as it then existed.

The first incident which tends to indicate the local sentiment as to the rights of a slave and that of his owner is found in the records of the circuit court in 1836. On the 30th day of April in that year, William McCubbens appeared before James Rankin, one of the associate justices of the county, and filed an affidavit, reciting that he was then a resident of Paris, Edgar county, Illinois, to which place he had removed from his home in Tennessee; that he was the owner of numerous slaves; that among them was a girl named Jane, who had escaped his vigilance, fled from the county and was then living with and under the protection of certain persons in Putnam county, passing as a free person; that as a matter of fact she was not free, but was his slave, bound to him for labor and he therefore demanded that the said negro girl be delivered over to him as his property, to be by him transported to a locality beyond the boundaries of the state. After listening to the testimony, the court decided in the slave owner's favor. The girl thereupon appealed to the full bench of the court and the proceeding being of such moment and importance a special session was set for May 5th. Meanwhile the girl was turned over to the plaintiff, whereupon the latter, as the record discloses, executed a bond guaranteeing costs and the appearance of the girl in court.

with James McCubbens and Joseph L. Merrill as his sureties. Court convened on the day assigned, with James Rankin and William Elrod, associate justices, on the bench. The record does not disclose who the third member was or why he was not present. The following jury was impaneled and sworn: John Allen, John Dicks, James Denny, Arthur Walker, Jacob Huffman, Almer Goodwin, William Leachman, John Lynch, Isaiah Vermillion, John Standeford, Pryor L. Farmer and Thomas Cochran. How long the trial lasted can not now be learned, but after a somewhat exhaustive inquiry the jury returned the following verdict: "We the jury find that the said negro girl, Jane, owes service as a slave under the laws of the state of Tennessee, for life to the said William McCubbens, as in the said affidavit of complaint of said William, is mentioned and that the same is substantially true. James Denny, foreman." Whereupon the court made the following decree, which was gravely entered on the record: "It is therefore ordered by the court that Joseph L. Merrill and James McCubbens, bondsmen, surrender the said girl Jane in discharge of their recognizance, which being done, she is now by order of the court delivered into the possession and custody of said William McCubbens as her lawful owner." Although in compliance with the letter of the law, it is doubtful if, in some parts of the United States, the poor black girl would have been turned over to her alleged "lawful owner," with the right to her services "for life." Legally considered, the judgment may not have been erroneous, but future generations will never cease to regret that the incident took place in Putnam county.

But everyone did not believe in the right of a slave owner to come to Indiana and forcibly take from the state a human being condemned to servitude for life. There were those who held that even though the law was made to sanction slavery, it was right to ignore or evade such an inhuman provision and if necessary openly violate it. In striking contrast, therefore, to the incident related in the foregoing paragraph, it is more or less refreshing to read the following, which also took place in Putnam county during the days when slavery flourished under the "sanction of the law." For an account of this episode we are indebted to Capt. Joseph M. Donnohue, who prepared the following paper for the Putnam County Historical Society, and who, strange to relate, is himself the son of a Kentuckian, who inherited slaves from his ancestors and, on attaining his majority, set them free:

"One drizzly day in the month of September, 1860, two boys were rambling about two miles south of the town of Greencastle. They had crossed the farm then owned and occupied by W. T. Hawkins and climbed upon the fence separating one of his fields from a heavily wooded pasture,

known then as a part of the Miller Black farm. This woodland was broken by hollows and by what is commonly known as sinkholes. Small undergrowth of paw-paw bushes partly concealed the ground. The boys this day were accompanied by a hound of the lop-eared kind, which, when trailing, emitted a continuous musical roll of noises, that makes the writer wish he was a graduate of some music school in order that he might properly describe the music the old hound produced. When the dog had crossed the fence his nose went into the air, the hair on his back became erect from head to tail, and, giving vent to a deep bass bellow, he plunged headlong through the underbrush, and as he went, with his voice he ran the gamut up and down, working in some beautiful double semi-quavers and long drawn out trills, that delighted the heart of the boys. A hundred and fifty yards into the woods he bore off to the left and began describing a circle. When the circle was complete he began narrowing the ring, but all the while the music was growing in intensity and sweetness from the hunter's standpoint until the circle became quite small. At the first notes of the dog, the boys stood upon the top of the fence, the better to see the outcome of the supposed chase, and from their height could see that the hound was circling around a sinkhole. They had never seen such manifestations of anger from the dog, and naturally wondered what kind of an animal had taken refuge there. The dog roared 'round the rim of the sink and by his action threatened to go down. Presently a club was seen to rise in the air from out the sinkhole, pass the dog and drop beyond him. Then another and another, each passing club adding new zeal and additional fury to the hound's attack.

"The boys ran toward the sink, at the same time commanding the dog to come away. He retired sullenly, turning at times and threatening to charge. Repeated scolding, however, prevented. When the boys first came near enough they could see only a brush pile and paw-paw bushes in the sinkhole, but after peering through the bushes for awhile, a black face was discovered. One of the boys asked, 'What are you doing there?' The answer came, 'Nothing, massa, we gives up. Jim he's sick and chillin'. Its no use.' They were young colored men. After assurances of friendship, one of the darkies told their story. About a month or six weeks before they had made a break for freedom, leaving their master near Franklin, Tennessee, worked their way up through that state and Kentucky, assisted by colored people, crossing the Ohio river in a skiff, and had been helped through Indiana, thus far, by friends or agents, as I now know, of the Underground Railroad. An agent of the road had come from near Mooresville, in Morgan county, across country the night before to near this place, when daylight overtook them be-

fore they reached the station where they intended to stop for the day. So they left the road and had taken shelter in the woods as we have seen, until night should come again.

"The boys soon had their confidence and the spokesman added that they were directed to the house of our neighbor, and at nightfall would have safely made their way there. The other one was sick. Exposure had caused him to chill. The rain during the day had wet their clothing, which made their condition very unpleasant. After further conversation, the boys left them, and with the secret safely locked in their breasts went to the house of the neighbor mentioned by the negro and told him of their adventure. He was not at all surprised, but on the other hand had been greatly troubled on account of the negroes' failure to appear before daylight that morning as expected. Evidently he was pleased, but made the boys feel the importance of keeping the matter to themselves. That night the refugees were piloted to our neighbor's and safely lodged in the garret of his wash house. They were fed and cared for three or four days. The one suffering with the ague was doctored by our neighbor and his chills broken. Then our neighbor arranged to go to Parke county to mill. He had a strong prejudice against flour ground by steam power. Water-mill flour was much better and there was a water mill in Parke county that made flour just to his notion. So to mill he went, a distance of twenty-five miles perhaps, in a covered wagon, with considerable hay, provisions for three persons and one sack of wheat. That he got to the place for which he had started, I am assured, but that he brought any flour on his return trip I never knew. But he told the writer on his return that the colored boys were in good hands. Sometime afterward I learned from him that they had arrived safely in Canada.

"This 'unofficial patriot' moved to Putnam county in 1857. He came from Ohio. He was singular in many respects. He made a wide acquaintance in Putnam county in a few years. He was an extensive cattle shipper at one time. He appeared austere in his manner to many, but was really very sympathetic. Rugged in his opinions, he may have made some enemies. But our neighbor had much to commend him, and no one thing had so much to do with the good opinion of the writer as the fact that he was an agent of the Underground Railroad. He was one of the active agents of a system that was hated and despised by many, and was under ban of the law. At that time many of the people of Putnam county were like the hound I tell about in one respect. They were ready and anxious to pounce upon a runaway 'nigger.' Negroes were property and the hound manifested only the zeal of some of the higher animals, who had read the decision of Chief

Justice Taney, making them the hunters—under heavy penalties for non-performance—of negroes on their road to freedom.

“As early as 1860 Putnam county had at least one ‘unofficial patriot,’ and his name was Parker S. Browder.

“The leaven was doing its work. John Brown’s body was mouldering in the tomb, but his soul was marching on.”

But to the credit of the people of Putnam county be it said that although a majority of them originated in Kentucky, yet in the main they were decidedly unfriendly to slavery. In fact the presence of the few colored people who were here prior to the war can be accounted for on the theory that they had formerly belonged to families opposed to dealing in human flesh who, to get away from the curse, had emigrated to the free state of Indiana and had permitted a few of the old servants, who with childish affection clung to them, to make up a part of the outfit for the new home.

James Townsend, a native of Maryland, moved hither from Morganfield, Kentucky, in 1828, settling at Putnamville. He freed his slaves in Kentucky and told those who wished to accompany him to a free state that he would take them to Indiana and build them log cabins for homes. About eight came with him. “They all took my grandfather’s family name, Townsend,” writes James T. Layman. “Luke Townsend and his wife Charity and Tom Townsend unmarried. Old grandmother Sibley Townsend was among those who went from Maryland to Kentucky in 1808. There also were Aunt Hetty, Aunt Amy and one we called ‘Yaller Ann.’ I remember them all very well as they were about my mother’s home every day and I used to fill old Grandmother Sibley’s pipe with tobacco for her before the fireplace when she was past ninety years of age.”

Tamar Peters was a colored woman and the slave of James Stevenson, father of Dr. A. C. Stevenson. The elder Stevenson brought her to Kentucky from his birthplace in Maryland. Later he emigrated to this county from Kentucky, dying in 1826. Five years afterwards his widow, Margaret Campbell, died. Before her death she directed that Tamar Peters and her family be freed and brought to Indiana. Arriving here, they were cared for by Doctor Stevenson. The family, consisting of the mother and five children, were industrious and thrifty and by their combined labors accumulated money enough to buy forty acres of land a few miles southwest of Greencastle. In 1854 they sold their farm, went to Baltimore, where, under the auspices of the Emigration Aid Society, they shipped for Liberia. It is said that Aunt Tamar died on the way and was buried at sea.

In 1859 an old colored couple, Tom and Agnes, arrived in Monroe township and went at once to the home of the late Col. James Fisk. They were formerly slaves and belonged to the latter's father in Kentucky, but had been given their freedom. Having grown old and feeble, Colonel Fisk had directed them to be sent to him in order that he might provide for them during their declining years. Shortly after their arrival some of the neighbors took offense at the presence of negroes in their midst and, under the leadership of William McCray, they filed an affidavit against Colonel Fisk for violating the law which forbade the harboring of a negro. The case was tried in Greencastle and much feeling was aroused, but Tom and Agnes were not transported. They were never again molested but continued to live under the care and benefactions of Colonel Fisk until their deaths many years afterward. Both of them are buried in the Brick Chapel cemetery.

"One of the colored persons that I remember as prominent in my boyhood days," relates Thomas C. Hammond, "was named Cato Boyd. He was not of uncertain color by any means, being as black as jet. He came to Putnam county early in the thirties and had originally belonged to Crawford Cole. He was a sort of recluse, living entirely to himself in a hut about two miles northwest of Greencastle, where he carried on the business of charcoal burning. When I first knew him he was about sixty years old and the owner of about twenty acres of land. He was able to write and was, to some extent, a reader of books. Another notable character in early colored circles was an old dinky called 'Uncle Henderson.' He roomed for a long time in David Hoagland's wagon shop and was a good-hearted and inoffensive old negro. He worked at the home of Dr. Matthew Simpson, then president of Asbury University, and was a great favorite with the family. One day, being in a hurry to meet an engagement, Mrs. Simpson directed Henderson to take a seat at the dinner table with herself and the children. When John M. Allison, one of the trustees of Asbury University, and a Kentuckian, heard of this he was greatly incensed and was so loud and ungenerous in his criticism of Doctor Simpson and kept up such a tirade of censure that, it is said, the latter finally became disgusted and resigned the presidency of the university.

THE CIVIL WAR.

The assault upon Fort Sumter by the Confederate government at Charleston in April, 1861, was not a surprise to the people of Putnam county. For many weeks prior thereto, the editor of the *Putnam County Banner* had been preparing his readers for the inevitable clash which had long been pre-

dicted. This preparation consisted of a number of articles in the succeeding issues of the paper, commencing shortly after the beginning of the year, written by Dr. A. C. Stevenson and entitled "Thoughts on Secession." The writer handled the delicate question in a very skillful and adroit, but careful manner. He shrank from the dreadful alternative of war and even pointed out ways by which the momentous question then disturbing the country could be settled without resorting to bloodshed. But all these speculations were shattered when the news reached Greencastle on the morning of Friday, the 12th of April, 1861, that General Beauregard had fired the first hostile shot at Fort Sumter. Instantly the entire community was aroused. By noon a crowd had gathered, to whom Col. John A. Matson made a stirring and patriotic appeal in behalf of the Union. On the Monday following, an immense and enthusiastic crowd gathered before the court house for the purpose of arranging for the enlistments of such persons as were willing to join the army in response to the President's call for seventy-five thousand volunteers. Already Col. Lewis H. Sands had opened a recruiting office in Greencastle for the purpose of enlisting volunteers. "A number of young men have already enlisted," says the *Banner*, "and many more will do so as soon as they have an opportunity. Old Putnam, ever loyal to the government, will send up but one voice and that will be in favor of the enforcement of the laws of the country and the maintenance of the Union as it is." At the meeting held in the court house, Colonel Sands was called to the chair and addressed the audience in a few brief and pointed remarks in favor of upholding the flag of his country. Capt. John Osborn, of Clay county, was present and, being called for, responded in a fervid and ringing appeal to stand by the Union. Speeches were also made by H. J. Hilton, A. L. Morrison, Doctor Cowgill, Marshall-A. Moore and others. Beneath large and conspicuous headlines, the *Banner* published the President's proclamation calling for volunteers and, in the adjoining column, the following vigorous and fervid editorial:

"Shall American soldiers be permitted to perish with famine? Shall they be permitted to starve whilst they bear aloft the flag of their country amidst traitors who will rend it in shreds and trample it under foot? No! answers every lover of his country. No! says every lover of freedom. Every lover of free speech, a free press, and freedom of worship, answers No! Every lover of courage cries, 'Supply them,' and every patriot cries, 'Feed them at all hazards.' Traitors alone cry, 'Starve them! starve them!' If the spirits of the good and the just and the patriotic take cognizance of transactions of this world, we may well imagine the 'Father of his Country' and his compatriots of the Revolution taking a lively interest in this scene.

as they look forth from the windows of heaven. There floats the flag of their country. The flag under which they marched to battle and to victory, and to the establishment of their country's independence. In its folds nestles the American eagle. On its face it bears the stars and the stripes. A small band of brave men continue to defend it. An hundred traitorous palmetto flags surround it, borne by rebel hosts, who shout demoniac yells in hope of certain victory. The shouts of 'Starve them! starve them!' reach the very portals of heaven. 'Feed them!' cries the spirits of the Revolution! 'Feed them!' cries the 'Father of his Country!' 'Feed them,' cries the spirits of departed American statesmen! 'Feed them!' cries the spirits of the just and good from all lands! This government will not be lost without an effort, at least, to save it. Amid all the gloom and secession, there have been a few rays of hope. A few courageous men have been conspicuous. In the very midst of the conspirators, they have nobly kept the stars and stripes floating and clung to the constitution. Like the fixed stars, they have shown the brighter on account of the gloom by which they were surrounded. They have indeed cheered the desponding patriot amidst the darkness of treason."

STRONG UNION SENTIMENT.

On Saturday, April 20th, a mass meeting was held in Greencastle to arouse the Union sentiment of the county and to encourage enlistments into the army. Early in the morning crowds began to gather from the country, guards being placed at the four corners of the public square to prevent persons from bringing horses inside. At nine o'clock, places of business were all closed and the local military companies drew up in line on the east side of the court house. A stand was erected within the court house yard from which the crowd was addressed by Col. John A. Matson, D. E. Williamson, Capt. John Osborn and Capt. W. H. Thornburgh. The principal speaker of the day was Col. R. W. Thompson, who had come over from Terre Haute, and who made a deep and abiding impression upon those present by his able, patriotic and eloquent address in support of the Union. "Party lines in this country," says the *Banner*, "are obliterated. Democrats, Republicans and Americans stand shoulder to shoulder for the American flag. We occasionally hear of some poor miserable devil who would gladly see the government go to ruin, but it is not the part of prudence to give expression to such sentiments. Our people have come to the conclusion that there are two sides to the question; he who is not for his government, is against it; we either have a government or we have not; and, with praiseworthy unanimity, the people of old Putnam are on the side of the old flag and the old constitution."

By Monday, April 22nd, the first company of Putnam county patriots, to offer their services in behalf of the Union, left for Indianapolis. They were called the Union Guards and were under the command of Capt. William Conklin. Speaking of their departure, the *Banner* says, "They were escorted to the depot by the Asbury Guards. It was indeed a trying scene to see so many friends bid farewell to each other, parting with friends perhaps forever. Yet, amid all these mourning scenes, they gave rousing cheers for the Union and the flag of our country. Our blessings go with them, and may they not forget that anxious friends and relatives at home will eagerly watch their efforts in favor of the right." Another company, called the Asbury Guards, left for Indianapolis on Wednesday. It was made up mainly of students, and was commanded by Capt. John R. Mahan. The outburst of patriotism on the part of the students was remarkable. The *Banner* says: "Our college at this place is almost, if not totally, broken up in consequence of the absence of the students who have volunteered and gone into battle in defense of their country."

The patriotic men at home formed themselves into another company called the Home Guards. They were made up of men who were either too old for service in the field, or for some other good reason unable to leave their homes. Speaking of the company, the *Banner* says: "The Greencastle Home Guards met on Monday evening, pursuant to adjournment, and resolved to divide the company into two divisions, the active and sedentary. The duty of the active to drill and equip themselves and the duty of the sedentary to hold themselves in readiness for any emergency that the circumstances might hereafter warrant. The enrollment of the active then commenced and in less than ten minutes one company of seventy-five were enrolled and ready for drill. The officers were: Captain, R. W. Jones; first lieutenant, James Hopkins; second lieutenant, J. H. Kinkead; third lieutenant, C. J. Ashton; orderly sergeant, H. C. Munson; ensign, Daniel Riggs; chairman of the executive committee, Jacob Durham." The *Banner* says: "The recruiting office of the guards is at the store of Messrs. Jones. The first drill of the company came off on last Friday evening in the college campus. We hope when our state shall have supplied her troops with arms, that they will send us something suitable to drill with if nothing else. The uniform adopted by this company is a red hunting shirt and gray military cap."

FIRST PUTNAM COUNTY SOLDIERS IN SERVICE.

On reaching Indianapolis, the Union Guards were mustered into the United States service for a period of ninety days from April 26th, as Com-

pany H. Tenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers. It will, of course, be too great a task to attempt to mention the name of each soldier from Putnam county who enlisted into the Union army. But as the Union Guards were the first troops from Putnam county whose services were accepted, it will not be out of place to record here their names. William Conklin was the captain; E. R. Bladen, first lieutenant, and David N. Steele, second lieutenant. D. C. Donnohue was the quartermaster sergeant of the regiment. Ostrander Dicks, William E. Yelton, Harrison Wright and Samuel N. Rogers were sergeants of the company; Marshall A. Moore, Lycurgus Stoner, John W. Baker and Adam Jones, corporals; James S. Conklin and Arthur M. Walls, musicians. The privates were: Eli Barnes, Daniel Battison, James M. Bladen, Franklin Bladen, William H. Bruner, Samuel R. Browning, Henry F. Brown, Iram Burnett, George T. Chapin, Frederick Cheszeski, Ezra L. Clewaters, James H. Collins, John S. Coffman, John W. Cooper, Alford Dicks, William Eakin, Henry Earp, Nathan C. Fuller, John Gibb, Lorenzo A. Gibbs, Peter Gross, William F. Hadden, Marion Hamlin, John W. Hardin, Benjamin E. Hardin, Stephen S. Harvey, Clinton M. Hansier, Philo C. Hawley, William Hitton, Volney P. Huston, John Hughes, Franklin James, Thomas J. James, George M. Jones, John Kinder, David Kiser, George Kling, Fielding Lamasters, John F. Lane, Robert Lane, John W. Lee, Franklin J. Moore, Tilghman Moore, William Myers, Henry H. McCray, James H. McGill, Jacob C. McIlvain, Calvin C. McLain, William Parker, Oliver Rankin, John Russell, Archelaus Scott, Henry Secrest, Jacob Smith, Alonzo Vancleave, William I. Warde, Francis A. Watson, Elijah White, George W. White, William F. White, David L. Willson, Herman H. Wolfrom, William Wright.

Of this company, the only death in the service was that of James H. McGill, who was wounded at the battle of Rich Mountain, Virginia, and died July 27, 1861. His body reached Greencastle August the 31st and, as he was the first Putnam county soldier who had, up to that time, lost his life in the cause of the Union, he was buried with all the honors of war. The funeral took place at three o'clock Sunday afternoon in the college campus. The funeral sermon, a very timely and eloquent discourse, was delivered by Dr. Thomas Bowman, president of Asbury University. An immense concourse of people turned out to pay their last respects to the honored dead. Several military companies were present in full uniform and escorted the remains to the cemetery.

CARE FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

The loyalty, co-operation and unity of action on the part of the majority of the people of Putnam county during the dark and troubled years of the

war can not well be overlooked by the faithful and conscientious historian. As soon as the first company of soldiers had left Putnam county for the war, the citizens of Greencastle, Bainbridge, Russellville, Putnamville and other towns in the county began to arrange for the care and support of the families at home whose husbands and brothers and sons had gone to the front. Within ten days after the fall of Fort Sumter, Jacob Durham, as a member of the committee appointed for the purpose, published a notice in the papers soliciting contributions in goods or provisions for the support of the needy families of the volunteer soldiers. The *Banner* of this period teems with editorials and appeals along the same lines, as the following will indicate:

“As is frequently the case, many of the most patriotic and Union-loving citizens in the country are men in humble circumstances in life. Of this class, in our own midst, a number having families have volunteered in defense of their country's flag; and upon a few moments' notice have left all they hold dear upon earth, aside from liberty, in care of those who remain at home. It is, then, the duty of our citizens to amply provide for their wants. For this purpose, the citizens of Greencastle have liberally subscribed money; but there are many friends in the country—farmers, for instance—whose means are mostly in produce. Of such, any kind of country produce will be received the same as money. Flour, bacon, meal, or any other article of family consumption may be left at the mayor's office, the receipt of which will be thankfully accepted, properly applied and gratefully acknowledged. Let us all bear our proportion of the burden-brought upon us by those who are endeavoring to usurp the liberties transmitted us by our forefathers.”

ENLISTMENTS FROM PUTNAM COUNTY.

The war spirit was general throughout the county. Companies sprang up in almost every township and neighborhood. Until mustered into the United States service, they were simply home guards organized, if need be, for local defense. Here are a few names: Ellsworth Grays, Warren Union Guards, Bourbon Grays, Enfield Rovers, the Floyd Township Home Guards, Allen's Battery, Franklin Guards, Putnam Blues, Jefferson Cavalry, Marion Scouts, Jackson Guards.

In view of the large number of soldiers credited to the county, it will obviously be out of the question to expect a record of their individual names. The only thing, therefore, our limited space will allow is a list of the various military organizations which included any material per cent of Putnam county enlistments.

As already stated, one company of the Tenth Regiment was confined entirely to Putnam county volunteers. There was also a goodly number from this county in the Eleventh Regiment, of which Lew Wallace was the colonel. Company D, Fourteenth Regiment, was composed entirely of enlistments from Putnam county. The same is true of Company E, Twenty-first Regiment—First Heavy Artillery. Putnam county was also well represented in the Eighteenth and Twentieth Batteries Light Artillery, of which Eli Lilly and Milton A. Osborn, respectively, were captains. Two companies, A and I, Twenty-seventh Regiment, one of the few Indiana regiments that participated in the battle of Gettysburg, were made up almost entirely of men from Putnam county. Putnam county was well represented in the Thirty-first Regiment, of which John Osborn, formerly a citizen of the county, was the colonel. The lieutenant-colonel, William L. Farrow, and several other regimental officers and two companies, B and H, of the Forty-third Regiment, hailed from Putnam county. Companies K and D of the Fifty-fifth Regiment were made up of Putnam county soldiers, as also Company C of the Seventy-first Infantry and Company F of the Sixth Cavalry. The lieutenant-colonel and two companies, A and B, Seventy-eighth Infantry, were from Putnam county. Company D, Ninety-seventh Infantry, under the command of Capt. J. J. Smiley, was composed of soldiers from the county. Company I, One Hundred and Fifteenth Infantry, Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-third, and Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-third, were all from Putnam county. All in all, over two thousand men from Putnam county entered the military service during the Civil war.

As in all other wars, many of those who enlisted as privates and served as non-commissioned officers were, by reason of efficiency, or as the result of gallantry in action, promoted to higher and more responsible stations. Of her soldiers, both privates and commissioned officers, Putnam county is justly proud, for on every occasion their conduct was creditable and praiseworthy. It is no disparagement to the many brave and worthy soldiers who entered the service from the county to assert that John R. Mahan, who was colonel of two regiments and on more than one occasion a brigade commander, was, in all probability, the most prominent and successful military officer the county sent out. Colonel Mahan was not only a brave and competent officer but a man of profound judgment, acknowledged strength and great resourcefulness. Being a natural leader, with a genius for organization, he was, in consequence, deeply influential with Governor Morton, who relied upon his valor, discretion and ability in more than one emergency. William L. Farrow and Abisha L. Morrison, both of whom were colonels, had had more or less mili-

tary experience during their service in the Mexican war. Courtland C. Matson, whose first military lesson was learned as a private in the Asbury Guards, enlisted in the United States service at a very early age, rose steadily from promotion to promotion until, at the close of the war, he was in command of and served with credit as colonel of his regiment. Probably no man from the county who rose no higher than a company officer, achieved greater distinction than William H. Sherfey, who was a lieutenant in Company D, Ninety-seventh Regiment. Soon after his enlistment he was transferred to the signal corps. He rendered brilliant service during the Atlanta campaign, and was held in high esteem by General Sherman. He was with the late General McPherson a good deal during the engagements around Atlanta and was one of the few witnesses of that gallant officer's untimely death.

At the close of the war a number of volunteer officers were appointed to places in the regular army of the United States. Among them were James H. Sands, William F. Spurgin and Jesse M. Lee. Sands was retired many years ago by reason of ill health, with the grade of captain, and is now living in Tolono, Illinois. Spurgin remained in the service—being for many years the commissary at the West Point Military Academy—until shortly after the close of the Spanish war, when he was put upon the retired list with the grade of brigadier-general. He died in Kentucky a few years ago. Jesse M. Lee, who was for many years lieutenant and captain in the Ninth United States Infantry, spent a great many years, after the war, among the Indians in the west. He served acceptably in Cuba during the Spanish war and, later, with the lamented General Lawton in the Philippines. He was with our troops in China during the Boxer rebellion. After the death, in line of duty, of Colonel Liscomb, outside the walls of Peking the command of the regiment fell upon Lee and he remained at its head until the end of that campaign. He bears the rare distinction of having fought with the United States troops in four different countries and in three different wars. He was placed upon the retired list in January, 1907, with the rank of major-general. He is still living and spends a great portion of his time in Greencastle.

Of course, there were numerous instances of gallant deeds and military success on the part of the officers and soldiers from Putnam county, but to single them out or otherwise go into details would absorb much space in this volume intended for other things. In every way these two thousand officers and men the county had furnished reflected great credit on their county, their state and the nation. Their brilliant deeds are deeply graven on the hearts of the people and as long as the grasses grow and the waters run to the sea they will not be forgotten.

RELIEF MEASURES.

Before the close of summer in 1861 people began to feel the stringency due to the war. Business was prostrated and values greatly depressed. The withdrawal of the many men from their usual avocations to go into the army left their families, in many cases, inadequately provided for and it therefore became the duty of the patriotic public at home to lend a helping hand. To that end, therefore, a meeting was held at the court house in Greencastle on July 25th, of which B. F. Hays was chairman and J. A. Hill secretary, to devise some practical and tangible plan to alleviate the prevailing distress. James A. Scott was the principal speaker and he bore heavily on the landlords of the town and county, insisting that a reduction in rents—especially where soldiers' families were interested—be made. Appropriate resolutions on the subject were adopted and a committee appointed to confer with the landlords and endeavor to induce them to lower rents. The committee consisted of B. F. Hays, James H. Sands and Joseph L. Fordyce. A week later the committee reported that they had visited A. M. Lockridge, J. R. M. Allen, Doctor Cowgill, D. M. Spurgin, George Kramer, Mrs. Ellen Matkins and John S. Jennings, who had agreed in writing to make material reductions in their rents, while certain others had promised to do likewise, but would not make the promise in writing. In due time a regular organization was effected, governed by a committee of five, called the Board of Control, to provide for the wants of the soldiers' families. Depots were established to which supplies were to be sent for distribution and agents were selected in all the townships. The Board of Control in Greencastle consisted of E. R. Kercheval, Jacob Durham, W. D. Allen, Melvin McKee and D. L. Southard. The township representatives were: Jackson township, John Gregory; Franklin township, Wasson and Ramsey; Russell township, W. H. Durham; Clinton township, Doctor John Slavens; Monroe township, Wm. T. Scott; Floyd township, Joseph Hanna; Marion township, Wm. D. Smythe; Greencastle township, Ben Pritchard; Washington township, Volney Smith; Warren township, William L. Walden; Jefferson township, Thomas Vermillion; Mill Creek township, David A. Blue; Cloverdale township, Foster and McCoy.

But the men of the community were not the only persons who were bestirring themselves in behalf of the Union. The women were equally patriotic and zealous. In Greencastle they organized what was called the Soldiers' Aid Society. Mrs. T. W. Williamson was president, Mrs. John Standiford, vice-president, Mrs. Joseph Sadd, secretary, and Mrs. John A.

Matson, treasurer. Their membership exceeded one hundred. They met once a week at the homes of the various members and were busily engaged in making gloves, socks, underclothing and other items for the comfort and convenience of the soldiers in the field. Not only in Greencastle, but in Bainbridge, Russellville, Putnamville, Cloverdale and other towns in the county came a response equally generous and unselfish. People suspended their various avocations, closed their ears to the demands of business and willingly suffered themselves to be engulfed by the great tide of patriotism that swept across the country. There was nothing too arduous, nothing too exacting that they could do to sustain the government in its conduct of the war. The knowledge that there were heroes and patriots back at their homes doing all in their power to promote the cause for which they were offering up their lives was the stimulus that incited the boys in the field and on the firing line to those deeds of daring sacrifice and heroic devotion which so richly emblazon the pages of history.

"Some eight hundred or a thousand soldiers," says the *Banner*, July 16, 1863. "came from the north on the New Albany railroad on Saturday last. They arrived at the depot at this place about half past three o'clock P. M., where they were supplied with bounteous refreshments in the way of eatables hastily prepared on short notice by our citizens. Most of them were well armed and were sturdy, robust-looking men. A large portion of them were in charge of Colonel Kise, of Boone county, and many of them appeared to be regular soldiers who had smelt powder before."

Later in the year the *Banner* gives great space to "A grand rally of the loyal people of Putnam county, including a military review, to be held on October 2nd." It was announced that Gen. Lew Wallace, Gen. Ebenezer Dumont, Hon. Godlove S. Orth and Hon. T. J. Cason would address the meeting. The various companies of the Loyal Legion—artillery, infantry and cavalry—were to be reviewed at three o'clock in the afternoon by Generals Wallace and Dumont. "The review," says the *Banner*, "was held in the large lot immediately east of the College campus (where East College—De-Pauw University—now stands). The companies present were the Putnam Blues, Captain Morrison; Allen's Battery, Captain Allen; Captain Wampler's company from Bainbridge; Captain Hawkins' company from Carpentersville; Captain Wilkinson's company from Groveland, and a company of cavalry commanded by Captain Allee, of Jefferson township. Captain Morrison, being the senior captain, took command of the battalion and went through the exercise of mounting guards, battalion drill and dress parade. The troops were encamped at the fair grounds, southeast of town. During the night Dr.

Josiah H. Robinson entertained the boys with a two-hour speech on the state of the country. At noon, Friday, they struck tents and marched to the parade ground east of the college campus to be reviewed. The review was witnessed by thousands of spectators, who manifested a deep interest in the proceedings. The military bearing of both officers and men and the precision with which every movement was executed was worthy of veterans. These companies have been organized, uniformed and armed since Morgan's raid into Indiana. Yet, notwithstanding the few weeks that they have been receiving military instruction, they have attained a proficiency that would render them equal to any emergency that might arise. Our worthy Governor may rest satisfied that old Putnam will be on hand if called for."

OPPOSITION TO THE WAR.

But, although our soldiers were doing their duty at the front and although the great majority of people at home were unremitting and incessant in their endeavors to provide for the loved ones the soldiers had left behind, there was, nevertheless, an element in our citizenship who not only manifested no approval of the victories and successes gained by our soldiers in the field, but secretly and insidiously sought in every way to hinder and counteract the good accomplished by the Union arms. There are reasons why the story of this opposition to the war at home might be omitted, but, unpleasant though the revelation may be, there is no alternative on the part of the faithful and zealous historian but to give all facts.

In its issue of June 18, 1863, the following appeared in the *Greencastle Banner*: "On Sunday last an armed force of from forty to fifty persons in disguise called at the house of James Sill, the enrolling commissioner of Marion township, and demanded the enrolling book. Mr. Sill finally gave them what appeared to be the list he had just taken, but which were, as a fact, the enrollment lists of 1862, copies of which he had kept. A young man named Lawson Fry, while leaving the house, was fired at by one of the party and seriously wounded in the shoulder, disabling him for life. General Mansfield visited Fillmore and the immediate neighborhood on Tuesday, for the purpose of inquiring into these violations as well as to consult with the leading citizens of all parties in reference to this outrage upon the law of the land." In the same issue of the *Banner* occurs the following: "The house of Mr. Scott, who is also an enrolling commissioner in Jefferson township, was visited by about fifty persons with faces blackened about the same time of the night and his enrollment papers were demanded. Finding resistance

against so large a force useless, Mr. Scott gave up the papers to the cowardly mob, which were doubtlessly destroyed. In Madison township, Joseph Sidons, the enrolling commissioner, has been threatened by four men, who represented themselves as a committee, that if he continued the enrollment, he would find himself a dead man before he got through. In Cloverdale township the book of the enrolling officer, Mr. Davis, was destroyed. H. T. Craig, the enrolling officer in Monroe township, received the following written notice: 'We, the undersigned, will give you our advice. You, for your own good, and if you don't lay aside the enrolling, your life will be taken before tomorrow night and you had better take our advice as friends. We don't expect to interrupt you, but we have heard men threaten venegance against you, that say you had better stay at home and you had better take our advice and stay at home. From your friends.' Mr. Craig commenced enrolling this morning regardless of the above advice, but several refused to give their names. This evening a committee, the foreman of which was our county surveyor, waited upon Mr. Craig and requested that he should cease enrolling at the peril of his life." In its editorial column, the *Banner* thus deals with a political speaker who had shortly before spoken in Greencastle and whose opposition to the further prosecution of the war both as a citizen and as an official was notorious and unconcealed: "The only effect of all the speeches he has made here and elsewhere has been to create opposition to the government in its effort to put down the rebellion. As a consequence, we have organized bands of the Knights of the Golden Circle, whose avowed object is resistance to the law of Congress enrolling the militia preparatory to a draft. Men, in discharge of a sworn duty, are threatened with death if they do not desist and some have actually been intimidated by threats and ceased their work of enrollment for the time. The work will go on, however. The conscription will also be carried out and those who are endeavoring to obstruct its operations will be arrested and properly punished."

As the war progressed and drafts were ordered to keep the ranks supplied with troops, the opposition to the prosecution of the war began to show their hands. The Knights of the Golden Circle were well represented in Monroe, Madison, Clinton and certain other townships, where they met in the woods at night, were well supplied with arms and drilled in preparation for the great uprising in the North which was expected, but which, fortunately, never came about. In the summer of 1864 these enemies of the Union had grown bold and daring to the point of recklessness. At a political meeting held in Greencastle on the 20th of July, addressed by Joseph E. McDonald, the Democratic candidate for governor, occurred the noted and cowardly

assault by the Knights of the Golden Circle mob upon Lieutenant Cooper of the Forty-third Regiment and that officer's dramatic rescue by Miss Lou Walls, at the door of the Putnam House, into which Lieutenant Cooper had run for safety, and alluding to which the *Banner* in its issue of July 28th says: "A handsome dress was, last week, presented to Miss Lou Walls by the Union boys of this place as a testimonial of their respect for the bravery she displayed in defending her mother's house from the attacks of the 'Butternut' mob on the 20th." and again, in August, 1864, the following: "A report having been circulated that certain interested parties had paid Mrs. Nancy Walls, owner of the Putnam House, seventy or eighty dollars for damages to her house, that lady in a card denies that any such sum had been offered her in compensation for the gross indignity and wanton and unprovoked outrage perpetrated upon her house as well as her family by the 'Butternut' mob on July 20th.

"The fact is, the damage done Mrs. Walls and the insult offered herself and family are irreparable; and the means resorted to by certain party leaders for the purpose of preventing the good men of their own party from becoming disgusted with the men and measures that sustain themselves by shameless breaches of the peace and by assaults upon widows' houses for no other offense than giving shelter to a defenseless Union soldier who was pursued by an infuriated mob, are not at all commendable, to say the least of it."

But the opposition to the war in Putnam county, as well as in other parts of the state, had now reached high-tide, for, shortly after, when the fall elections began to indicate an overwhelming and triumphant vindication of Mr. Lincoln's administration by the people, the Knights of the Golden Circle and all other such malevolent and nefarious movements began to recede and finally disappeared altogether beneath the wave of patriotic exultation that swept across the country.

RELIEF STATISTICS.

The history of Putnam county during the war and the means it contributed to carry on that struggle is more or less surprising to people who have never before reflected upon the magnitude of the figures. The adjutant-general of the state, in his report published soon after the close of the war, credits Putnam county with a total of three thousand two hundred and fifty-seven enlistments. From this should be deducted re-enlistments of soldiers who at first volunteered for a short period and two hundred and ten veterans who had served the full period of three years and had also re-

enlisted. The exact figures are unavailable, but it is altogether likely that the net total was very largely in excess of two thousand. From the same report we learn the figures somewhat in detail. The county itself appropriated \$10,000 towards the payments of bounties for soldiers and \$1,025 for the relief of soldiers' families. Jackson township paid \$54,265 for bounties; Franklin, \$27,960 for bounties; Russellville township, \$38,000 for bounties and \$6,000 for relief; Clinton, \$24,800 for bounties; Monroe, \$22,700 for bounties and \$361 for relief; Floyd, \$28,950 for bounties and \$1,008 for relief; Marion, \$40,500 for bounties; Greencastle, \$24,302 for bounties and \$4,350 for relief; Madison, \$23,731 for bounties and \$82 for relief; Washington, \$57,381 for bounties; Warren, \$31,200 for bounties and \$3,000 for relief; Jefferson, \$21,500 for bounties and \$132.65 for relief; Cloverdale, \$25,000 for bounties, and Mill Creek, \$20,818 for bounties. The adjutant-general also adds an additional credit of \$15,000 to all the townships for relief, thus making a total of \$441,107 for bounties and \$28,260.65 for relief, or a grand total of \$469,367.65.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

The war had no sooner closed than the loyal people of Putnam county began to cast about for some means by which they could testify their regard for and perpetuate the memory of the brave men from this county who had gone to the front and given up their lives in defense of the Union. After several informal preliminary meetings were held, an organization under the name of "The Putnam County Soldiers Monument Association," was effected for the purpose of erecting a monument in the memory of the loyal dead. Col. John R. Mahan was chosen president, William D. Allen, treasurer, and David W. Jones, secretary. After a brief and vigorous canvass throughout the county, the requisite amount of funds was raised by popular subscription. Thomas D. Jones, a sculptor of Cincinnati, was engaged and in due time the structure was built.

"The design of the monument," says another, "is artistic and beautiful. Above the foundation the pedestal rises to the height of eight feet, a portion of which is handsomely paneled, upon which the names of the deceased soldiers are inscribed. Surmounting the pedestal or main body of the monument in a statue of heroic size representing a soldier and regarded by many as the most faithful and successful portrayal of the volunteer soldier thus far achieved in the country."

This impressive work of art stands on the crest of the "crowning eminence" in Forest Hill cemetery, south of the city of Greencastle, and commands one of the finest views in the county. It was dedicated July 2, 1870, the address on that occasion having been delivered by the late Richard W. Thompson, of Terre Haute. Further speeches were delivered by Governor Conrad Baker and Delano E. Williamson, of Greencastle, at that time attorney-general of Indiana. Several thousand people were present, including delegations from Indianapolis, Terre Haute and other adjacent places.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

When the war with Spain broke out Putnam county, with her usual promptitude, responded with a company of volunteers. When enlisted at Indianapolis, on April 26, 1898, they were assigned to the One Hundred Fifty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers and known as Company I. Two of those who thus early offered their services, Dr. Eugene Hawkins and James F. Fee, were appointed to positions on the regimental staff, the one major, the other assistant surgeon. The company officers were: Wilbur F. Starr, captain; Charles F. Donnohue, first lieutenant; Benton Curtis, second lieutenant; James O. Rhea, first sergeant; Harry D. Graham, quartermaster; William Conklin, sergeant; Joel H. Richardson, Luther Sackett, Fred Smith, Frank L. Bridges, corporals; Fred C. Gobin, lance corporal; Fred Starr, musician; Fred Smythe, artificer; Lewis Alkine, cook; Fred A. Payton, wagoner. Privates: Earl Lane, Harry Landes, Harry G. Kennett, Earl Fisk, Samuel Stewart, Ralph Cooper, Edward Lawson, James Moss, Edgar E. Evens, William Reed, Monton Springer, Lawrence Allen, John A. Bard, Edwin Black, Francis Blakely, William S. Blue, Millard M. Bowen, Edward Brockway, Oscar E. Brown, George A. Brackney, Thomas S. Beachbard, Roy Bennett, Charles Conklin, Harry Conklin, George P. Corn, Oscar Cosner, John Curetor, Daniel Donnohue, Albert Dunn, Henry C. Dale, Clarence F. Davison, Irvin Evens, Walker E. Evens, Hansell Farmer, Roy Fowler, Scott Galey, Orestes Garrett, William Gifford, Oscar Gill, Charles Green, William I. Grooms, Herschel Hall, Allen Harleman, Harry Hawkins, Richard Hazelett, Lilben Hepler, George Hibbitt, James Hill, Edward Hillis, Samuel E. Hathaway, James W. Hensley, John W. Hitt, Henry Irvin, John Irwin, W. H. Iry, Everett Jones, William Jones, Edward Lane, Philip Lane, Ralph Lumston, Ernest Middleton, Harry E. Monce, William McCoy, James McCorkey, W. A. McFadden, Owen L. Nelson, James E. Newgent, Arthur M. Newton, William Newton, Lee Paxton, Allen Payne, Joseph Pearson, Albert G. Preston, Charles

W. Reeves, Edward Russell, Homer E. Reeves, Shirley Reeves, William Reed, Joel H. Reynolds, William Roberts, Charles H. Sanders, John G. Sourwine, John L. South, Lee T. Schaffer, Clay Sellers, William Shoemaker, Will R. Steel, Paul J. Tucker, True Thomas, Charles Wills, Artie F. Williams, Frank Wilson, William Bates Tucker, Thomas Tuttle, Arthur J. Yeamans.

GRAVES OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

Recently the Daughters of the American Revolution in Greencastle have undertaken to locate the graves of all the Revolutionary soldiers who have died and are buried in the county. When the list of names and full military history of these early patriots is complete the same will be inscribed in a bronze tablet which is to be erected in the rotunda of the court house. Thus far the following names and data have been secured:

Isaac Armstrong, belonged to Virginia militia; was in battles of Hot Water and Jamestown; born July, 1762, Augusta, Virginia; applied for pension in Putnam county in 1837.

William Banks, sergeant, in Capt. James Pamplain's company, Colonel Richardson's regiment Virginia militia; born Culpeper county, Virginia, July 23, 1762; died in Putnam county, Indiana, September 5, 1839.

Jonathan Byrd.

John Bartee.

John Buck, private, sergeant and lieutenant, Captain McConnell's company, Colonel Laughrey's regiment Pennsylvania volunteers; taken prisoner by the Indians and retained four months; engaged in two battles in New York; born in Hanover, Europe, 1752; applied for pension in Putnam county, April 24, 1834.

Charles Bowen, served more than two years in North Carolina and Virginia regiments; was in battle of King's Mountain; enlisted at Crab Orchard, Virginia; born on James river, September, 1749; was living in Putnam county, Indiana, in 1834.

William Brown.

William Cornwall.

Nathaniel Cunningham, September, 1776, private Capt. Robert Ballard's company, Col. Patrick Henry's regiment Virginia volunteers; 1778, transferred to General Washington's Life Guard; in battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Monmouth and Gates' defeat; applied for pension Randolph county, North Carolina, May 6, 1818, aged sixty-four years; died in Putnam county, Indiana, August 16, 1832.

Samuel Denny, born August 28, 1755, Chester county, Pennsylvania; served fourteen months between 1778-81 in Col. John Smith's regiment Virginia volunteers; was in battles of Brandywine and Germantown; enlisted at Frederick county, Virginia; applied for pension in Putnam county, Indiana, April 23, 1835.

Jacob Grider.

Silas Hopkins.

Laban Hall, served about two years, between 1775 and 1778, in New Hampshire regiment under Colonels Hale and Chase; was at Ticonderoga; applied for pension April 7, 1818, at Chelsea, Orange county, Vermont; sixty-three years old; died in Putnam county, Indiana, September 9, 1842.

George Hammer, April, 1781, to February, 1782, private Capt. Michael Trautman's company, Col. John Gregor's regiment, Maryland militia; born near Philadelphia, May 4, 1763; applied for pension in Putnam county, Indiana, October 5, 1832.

Thomas Jones, enlisted in fall of 1775 for three years in Captain Fontaine's company, Colonel Stevens' regiment Virginia militia; in battles of Brandywine and Germantown; applied for pension in Mercer county, Kentucky, July 7, 1818; resided in Putnam county, Indiana, 1832.

Joseph LaFollette, Sr.

John McHaffie.

William McGahey, enlisted Carlisle, Pennsylvania, for two years in a Pennsylvania regiment; applied for pension Bath county, Kentucky, June 17, 1818; fifty-five years old; moved to Putnam county, Indiana, 1826.

Andrew McPheeters, born March 22, 1761, Chester county, Pennsylvania; served three years in Pennsylvania and North Carolina regiments, having enlisted at Chester county, Pennsylvania, and Guilford, North Carolina; applied for pension August 22, 1832, Granger county, Tennessee; lived in Putnam county, Indiana, in 1834.

Benjamin Mahorney, born Fauquier county, Virginia; March, 1779, to October, 1780, in Colonel Buford's Third Virginia regiment; applied for pension, Oldham county, Kentucky, November 17, 1826; sixty-eight years old; died December 25, 1854, Putnam county, Indiana.

Samuel Moore, born Staunton, Augusta county, Virginia, July 14, 1761; February to September, 1781, private in Maj. Andrew Hamilton's regiment Virginia militia; applied for pension Putnam county, Indiana, October 25, 1832.

John Norman, born 1743, Sussex county, Delaware; enlisted at Johnson, Sussex county, Delaware; Captain Vaughn's company, Delaware volunteers;

in skirmish Bayshore, Delaware; applied for pension Clinton township. Putnam county, Indiana, May 6, 1833.

Thomas Rhoten, November, 1776, to January, 1781; enlisted at Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, in Captain Harris' company, Colonel Cook's regiment Pennsylvania volunteers; in battles Brandywine, Germantown and Stony Point; applied for pension Brown county, Ohio, December 21, 1819; lived in Putnam county, Indiana, 1835.

Isaiah Slavens, born Augusta county, Virginia, June 14, 1762; enlisted for one year, 1780, in Virginia regiment; in battles Hot Water and Jamestown; applied for pension April 26, 1833, Putnam county, Indiana.

Abraham Stobaugh.

Peter Stoner; 1780 and 1781, in North Carolina and South Carolina regiments; in battle Eutaw Springs; wounded in back and hip. Monks Corner; applied for pension Orange county, North Carolina, September 7, 1832; died in Putnam county, Indiana, April 6, 1851.

Thomas Tucker, born Fairfax county, North Carolina, February 11, 1757; enlisted Washington county, North Carolina, 1779, for two years in North Carolina regiment; April 25, 1832, applied for pension in Putnam county, Indiana.

John Walden, born March 6, 1756, Middlesex county, Virginia; served from 1777 to end of war, 1783, in Col. William Dent, Abraham Buford and Henry Lee regiments, Virginia volunteers; in battles Monmouth, Stony Point, and present at evacuation of Charleston; applied for pension Henry county, Kentucky, April 5, 1821; died Putnam county, Indiana, December 22, 1835.

Robert Whitehead; enlisted Holston River, western North Carolina, served from October, 1779, to October, 1782; private, Captain Bailey, Colonel John Montgomery, Gen. George Rogers Clark, Illinois regiment, Virginia line; applied for pension Putnam county, Indiana, April 22, 1833; seventy-one years old; died Putnam county, Indiana, February 20, 1852.

John Walls, born York county, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1762; drummer 1776, one year Capt. J. Wright's company, H. Miller's regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers; 1780, six months, drummer, Capt. William Wales' company, same regiment; applied for pension Putnam county, Indiana, October 26, 1832.

AN INTERESTING PAPER.

Several years ago the late William Henry Ragan, who had made some inquiry into the history of certain Revolutionary soldiers who happened to

settle in that part of the county in which he himself had spent the earlier years of his life, prepared and read before the Putnam County Historical Society a paper on the subject, which is so full of interesting reminiscences and data the liberty is taken to insert a portion of it here.

"There is a small section of country lying immediately north and west of the village of Fillmore," related Mr. Ragan, "in which five survivors of the Revolutionary war spent their last days on earth and in which their sacred ashes still remain. Three of the five the writer very distinctly remembers, the others dying but a short time before his recollection. I doubt if there is an area so small within the limits of the county, or even of the state, where so many of the patriots of our war for independence spent their last days. Why this should have been is, perhaps, a mere coincidence as I know of no community of interests that could have thus brought them together. Indeed, they may have been, for aught I know, entire strangers to each other. Certainly there were no close ties of consanguinity existing among them. Hence I conjecture that their settlement in such close proximity was merely a coincidence and not by design or purpose on their part.

"The area in which these patriots resided embraced a small portion of the adjacent townships of Floyd and Marion. Three of them resided in the former and two in the last named township. At least three of the five came to this county with their families—the others perhaps with children or friends. Their deaths occurred in the order in which they are named.

"Abraham Stobaugh came from Montgomery county, Virginia, in company with his son, the late Jacob Stobaugh, and settled in the southern portion of Floyd township. He was the grandfather of Mrs. A. M. Robinson, of Fillmore, and of the late Mrs. Owen, the wife of our fellow townsman and ex-county recorder, George Owen. From Mrs. Robinson I learn that this worthy patriot died in September, 1836, and that he was buried with the honors of war. A militia company from Greencastle, commanded by the late Col. Lewis H. Sands, fired the salute at the grave. He was buried in a private cemetery on the old Gorham farm, in Marion township. There is today no trace of his grave remaining, none at least that would identify it among those of numerous friends and relatives. Mr. Stobaugh left quite a large number of descendants, some of whom still remain in the neighborhood of his former home.

"Silas Hopkins, if tradition may be credited, was a native of the city of Baltimore, and a supposed relative of the late millionaire merchant and philanthropist, Johns Hopkins, whose name will go down to posterity in connection with the great university his beneficence endowed. Silas Hopkins

was the father of the somewhat noted John Deroysa Hopkins, whose eccentric characteristics will be well remembered by many who are present. He was also the father of the late Mrs. Thomas Gorham, with whom he made his home. Patriot Hopkins was in some particulars not unlike his eccentric son. His death occurred near the close of the fourth decade of this century. How long or when and at what period of the revolutionary struggle and in what branch of the service, or under what command these patriots served, is perhaps unknown to living mortals; but that they were revolutionary soldiers there is not a shadow of doubt. Jacob Stobaugh, son of Abraham, was a veteran of the war of 1812, and some of the descendants of Silas Hopkins laid down their lives to preserve that government to the establishment of which he gave his best years. Even his eccentric son, John D., was for a time a Union soldier in the war of the Rebellion. Although at the time he was beyond the age of military service, he enlisted in Company C, Seventieth Indiana Regiment, and served part of the second year of the war as a member of that regiment, which was commanded by the only living ex-President of the United States. At least four grandsons also served in the Union army, two of whom, Silas and Thomas Gorham, laid down their lives in their country's service, and now rest side by side in the village cemetery at Fillmore. There is something sadly pathetic in the story of the death of these patriotic grandsons of Silas Hopkins. They had survived the mishaps of the war from 1861 to 1865, when one of the brothers began to decline in health. The war was over, and they were really no longer needed at the front. So the sick brother was given a furlough to his home, and for company the well one was sent with him. On the Vandalia train while halting at the Greencastle station, and within six miles of home and friends, the invalid brother quietly breathed his last. The survivor tenderly supported the lifeless form of his brother in his arms until the train reached Fillmore, where kind and loving friends performed the last sad rites. But one month elapsed until the remaining brother was gently laid by his side "in the shadow of the stone." In those early days almost every farm had its private burial place, in which members of the family were interred. The Gorham farm was not an exception to this general rule. On the north end of this farm, known to the older residents as the Judge Smith, or Gorham farm, and now owned by Albert O. Lockridge of this city, and the first land in the township conveyed by the government to a private individual, is one of these neglected burial places. The location is obscure, and but for a few rough stones, one of which bears the inscription "W. B.", there is naught to indicate that it is a pioneer cemetery in which many of the early settlers sleep

their long sleep. Here rest the mortal remains of Abraham Stobaugh and Silas Hopkins of Revolutionary memory. But a few fleeting years will elapse until this graveyard will be entirely unknown and forgotten, and posterity will then have naught but tradition as a guide to this sacred spot where lie two of the founders of our republic.

"Samuel Denny resided in the southern part of Floyd township, on what is now known as the Gravel Pit farm, which is owned by the Big Four railway. His home was with an adopted daughter, Mrs. Isaac Yeates, he having had no children of his own. Mr. Denny first settled in Warren township, where his wife died and was buried. He was the great uncle of our fellow-townsmen, James T. Denny, Esq. Patriot Denny had long predicted that his death would occur on the Fourth of July, which prediction was verified by the fact. In the early summer of 1843, his rapid decline was noted, and on the nation's sixty-seventh birthday, his gentle spirit took leave of earth. I well remember Mr. Denny, and have him pictured in my mind as a most venerable personage. Indeed, he was highly respected and honored by all who knew him. I have already referred to the fact that he raised no children of his own. It is, however, a well verified tradition that he raised thirteen orphan children by adoption, thus showing the great benevolence of his character. He was buried in Warren township at what is known as Deer Creek Baptist cemetery by the side of his deceased wife, and I have no doubt with the honors of war so well befitting the day and the occasion.

"John Bartee's home was on a fraction of the same farm on which Patriot Denny died, and to which he had in some way acquired a fee simple title. There were ten acres of the little homestead upon which he resided. He lived in a humble log cabin, with but one room. Here, in company with his feeble-minded second wife and still more imbecile daughter, he spent his last days in extreme poverty. The family were objects of charity. Through the exertions of the late Anderson B. Matthews, himself a member of the board of county commissioners, that body made a small appropriation, I am not able to say how much, in support of this superannuated veteran; but with all this, only a small share of the good things of earth fell to the lot of our worthy patriot in his declining years. At the age of sixteen he participated in the siege of Yorktown and the capture of Lord Cornwallis. His death occurred in February of 1848, and he was buried in the little graveyard on the Yeates farm, near by his former home.

"Benjamin Mahorney, the fifth and last survivor, and perhaps among the very last of his race, died in the summer of 1854, more than seventy years

after the close of the great struggle in which he was an active participant. His residence was in the northern portion of Marion township, and immediately on the line of the Big Four railway, one mile east of the little station of Darwin. He lived with his son, Owen Mahorney, who made him comfortable in his last days. He was a most venerable personage, known to the people of the neighborhood as one worthy of veneration and respect. His hair was as white as the driven snow. He was a Virginian and enlisted from Fauquier county, in that state, in the spring of 1779, for a term of eighteen months. He served under Captain Walls, in Colonel Buford's regiment of Virginia militia. His regiment met the British cavalry under the celebrated Colonel Tarleton, at Waxhaw, North Carolina, and were repulsed with great loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. Patriot Mahorney was one of the few who escaped injury or capture. His term of enlistment closed on October 25, 1780, nearly seventy-four years prior to his death in this county. From records of our county clerk's office, I learn that he made application for a pension at the April term of court in 1833, and that he was at that time seventy-three years of age. From this record I also learn the above facts concerning his enlistment and service in the patriot cause. At the time of his death there was in the neighborhood a military company with headquarters at the village of Fillmore and commanded by James H. Summers, a Mexican war veteran and afterwards colonel of an Iowa regiment in the war of the Rebellion. Captain Summers called together his company, and fired a salute over the open grave of the last survivor of Revolutionary memory in the neighborhood. The interment was at what is known as the Smythe graveyard, just south of the Vandalia railway, and one mile east of Fillmore. It is probable that the grave of Mr. Mahorney might still be identified. An incident occurred after the burial of Patriot Mahorney, when Captain Summers, with his company, returned to Fillmore to store their guns in the company's armory. A member of the company, Noah Alley, also a Mexican veteran, and afterwards killed at Cedar Mountain, Virginia, as a member of the Twenty-seventh Indiana Regiment, through an awkward mishap thrust the fixed bayonet of his musket through his leg just above the ankle, making a serious and painful wound. The village boys, out of juvenile curiosity, had gathered about the military company, and were many of them witnesses to this painful accident. The writer well remembers the impression it made on his youthful mind, and this incident will go down in his memory associated with the death and burial of the last survivor of the Revolutionary struggle in that part of Putnam county, if not in the state. Of these five Revolutionary patriots, two only,

Hopkins and Stobaugh, have living descendants in our midst. Denny, it will be remembered, had no children of his own. Bartee's wife and daughter are long since dead, and the younger Mahorney, after his father's death, together with his family removed to Fountain county, where they have been lost sight of in the busy throng that now throbs and pulsates through our land."

CHAPTER XIII.

NOTED MURDER TRIALS.

The first murder in Putnam county was followed almost immediately by the first suicide. It occurred in what is now Cloverdale township in 1824, and is thus described by Capt. H. B. Martin, of that place: "Among those who settled in this vicinity at that time were Thomas James, James Robinson, Ambrose Bandy, John Macy and Andrew Kilgore. The first named of these was the victim, the second the perpetrator of the murder and suicide. James was living with his wife and three children in a small cabin situated near what is known as the 'Granny Nelson Spring.' He had entered a quarter section of land lying west of his temporary home and embracing the ground now occupied by the Cloverdale cemetery. The land was then covered with huge and towering walnut, poplar, sugar and ash trees and was considered one of the best locations in the surrounding country. Robinson had settled and built him a cabin on a choice piece of land one-half mile south of James, and was living there with his wife and children. In that early day every article of clothing worn by the settlers was spun, woven and manufactured at home. Flax and tow linen furnished the summer wear. And it was concerning a trifling quantity of flax that the quarrel arose which ended in the bloody deeds we are narrating. It appears that Robinson's wife had employed Mrs. Eunice Bandy, wife of Ambrose Bandy, to spin some flax. The calculating and economical housewives of that time knew just how much thread a pound of the raw material would make. And after Mrs. Bandy returned the spun flax, Mrs. Robinson weighed it and told some of her neighbors that the quantity returned was short one 'dozen.' This was gossiped about by the neighbor women, till it reached the ears of the parties accused of embezzling one 'dozen.' Ambrose Bandy, the husband, became much incensed and threatened to sue Robinson and his wife for slander. This in turn enraged Robinson, who was a morose, sulky and very quick-tempered man. He became unfriendly with every one of his neighbors who had talked about the affair of the flax thread or whom he suspected of having friendly relations with the Bandys. He was especially angered at Bandy, James, Macy and Kilgore.

"A few days before the committal of the crimes, which deprived two families of their protectors and made orphans of eight little children in the lonely frontier settlement, Mr. and Mrs. Bandy visited James, remaining over night. This perhaps sealed the fate of the latter. A few days afterwards Robinson arose on a bright sunshiny morning (in April, 1824), and, after carefully loading his rifle informed his family that thereafter they would have to take care of themselves, that he should do no more for them, and left his cabin, gun in hand. He first went to Bandy's, evidently with the intention of making him the first victim, for he had previously declared that there were seven persons in the neighborhood that he meant to destroy, referring to Bandy and his friends before mentioned and the wives of some of them. Bandy saw him approaching and hid behind a tree until he went away. He next proceeded to the home of Kilgore, who was also fortunate enough to perceive him while he was at a distance and conceal himself. Robinson next turned his attention to Macy. Macy's cabin stood on the present site of Alexander McCurry's residence in Cloverdale. When Robinson approached, Macy and his son James were together in a clearing in front of their humble dwelling, and the bloodthirsty assassin's heart failed him. He could not strike down the father in the presence of his little son, and walked swiftly by without raising his head or speaking, and wended his way to James'. James was alone in the forest hewing puncheons to floor a house he was preparing to build on his own land. He felled a tree, by mistake, a little south of the boundary of his land, near the southeast corner and was consequently a few feet south of the present Mount Meridian road. The leaves were peeping from the bursting buds, birds were twittering above him in the branches of the tall trees, while rank vegetation was springing from the rich soil at his feet. The season, his prospects and surroundings all tended to make life to him sweet, desirable and enjoyable. He was bowed over his work unaware of danger and most probably congratulating himself upon his happy selection of a location, and thinking of a future in which figured conspicuously a cleared wilderness, teeming fields of grain and a comfortable home for his wife and little ones, when a stinging pain through his body and a ringing report of a rifle ended his dream and blasted his hopes. Robinson had skulked through the forest and dodged from tree to tree, as an Indian approaches his foe, until within fifty yards of his unoffending victim and then, taking deliberate aim, fired the fatal shot. The ball passed through James' left arm and through his body from side to side, lodging against the skin.

"On receiving the wound, James straightened up and looking in the direction of the report, saw his murderer in the act of lowering his weapon, the smoke of the discharge curling above his head. He contemplated his assassin for a moment and then ran with the speed of a stricken deer to his cabin, about two hundred yards distant, and bounded into the midst of his terrified family, the blood spurting in a stream from the wound in his side. A messenger was dispatched to Greencastle and in due time returned with Doctor Lowe. The young and inexperienced physician removed the ball and then directed his efforts to healing the external wounds. James lingered twenty-eight days and died of blood poisoning, which no doubt could have been obviated by skillful treatment. After firing the fatal shot, Robinson returned home. His oldest child, a daughter, was at home caring for the baby, and his wife and other children were absent at work in a clearing some distance from the cabin. He re-loaded his rifle and attached one end of a string to the trigger and the other to a peg sticking in the wall on the outside of the house, cocked the piece and placed the muzzle against his left breast over his heart, and by drawing it towards him, discharged it. The ball passed through his heart, causing instant death. He was buried on his own land. His children grew to man-and womanhood in this locality, but finally moved away. His widow remarried and raised a large family by the second marriage.

"Two of James' sons lived to old age, one of them, Stanfield P., filling the office of county commissioner for several years. James, himself, was a representative type of the early Kentucky immigrant in Putnam county. He was tall, straight and well proportioned. As a neighbor he was kind, hospitable and generous and his tragic and untimely death cast a pall of gloomy dread and sorrow over the isolated settlement in the wilderness long after he was gone."

For many years after the death of Thomas James the security, peace and dignity of the county was undisturbed. But in 1840 a second murder occurred which, while no more atrocious than the taking off of James, is noteworthy in that the accused was arrested, tried and paid the penalty with his life. It was the first judicial execution in the county. As those who were living at the time or had personal knowledge of the incident have long since passed away, it might have been difficult to gather the required facts but for the timely discovery of a pamphlet printed at the time the tragedy took place and which contains an authentic account of the unfortunate occurrence. Reference is made to the murder of Abraham Rhinearson, in the summer of 1840, by William Thompson. The pamphlet, which

was printed at the office of the *Greencastle Visitor*, bears the following on its title page:

"Sketch of the Life and Confession of William Thompson.

"Prepared by Rev. J. L. Belotte.

"To which is appended a synopsis of the proceedings and testimony during his trial and the sentence of the judge.

"Greencastle:

Printed at the Visitor Office

"1841."

The author, J. L. Belotte, was a Methodist preacher, who was the murderer's spiritual adviser and to whom the confession was made. It is somewhat minute and voluminous so that only a brief recital of the material facts can be attempted here.

In the summer of 1840 the body of a man who had been dead several days was found in a lonely spot in the woods in the south end of Clinton township, about seven miles from Greencastle. All the indications pointed to death by violence, but owing to the advanced state of decomposition, it was impossible to identify the remains. Later a hat was discovered, in some bushes nearby, in the inside of which was a letter addressed to Abraham Rhinearson, Bloomington, Iowa. John Lynch, the town constable, in an endeavor to unravel the mystery, went to Iowa and there learned that, shortly before, Rhinearson and William Thompson, whose home was at Middletown, in Henry county, in this state, had set out from Iowa together, headed for Indiana. Returning here, Lynch and George Thompson, also of this place, made a trip to Henry county, where they arrested Rhinearson's fellow traveler, William Thompson, and brought him to Greencastle. Either en route hither or soon after his arrival Thompson confessed his crime, stating that as he himself was about out of money he had killed his companion for the paltry sum the latter had, which hardly exceeded five dollars. On arrival at Greencastle he was brought before James M. Grooms, justice of the peace, and after a brief preliminary inquiry returned to jail to await the action of the circuit court. Early in January, 1841, he was arraigned for trial before Judge Elisha Huntington and, being unable to hire counsel, the court ordered John Cowgill, Edward McGaughey and Henry Secrest to conduct his defense. The prosecuting attorney was Delana R. Eckels. The jury consisted of James Nosler, foreman, Joseph Crow, John Robinson, Enoch Wright, Nathaniel Jones, William Christy, John Wilson, John Clear-

waters, Quinton VanDyke, Isaiah Goodwin, Jonathan Mullinix and Jacob Pearcy. About fifteen witnesses were examined and the case submitted to the jury without argument by the counsel on either side. The judge delivered the charge to the jury in a very feeling and impartial manner. The latter retired to their room and in about twenty minutes returned a verdict of guilty. On Friday, January 15th, the prisoner was brought into court and formally sentenced. He was condemned to death, the date of the execution being fixed for February 12th.

As it was the first execution in the county, a deep interest was manifested in the subsequent proceedings. The place selected was a grove south of town near the corner of Locust and Berry streets, now occupied by the residence of the late Charles Leuteke. It was a bitterly cold day and was only made endurable by numerous fires over the grounds around which the great crowd present gathered in groups. When the condemned man, driven in a wagon from the jail and seated on his coffin, reached the place of execution the pressure to see him was so great the local militia company, under command of Gen. George K. Steele, was necessary to keep the crowd back. The rope, containing twenty-four strands of hemp, made by the late Thomas Talbott, was attached to the limb of a large elm tree beneath which was the platform on which the condemned man sat while the religious service which preceded the execution, took place. A hymn or two were sung, the music being led by Aaron Stewart, a singer of local renown, and it is said the condemned man joined in the songs in a voice full, clear and without a tremor. The Rev. Mr. Belotte was present and led the services. Evan L. Kercheval, the sheriff, at the proper time sprung the trap and the sentence of the law was carried out without delay or mishap of any kind.

The next and last judicial execution in Putnam county took place in the jail yard, west of the public square, in Greencastle, on Friday, December 18, 1857. Many persons who witnessed it are still living. The prisoner was Greenbury O. Mullinix, who, on the 10th of the preceding April, had murdered his wife, Martha Ann Sublett, to whom he had been married exactly one month. The murder, which occurred near Manhattan, was equally brutal and unprovoked. From the account in the weekly paper of the period it appears that the wife "had tied up a bundle of clothing in the morning and was hurrying through with her housework in order to prepare for her baptism, which was to take place that day. Mullinix, her husband, was opposed to her joining church and after feeding the stock returned to the house in a very angry mood. The faithful and unsuspecting wife had prepared breakfast and welcomed her husband with a propitiating smile. Evidently,

after a few words, the brute struck her down with a fire shovel. When Doctor Layman arrived he found her lying on the floor with her head crushed and beyond all human help. Her husband claimed that some unknown person had made the attack while he was absent at the barn, but later he confessed that he had committed the bloody deed himself." He was promptly arrested and in a few days appeared before Joseph F. Farley and John S. Jennings, justices of the peace, who, on the 16th inst., after a careful inquiry and the examination of numerous witnesses, committed the prisoner to jail on the charge of murder in the first degree to await the action of the circuit court. The case came on for trial in the latter court Tuesday, October 13, 1857, and was not disposed of till the following Saturday. John A. Matson, D. E. Williamson and R. S. Ragan appeared for the accused and John P. Usher, John Cowgill and Milton A. Osborn for the state. Judge James Hanna presided at the trial. "The prisoner," says the *Putnam County Banner*, "was ably defended by his counsel who placed the issue of the case upon the ground that the prisoner at the time he committed the rash act and for years previously had been laboring under the effects of an insane mind." Numerous instances were cited by witnesses and were dwelt and commented upon by defendant's counsel in a masterly manner to establish this in the minds of the jury, but, as the result has shown, to no effect. All the evidence adduced on both sides having been heard, as well as the arguments of counsel, the case was submitted to the jury on Thursday evening, who, after retiring for about an hour, brought in the following verdict: "We the jury find the defendant guilty as charged in the indictment and that he suffer death." The verdict was signed by all the jurors as follows: Philip Carpenter, William B. Wilson, W. B. Cunningham, James E. Talbott, Robert Smith, James L. Wilson, Edward R. Shackelford, Thomas Sutherlin, John Miller, Washington Breckenridge, George W. Kurtz and Russell Crawford.

On Friday afternoon the defendant was brought into court to receive his sentence. After reciting the facts brought out at the trial and the resulting verdict of the jury, the court then announced: "It is therefore considered by the court that you be returned to the county jail whence you came and that you be there kept in safe custody until Friday, the 20th day of November next, and that you then be brought forth between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and two o'clock in the afternoon of that day and taken from thence to the place of execution and be then and there hanged by the neck till you are dead."

"During the delivery of the sentence," relates *The Banner*, "the prisoner stood up before the judge and the audience in the most firm and undaunted

manner, evincing a stoicism and indifference almost unparalleled by those who have been arraigned before the bar of justice for similar offenses. To the question of His Honor, 'Are you prepared to stand before that all-seeing Judge, seated upon the throne of eternal justice, and declare your innocence?' he replied, 'I am!' And after the judge had concluded his sentence and the sheriff was about to take him back to jail, in a haughty and indignant manner, he said to the judge, 'I thank you for the execution.' "

A day or two before November 20th, the date set for the execution, Governor Willard, in answer to the appeal of the prisoner's father, granted a respite until Friday, December 18th, awaiting the action of the supreme court; but the latter court declined to interfere and at the appointed time the sentence of the law was duly carried out. The final chapter in the unfortunate affair is thus narrated in the *Banner* in its issue of December 23, 1857: "On Friday, the 18th inst., at eleven minutes past eleven o'clock a. m., Greenbury O. Mullinix was executed at this place in accordance with the requirements of the law, for the murder of his wife last April. Up to the time of his execution and even upon the scaffold, with death in its worst form and with all its horrors staring him in the face, he persisted in his innocence, although he had two or three months previously declared that he had committed the deed—that he had imbrued his hands in the blood of his innocent and unoffending wife! After being led upon the scaffold by the sheriff, William L. Farrow, accompanied by Rev. E. W. Fisk, of the Presbyterian church, and Rev. William Atherton, of the Methodist church, and after an impressive and appropriate prayer by Mr. Fisk, the sheriff asked the prisoner if he had anything to say, to which he replied that he had nothing to say except that he was innocent and that he felt better than when they made him confess to the murder of his wife. (He was compelled to make this acknowledgment, as he alleged, thinking that he would be taken from his confinement immediately and hanged, preferring the latter punishment to the former.) After it was found he had nothing further to say Mr. Farrow, the sheriff, proceeded to prepare him for the ordeal through which he was about to pass, by first tying his hands behind him and then drawing a cap over his face and tying it under his chin. This accomplished, the rope was next put around his neck and while the sheriff was thus engaged, having adjusted the rope a little too tight, the prisoner, in a jovial and unconcerned manner, said: 'Bill, this is rather tight,' following the remark by a big laugh and apparently as unconcerned as if he was only about to engage in a little jesting freak. The rope being properly adjusted, the rope that held the platform on which the prisoner stood was severed and the one around the prisoner's neck breaking, he

alighted upon the ground and walked some two or three yards, making during the time a kind of unnatural sound, when he was taken under the scaffold, hoisted up, the rope tied and there in the presence of the requisite number of witnesses the unfortunate being was suffered to hang suspended by the neck for the space of thirty-three minutes, and until pronounced dead. He did not struggle unusually hard and apparently died as easily as most of those who atone for their crimes upon the gallows. After he had hung a sufficient length of time, his remains were placed in a coffin procured by the sheriff, after which they were conveyed by one or two friends to the family residence of the father near Manhattan.

"This unfortunate being to the last manifested the utmost indifference in regard to his future state, treating with scorn and contempt the ministers of the gospel who called upon him and endeavored to point him to that God who is ever merciful to fallen man. But all was useless. Even on the morning before his execution, he used profane language and all the time declared that it was no use for him to ask forgiveness for his evil deeds, for he had committed none. It is due to Mr. Farrow, our sheriff, to state that the accident which occurred at the execution in the breaking of the rope was not the result of carelessness on his part, for, as we learn, he took the precaution to try the rope effectually before selecting it for the purpose, yet from some unaccountable cause it broke.

"Mullinix was born one mile east of Manhattan, in this county; was a little past twenty-five years of age; was always a dissolute, disobedient character, as well while under the control of his parents as afterwards. He was married to Martha, daughter of David Sublett, of this county, on the 10th of March last and on the morning of Friday, the 10th day of April ensuing, he put an end to her life. The free and unrestrained use of intoxicating drinks, together with a want of proper parental control, it is said, have been the main instruments in bringing upon him the terrible fate which has just been visited upon his head."

To deal with or attempt to describe all the murders and murder trials which have taken place in the county would swell this volume to unjustifiable proportions, nor would any real good accrue from recalling a subject so gruesome and forbidding. But now that we have seen fit to notice that feature of our criminal history we can not well pass to other subjects without a brief reference to what was, for many years, the most noteworthy and astounding crime ever committed in the county.

On the morning of January 7, 1861, the bodies of Tilghman H. Hanna and wife, who lived in the village of Groveland, were found in bed foully

murdered. The murderer had slain them with an axe, during the night while asleep, crushing their skulls and otherwise mutilating them. Not content with destroying his victims, the murderer had committed little acts of vandalism such as splitting into kindling wood pieces of furniture, ornaments, etc. As no valuables were disturbed or missing, it was evident that robbery could not have been the motive. The murderer or murderers had entered the house through a back window and after their bloody work had deliberately unlocked and walked out of the front door. A memorandum book lying on a table in the bedroom contained several vulgar and indecent sentences which the murderer had written across one of the pages. One of the sentences was, "I have done the deed—now G—d— you, ketch me if you ken." Suspicion soon pointed in the direction of Goodlow H. Evans, known as Harper Evans, a young man about twenty years old, who lived in the community, and he was promptly arrested and, after a careful investigation by James Shoemaker and A. F. Wright, justices of the peace in Floyd township, placed in the county jail at Greencastle to await the action of the circuit court. Meanwhile two separate indictments had been returned by the grand jury for the murder of Hanna and his wife, upon both of which the prisoner had been arraigned and plead "not guilty." "Upon the call of the case for trial on Monday, the 8th inst.," says the *Banner* in its issue April 11, 1861, "the prosecution appeared by Willis G. Neff, prosecuting attorney, assisted by D. R. Eckels and John Hanna; the prisoner in person and by Williamson & Daggy and Joseph E. McDonald, of Indianapolis. A venire of seventy-five jurors had been ordered from the south part of the county and now appeared. After the examination of the latter, which consumed almost the entire first day, the following jurymen were selected and duly sworn to try the case: Samuel Gardner, Samuel B. Gilmore, John Trout, James M. Lain, Bunsle Hair, Samuel Parks, Isaac Harris, Andrew J. Albright, William M. Walden, Henry B. Martin, Jacob Hixon and Thomas Hinote. The examination of witnesses, of whom over a hundred were in attendance, was begun on Tuesday. The testimony pointed strongly to the guilt of the accused, the most convincing circumstance being the writing in the memorandum book found in the room where the murder took place and which was proved to be that of the defendant. The court room was crowded to its utmost capacity during the entire time by the throngs who watched the proceedings with breathless interest. "The hearing of the evidence closed on Thursday evening," relates the *Banner*. "Friday morning the argument of the case opened with a well conceived and forcible speech on the part of the prosecution by John Hanna, Esq., occupying the greater part of the forenoon. His was followed by a most

ingeniously logical effort for the defense by the Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, taking up the remainder of the forenoon and greater part of the afternoon of the same day. The able and eloquent gentleman is certainly the greatest master of the art of *reductio ad absurdum* it has ever been our fortune to listen to—fully equal in ability to the author of 'Historic Doubts as to the Existence of Napoleon Bonaparte' and almost capable of causing one to disbelieve the reality of his own existence could he but for a moment ignore the broad and bare facts of daily life passing around him. Judge Eckels followed in a most convincing and closely compacted argument for the prosecution, occupying the remainder of Friday afternoon, and closing on Saturday morning, leaving no doubt, if any existed, of the guilt of the prisoner. Mr. Williamson closed the argument on Saturday afternoon in an ingeniously labored and lengthy effort for the defense. After a clear and able charge by Judge Claypool, the jury retired to deliberate on their verdict. About seven o'clock Saturday evening, having been out but an hour or two, the jury returned their verdict, 'imprisonment for life.' "

All things considered, it was the most noted and memorable criminal trial in the history of the county. The strongest lawyers at the local bar were engaged and one attorney from Indianapolis, Joseph E. McDonald, afterwards United States senator, was later added by the defense. Much of the credit for the conviction was due Judge D. R. Eckels, who led the prosecution. His management of that side of the case was vigorous and unrelenting, displaying great legal acumen and the most profound knowledge of English and American jurisprudence. During the trial the bombardment of Ft. Sumter took place and, judging from the papers of the day, that memorable and historic occurrence divided with the trial the public interest and attention. It was one of the most exciting weeks in the history of Greencastle. At three o'clock Sunday morning, the day after his conviction, Evans tried to commit suicide in the jail. The circumstances are thus set forth in the *Banner*: "On the second morning after the commencement of his trial Evans succeeded in secret- ing a case knife (unnoticed by the jailor) by breaking it in pieces and shoving it into the crevices of the wall. One of these pieces, about an inch and a half long, he spent most of his time in sharpening on the stone in his cell. Some time in the night he requested his guard to withdraw from his cell to the entry adjoining, as he wanted to sleep. About three o'clock in the morning, as stated, he got up and, holding a mirror in one hand and a bit of knife in the other, he, after five attempts, succeeded in entirely severing the jugular vein of his neck, from which he bled profusely, so much so that he soon fainted, when the blood stopped flowing. He was found about 8 o'clock Sab-

bath morning weltering in his own blood. Doctors Preston and Ellis were called in and for some time it was doubtful whether he would recover or not." In about four days he had so far recovered as to be able to travel, whereupon he was taken to the prison at Jeffersonville to begin his sentence. Several years later, and before the close of the war, he succeeded in escaping from the prison and was never seen or heard from afterwards. About nineteen years ago his brother Noah was tried and convicted on the charge of having killed Erastus R. Adams, in the town of Roachdale. He was also given a life sentence, and died while in prison at Michigan City.



WATER WORKS LAKE, GREENCASTLE

Gammack Photographer.

CHAPTER XIV.

CITY OF GREENCASTLE.

The history of Greencastle, especially the earlier part of it, is so thoroughly interwoven with that of the county that much of it has already been recorded in these pages. But there came a time, in later years, when the city, apart from its importance as the center of county government, began to have a history of its own and thus it happens that some things yet remain to be noted.

Greencastle was a village or town operating under authority of the county commissioners until March 9, 1849, when it was incorporated as a town by special act of the Legislature. The charter was written by the late D. R. Eckels. When the election of town officers was held Judge Eckels was chosen mayor and Henry W. Daniels, clerk. The following were also the first councilmen: first ward, Russell L. Hathaway; second ward, Isaac Ash; third ward, Albert G. Preston; fourth ward, Hiram Marshall; fifth ward, Joseph F. Farley.

Judge Eckel's term as mayor ended May 2, 1850, when he was succeeded by Russell L. Hathaway, who served till March 13, 1851; John Hanna, who served till March 7, 1854; Hiram Marshall, till October 2, 1856; Dillard C. Donnohue, till March 5, 1857; Joseph F. Farley, to October 6, 1859; Reuben S. Ragan, till March 15, 1860; J. S. Bachelder, till January 3, 1861; Henry Hough, (town recorder) *pro tem* till March 7, 1861; E. R. Kercheval till August 9, 1861, when the town government closed.

FROM TOWN TO CITY.

On July 8, 1861, an election was held to determine whether "the town of Greencastle should be incorporated as a city." Polls opened at nine o'clock at the following places: First ward, R. L. Hathaway's office; second ward, mayor's office; third ward, Renick's shop; fourth ward, Braman's shop; fifth ward, Cowgill's law office.

The proposition to incorporate as a city having carried, provisions were at once made to hold an election August 3, 1861, for the purpose of selecting "the following city officers to serve until the annual election in May, 1862:

Mayor, clerk, marshal, assessor, treasurer, engineer and two councilmen from each ward." The number of wards was reduced from five to three and the boundaries of the same fixed as follows: "All that part of said town lying west of Ephraim street and north of Hanna street shall constitute the first ward. All that part lying east of Ephraim street and north of Hanna street to the east end of said street, thence by a line due east to the corporation line, shall constitute the second ward. All that part lying south of Hanna street and a line due east from the east end of Hanna street shall constitute the third ward." The voting places were: First ward, court house; second ward, Cowgill's law office; third ward, West End German church.

The result of the election was: E. R. Kercheval, mayor; Harry G. Hough, clerk; P. H. McCamy, engineer; Thomas J. Johnson, assessor; William Atherton, treasurer; councilmen, first ward, James D. Stevenson and William S. Mulholn; second ward, Gasper Renick and Otho Ward; third ward, Gustavus H. Voss and Austin M. Puett. Since then the following persons have held the office of mayor: E. R. Kercheval, till 1862; Marshall A. Moore, till 1866; Milton A. Osborne, 1868; Henry W. Daniels, 1870; William A. Brown, 1872; William D. Allen, 1876; Lucius P. Chapin, 1880; John R. Miller, 1884; Joseph S. McClary, 1888; Elisha Cowgill, 1890; Charles B. Case, 1894; Jonathan Birch, 1902; John H. James, 1904, and James McD. Hays, 1910. The present incumbent of the office is John R. Miller, who was elected in November, 1909, to serve from January 1, 1910, for a period of four years.

COMING OF THE RAILROADS.

The importance of Greencastle as a commercial point dates from about 1850. At that time the long-discussed project of uniting Indianapolis and Terre Haute by rail began to be realized. The Terre Haute & Richmond (now the Vandalia) railroad, which was planned to parallel and run in sight of the National road—the great highway connecting Baltimore with St. Louis—between Indianapolis and the Wabash river at Terre Haute, was forced to make a detour of several miles from its bee-line course in order to reach Greencastle. Building of the road began simultaneously at Indianapolis and Terre Haute and the two sections were joined about midway between Greencastle and Fillmore on February 18, 1852, after which regular trains were run. Meanwhile the New Albany & Salem (now the Monon) railroad was in process of construction through Greencastle with the design of connecting the Ohio river at New Albany with Lake Michigan at Michigan City. The track-layers reached Greencastle March 17, 1854, and in a few weeks regular trains were run. In its issue March 22, 1854, noticing the completion of the

road, the *Banner* says: "The track of the New Albany & Salem railroad from the north was finished to our place on last Friday. The whistle of the locomotive in that part of the town is now daily heard. We have not learned when the passenger trains will commence running. There is now ready at this place ready for shipment by this road via Detroit to New York some fifteen or twenty thousand barrels of pork, lard, etc. A good beginning."

The completion of these railroads* gave a great impetus to the business of Greencastle as the following comparative statement of hogs packed in the winter of 1853-54 will indicate: Madison, 122,450; Terre Haute, 78,169; Indianapolis, 44,900; Greencastle, 22,400; Lafayette, 21,000; Connersville, 21,000; Vincennes, 19,202; Princeton, 17,207; Logansport, 16,000; Evansville, 13,356; Crawfordsville, 12,000; Richmond, 10,000.

The trade of the town has so increased in volume that a bank of deposit and exchange was necessary to meet the growing demands of business and accordingly, in February, 1856, the Exchange Bank of Greencastle (under the acts of the Legislature of May, 1852, and March, 1855) was organized. William D. Allen was president, A. D. Wood, cashier, and the concern numbered among its stockholders, John S. Allen, Jehu Hadley, Jacob McGinness, Thomas O. Allen, John Waln, Russell L. Hathaway, J. D. Stevenson, John Gilmore, and David L. Southard. In every respect the town was abreast of the times.

It is, however, somewhat refreshing to read in the files of the early papers of the crude and primitive methods of doing business and the lack of comforts and conveniences in the few public utilities of that period. Thus, for several years after the railroads began operations the mail was still carried overland by horse-power, as this editorial notice in the *Banner* in the fall of 1856 will indicate: "We do hope the government will make an arrangement with the railroad to carry the mail between Terre Haute and Indianapolis, if for no other reason, to save the poor horses now employed in the service from being run to death this hot and dry weather."

FIRST TELEGRAPH LINE.

Even the telegraph lines were not used by the railroads for several years after the latter were put into operation. The first telegraph line connecting

*The Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, or rather that part of it between Indianapolis and Terre Haute, was completed July 11, 1870. This made the third railroad through Greencastle. Since that time the Indiana, Decatur & Western, now a part of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, has been built through the northern part of the county, and the Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern, an electric line, has been built through Greencastle. There are, therefore, four steam roads and one electric road through the county.

Greencastle with the outside world was constructed by the Cincinnati & St. Louis Telegraph Company in 1850. The line ran from Cincinnati via Hamilton, Ohio, Connersville, Rushville, Shelbyville, Indianapolis, Danville, Greencastle, Terre Haute, Indiana, Paris, Charleston, Hillsboro, and Alton, Illinois, thence to St. Louis. For a time the office in Greencastle was over a store on the southeast corner of the public square, then was removed to the upper story of a room on the north side of the square. The operator was the late Henry W. Daniels, who likewise had charge of the maintenance of the line between Manhattan, where it struck the National road, and Danville, Indiana. The line only touching the larger places, the service was somewhat limited and it was a long time before sending messages by telegraph became very general.

Late in the forties, before lines were built or offices opened for business, men traveled over the country explaining the "magnetic telegraph" and enlightening the people as to its operation and use. They were doubtless selling stock in some of the lines then being promoted. A citizen of Greencastle, who was a boy then, relates that he remembers seeing the experiments conducted by one of these men in the old Presbyterian church in the west part of town. The stranger placed one instrument in the pulpit and another in the opposite end of the room, connecting the two by a wire running outside through a window, then around the building and back in through another window. The operator not only transmitted messages by sound, but ignited and exploded a handful of gunpowder by means of the electric spark. The house was filled with people, all of whom were impressed if not actually awed, at the contemplation of the possibilities of this wonderful mysterious power.

In 1859 the old highway line was abandoned and thereafter all business was done over the railroad lines, which prompts the *Banner* in August, 1859, to admonish the public that "a reliable telegraph operator and a telegraph in first-class working order running from Terre Haute to Indianapolis over the Terre Haute & Richmond railroad has recently been erected. A battery has been located at the depot at this place for the benefit of the company and the public. The New Albany & Salem railroad will also install a telegraph along their road in a short time, when the public will have the privilege of sending dispatches to all points of the compass." It is recalled that in July, 1861, an eager, impatient throng filled the little telegraph office in the "depot" of the St. Louis, New Albany & Chicago railroad at the foot of Jackson street during the greater part of the night anxiously awaiting the meager and unsatisfactory news as it slowly dripped from the wires indicating the rising or falling of the tide at the distant battle of Bull Run.

But in many things we of today are not much in advance of our fathers after all; and when we think of their crude appliances and primitive equipment we wonder they were ever able to effect the little history tells us they accomplished. The traveler who boards the richly upholstered, vestibuled, gas-lighted train at the noon hour in Greencastle and by virtue of a bee-line route, a smooth track and the fewest possible stops rolls into Chicago by six o'clock, often wonders what the past generation would think could it but witness or realize the magnitude of the accomplishment. Here is the time table of the New Albany & Salem railroad published within a year after the first train ran over it: Chicago and Detroit Express: Leaves Greencastle, 12:10 p. m.; Crawfordsville, 1:45; Lafayette, 3:30; Michigan City, 7:30, and Chicago, 9:30 p. m. To make this journey within the prescribed time and with the rude machinery in vogue almost sixty years ago required numerous stops, a change of trains entire at Michigan City and that, too, with twenty-eight more miles of track to cover than the present route!

AN ENTERPRISING SPIRIT.

Nor can it be said that with all our present commercial advantages we are more enterprising or aggressive than the Greencastle of fifty years ago. Merchants' associations and other commercial bodies, to advertise and develop the material and industrial resources of our city are not original with us of the twentieth century. As early as 1857, the Board of Trade—an institution designed to call the "attention of outside capital to our natural advantages for manufacturing purposes"—was organized in the old court house. John A. Matson was elected president; G. W. Ames, secretary; R. L. Hathaway, treasurer; and Dr. A. C. Stevenson, W. H. Thornburgh, D. L. Southard, Doctor Cowgill, Basil Brawner, Dan. S. Place, Addison Daggy, John S. Jennings, T. C. Hammond and W. H. Coates, directors." The *Banner* of the period indicates a purpose of raising a fund of from ten to fifteen thousand dollars with which to encourage well-established firms or companies to construct factories in Greencastle.

As indicative of the commercial growth and industrial status of Greencastle fifty years ago the following article by Doctor Stevenson, entitled "Greencastle Thirty Years Ago," was published in the *Banner* January 4, 1860:

"Greencastle has grown much within thirty years. The citizens of thirty years ago have nearly all died or removed; but few remain.

“Thirty years ago there were three small dry goods stores in Greencastle and five or six groceries. The latter contained each about one barrel of whisky and a dozen tin cups. Now there are about thirteen large dry goods stores, two large drug stores, two heavy hardware and tin establishments, two exclusively tin and stove stores, and four heavy clothing establishments. Thirty years ago there was one saddler who put new seats in old saddles. There were two cabinet shops, two smith shops, a few carpenters and a brick layer. Now there are two saddler shops, doing a large business, two cabinet shops, one of them propelled by steam. There are now five or six smith shops, a large number of carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers and painters; two shops by steam for planing or dressing lumber, making doors, sash, etc.; two woolen factories, three steam grist-mills and one foundry; two plow factories, two wagon shops, and one carriage factory doing a large business. Thirty years ago, there was one six-months school. Now there is one flourishing college, one female seminary and a number of common schools and probably some two or three high schools. There was but one church—an inferior log building. Now there are two large brick Methodist churches, two Presbyterian churches and one each of the Christian, Baptist and Catholic denominations. There is now one bank.

“These are some of the very striking differences between now and then, to which may be added now two railroad depots within our town. Circuit court was then held in a small room of a dwelling house and presided over by Judge Porter. The leading attorneys were Robert F. Glidewell and George F. Waterman. Henry Secrest was then looked upon as a promising beginner. A few others attended from other points, viz: Thomas Blake and Judge Kinney, from Terre Haute; Thomas Adams, from Spencer; James Whitcomb and Craven P. Hester, from Bloomington. Now there is a good court house; but whether there has been an improvement in the bar we will not undertake to decide, as that might be considered invidious. Then the ‘overjoyful’ was not feared as now and we very well remember several little frolics that the young men had in those days. Apple toddy till midnight and then a moderate upheaving till morning.

“‘Ramp creek’ and the ‘Forks’ in those days met weekly on the public square to drink whisky and crack jokes and sometimes fists. The girls and boys did their courting in the same chimney corner where the old folks sit, as there was commonly but one room to the dwellings—still it was well done and soon through. A sociality pervaded society then which is not found now, as the following instance of kind attention will illustrate:

"The first temperance meeting was called and we had the honor of being speaker. John S. Jennings, Colonel Sands and friends manifested their good feeling for the cause by drinking the health of the speaker frequently, during the speech, from a large bottle of brandy."

COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY.

The period following the close of the Civil war was one of great commercial and industrial activity everywhere and in no place were the improved conditions more marked than in Greencastle. As one means of promoting the city's growth, a street railway to connect the two railroad stations and traversing the residence section was proposed. On Monday, September 25, 1865, a meeting of citizens to consider the project was held in the Exchange Bank. A railroad builder named Sheldon was present and explained how the road could be built and operated, "propelled by a dum engine, etc.," for thirty thousand dollars. A stock company was proposed and canvassers were sent out to secure the requisite subscriptions. "If this enterprise is pushed forward to completion," says the *Banner*, "it will mark an epoch in the history of our city of the utmost importance. It will be but the beginning of the work which shall raise Greencastle to a position in point of wealth, enterprise and notoriety inferior to none of our sister cities in Indiana. It will give an impetus to our onward march in growth and prosperity which shall sweep away all obstacles and render us one of the most thriving and commanding communities in the state. Other and vaster improvements and enterprises will follow upon the heels of this one; manufactories of every character will spring up and the immense wealth of Putnam county in undeveloped material will be brought into requisition and we shall march on as the leading county of the state."

In due season the required thirty thousand dollars of stock was subscribed and the company duly organized. At the meeting of the stockholders the following directors were chosen: W. D. Allen, Lee W. Sinclair, G. H. Voss, E. T. Keightley, Melvin McKee, Reuben Slavens and William Dagg. The road was promptly built and successfully operated for many years, the cars being drawn by horses. In 1895 a new franchise permitting the road to substitute electricity for horses was granted by the city council, but owing to the removal of the Vandalia passenger station and the probable entry into the city of an interurban electric road from Indianapolis the further operation of the horse-car line was deemed unprofitable and the enterprise was abandoned.

Another industry which sprang up soon after the construction of the

street railway was the Greencastle Iron and Nail Company. The organization was formed in the spring of 1867. After sixty thousand dollars worth of stock had been taken the concern was organized as follows: J. F. Darnall, president; A. S. Bryant, secretary and treasurer; F. P. Nelson, R. M. Hazlett, William Bridges, John Lundy, Samuel Catherwood, Andrew M. Lockridge and Oliver P. Badger, directors. The factory was built near the Terre Haute & Indianapolis depot and was operated under the supervision of John Lundy, who had come from near Pittsburg and was familiar with the iron industry in all its branches. It at once began the manufacture of nails and employed in the neighborhood of one hundred fifty hands. By virtue of a commendable policy on the part of the management, it was free from labor troubles and rarely ever shut down save for necessary repairs. It was in continuous operation for over twenty years. When natural gas was discovered in northeastern Indiana, the stockholders accepted an offer from the city of Muncie of free fuel, free factory site and immunity from taxation for five years and moved the plant there. It was the greatest and most profitable industrial enterprise, so far as the interests of the people were concerned, Greencastle had ever had.

In January, 1868, the prosperity of Greencastle had evidently reached high tide, as the following item in the *Banner* at that time will indicate: "Greencastle is becoming a place of importance. We have one iron and nail factory, one foundry and machine shop, two flouring mills, one pump factory, one carriage factory, four wagon shops, seven blacksmith shops, six saloons, eight churches, thirty-five clergymen, one college, one high school, one young ladies' school, a number of other schools with efficient teachers, ten physicians, twenty-four lawyers, a population of five thousand, and more handsome ladies than any other town in Indiana."

DISTINGUISHED CITIZENS.

Greencastle has been the home and in some cases the birthplace of many persons of distinction. Among the persons who have thus attracted public attention are Edward W. McGaughey, John Hanna and Courtland C. Matson, who have represented this district in Congress; Andrew J. Hunter, congressman from Paris, Illinois, who was born in Greencastle; Joseph E. McDonald, late United States senator from Indiana; Newton Booth, United States senator from California; James Harlan, United States senator from Iowa and a member of President Lincoln's cabinet; Daniel W. Voorhees, United States senator from Indiana, who graduated from Asbury University and was married in Greencastle; Albert J. Beveridge, United States senator

from Indiana, who likewise was educated and married in Greencastle; Albert G. Porter, late governor of Indiana and a graduate of Asbury University; Delana R. Eckels, late chief justice, supreme court Utah Territory; Delano E. Williamson, late attorney-general of Indiana; Dr. Hiram E. Talbott, auditor of Indiana; Thomas Hanna, lieutenant-governor of Indiana; John Clark Ridpath, the eminent historian, born near Fillmore; Amelia Kussner, the famous miniature painter, born in Greencastle; Robert Hitt, late congressman from Illinois, who lived and attended college here; William C. Larrabee and Miles J. Fletcher, late superintendents of public instruction for Indiana; W. R. McKeen, late president of the Vandalia railroad, who attended college here, and Matthew Simpson, Thomas Bowman, Isaac W. Joyce and Edwin H. Hughes, bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church, all of whom were residents of Greencastle.

CASUALTIES.

Only two casualties worthy of record—and neither of them attended by a single death—have ever visited Greencastle. The first was a tornado—or cyclone as it is now called—which struck the city at eight o'clock in the evening, November 8, 1867. The current issue of the *Banner* contains a detailed account of the disaster which is too elaborate for insertion here. The storm, which came from the southwest, after blowing over dwellings, barns and everything else in its path, "next struck Asbury University, smashing in the windows, tearing the bricks from the walls and starting the immense roof, which for a wonder it did not carry off. Had the roof gone, two hundred students who were in the building at the time would have been buried beneath the ruins. Simpson Chapel and the Old Seminary were next struck and almost entirely unroofed and parts of the walls carried away. The upper room in Simpson Chapel was a complete wreck—furniture, chandeliers, everything, in fact, broken to pieces. The roof was precipitated into the yard of Mr. Westerfield, doing considerable damage. The old Seminary is injured beyond repair. A part of it was carried across the street and landed in the yard of J. F. Duckworth. * * * * The Baptist church was then struck and entirely destroyed. It was a brick building, erected only a few years since at a cost of five thousand seven hundred dollars. It seems impossible that a building apparently so strong could be so utterly destroyed—the walls torn down within a few feet of the ground. * * * As near as can be gathered the loss will exceed thirteen thousand dollars."

The second misfortune or casualty which visited the good little city of Greencastle was the noted fire of October, 1874; and as no better story of it

is extant than the account by Gillum Ridpath, the liberty is taken to incorporate it in these columns. It was prepared five years after the fire occurred and is as follows:

"The history of Greencastle for a period of more than fifty years was one of uninterrupted prosperity. During that time no great calamity of any kind befell the city to mar the general prosperity or happiness of its citizens. No great epidemic or contagion has ever spread within its borders, and the religious character of its citizens has allowed no moral deformity to rear itself in their midst.

"The history of the city up to the memorable night of October 28, 1874, shows a remarkable exemption from fires, only four of any note having occurred previous to that date. These were the destruction of Lee W. Sinclair's woolen-mill in 1865, R. L. Higert's brewery in 1871, Mr. Gage's flouring-mill in 1872, and the Indiana Female College in the year following. In consequence of this immunity from anything like a general conflagration, the city was totally unprepared for such an emergency when the time of trial came.

"On the night mentioned, about half past ten o'clock, the planing-mill of C. J. Kimble & Son caught fire and was soon enveloped in flames. A brisk gale from the southwest carried the burning embers in its course, and in the short space of four or five hours nearly six squares of the best business blocks and private residences were laid waste. In those few hours were consumed thirty-seven business houses, twelve dwellings, two livery stables, one hotel, one furniture factory, one express office and the postoffice. Added to these, a large number of outhouses and a vast amount of personal property fell a prey to the devouring flames. Both in its suddenness and destructiveness, the damage done to Greencastle was greater, in proportion to size, population and wealth, than that done to Chicago by the great fire in that city.

"At the anniversary meeting held by the citizens one year after the fire, a committee on losses and insurance reported a loss of capital amounting to two hundred fifty-six thousand one hundred and thirty-four dollars, on which there was an insurance of one hundred sixteen thousand three hundred and eighty-one dollars. The same committee reported that there should be added to the above sum a considerable amount of unestimated loss, making the total much larger than that presented, and the historical committee placed their estimate at the sum of four hundred thousand dollars.

"On the night of March 8, 1875, another fire broke out, originating in Sherfey's furniture store. The flames soon communicated to the block of buildings fronting on the south side of the square, the best block remaining in the city. The reported losses by this fire were in the aggregate forty-three

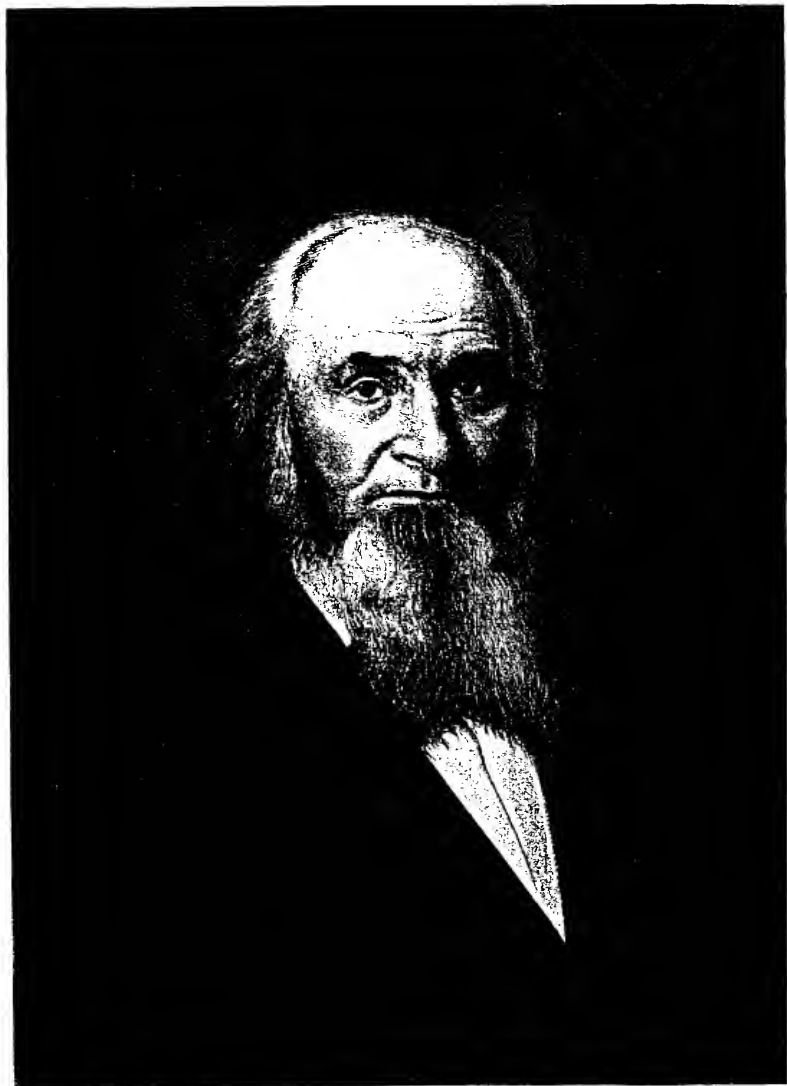
thousand and seventy-seven dollars, on which there was an insurance of thirty-seven thousand six hundred and twenty-seven dollars.

"Never did the character of Greencastle's citizens show to better advantage than during the year succeeding the fire. Within that time, there were made or nearly completed brick and store improvements to the value of two hundred fifty-two thousand five hundred dollars and wooden buildings and repairs worth ninety-eight thousand three hundred and five dollars, making a total of three hundred fifty-nine thousand eight hundred and five dollars. These works required the consumption of four million eight hundred sixty-five thousand brick, and stone valued as it came from the quarry at thirty thousand dollars. During the same period, there were made by the city, street improvements worth six thousand dollars. Within the same time, the city had provided two fire engines, two engine houses with alarm bells, eleven cisterns and one pool, having a united capacity of nearly ten thousand barrels, and there was organized a fire department in two companies already well drilled and disciplined, to fight the fire fiend whenever he might show his lurid front.

"At the end of the year there were in the city seventy-five mercantile houses, employing a business capital, exclusive of cash and real estate necessary for their various operations, amounting in the aggregate to three hundred fifty-five thousand dollars, doing a business of over nine hundred thousand dollars per annum, employing directly about one hundred and seventy-five persons and supporting over four hundred and fifty.

"There were, also, eighteen manufacturing establishments, having a combined capital of three hundred six thousand dollars and employing three hundred and fifty-eight operatives. The weekly payments for labor in these were four thousand five hundred and fifteen dollars and per annum two hundred twelve thousand dollars. The annual products from these factories were worth at first sale five hundred eighty-seven thousand four hundred dollars. The value of raw material consumed cannot be given. These estimates for merchandising and manufacturing are given exclusive of persons indirectly employed, such as railroaders, draymen and common laborers."

What has taken place in Greencastle since the incidents just related are matters of such recent occurrence no part of their history has, thus far, escaped the attention of the average reader of this volume. To recount them, therefore, would be a needless repetition. Some items may have been overlooked, but they are of minor importance and their omission in no degree mars the outline of the story. Of her people and her achievements Greencastle is justly proud. She rejoices in her past prosperity and her future is full of promise.



COL. ALEXANDER S. FARROW

BIOGRAPHICAL.

COL. ALEXANDER SHORE FARROW.

No history of Putnam county would be complete without a resume of the intensely interesting and useful life record of Col. Alexander S. Farrow, who was, more than three decades ago, called to a higher plane of action. He is well remembered for his many good deeds and strong innate characteristics, having left behind him, among many other treasured inheritances, what is most to be desired—a good name.

Colonel Farrow was born near Grassy Lick, Montgomery county, Kentucky, April 21, 1794. His father, William Farrow, a sterling representative of Scotch-Irish parentage, caught the spirit of the tide of emigration that poured through the Cumberland Gap and other passes of the Blue Ridge mountains in the early days, and left his Virginia homestead to try his fortunes anew in the then boundless undeveloped middle West. Those were days that tried men's souls and such tedious, hazardous journeys were no pleasure excursions, and for years after the advent of the first settlers, the stockaded village and huge block-house were the only title proofs to the soil, but the reign of the savage here was forever ended by General Wayne's campaign of 1794. In the closing year of this Indian war, Mr. Farrow was born, and he grew to manhood before the country around his home had been entirely reclaimed from primitive conditions. Thus familiarized from childhood with the simple customs and wants of the pioneer farmer, he became qualified for the part he afterward performed in the opening and settling of a new country.

In August following the declaration of war against Great Britain in 1812, three regiments of volunteer infantry and one of regulars left Georgetown, Kentucky, for the relief of Detroit. Alexander S. Farrow, then a lad of eighteen, could not repress his youthful patriotism and joined this detachment under Capt. Samuel L. Williams. At the crossing of the Ohio they received the news of the surrender of Detroit and Michigan Territory by General Hull to the British, but continued their march under General Harrison to

Ft. Wayne, on the Maumee, which was invested by the Indians, and young Farrow participated in the subsequent operations against the red men, undergoing the vicissitudes incident to a soldier, their sufferings from hard marches, cold and privations in general being very trying, and they were frequently reduced to the point of starvation. "At one time," Mr. Farrow related, "we went seventeen days without a mouthful of bread, subsisting on fat pork alone." It was interesting to hear him relate the trials of those days, how the horses died of exhaustion or became useless from starvation, so that the sleds carrying their baggage were drawn by the soldiers themselves, six men being harnessed in the place of one horse. At night they bivouacked in the frozen forest, sleeping on beds of bark and boughs upon which they spread their blankets. The morning reveille woke many a poor fellow to the consciousness of frosted limbs and racking rheumatic pains. The first week in January a two-foot snow fell which rendered their marches slower and more painful. At this stage of the return march a runner brought news of the threatening of Frenchtown by the British and Indians and a detachment of five hundred soldiers was sent to the town's relief. In that detachment was young Farrow, who was destined shortly to more trying experiences than ever. He fought under General Winchester there in a losing battle against General Proctor's forces and was taken prisoner to Malden, escaping the famous massacre of the River Raisin. He with his comrades were confined for many days in open warehouses, where they suffered from lack of fire and food. From Malden they were marched through southern Canada to Fort George on the Niagara river, a journey of two weeks, at which place they were paroled and sent across the line. From this point they crossed the country on foot to Pittsburg, and thence by water to Kentucky. Notwithstanding the hardships of this adventure in the wild and frozen north, beset with the gravest dangers, young Farrow never regretted his service to his country.

Shortly after his return from his experience in the army, Colonel Farrow was married, being yet under age, and settled in the neighborhood of his old home, adopting the occupation of a farmer. On May 26, 1815, he was commissioned by Gov. Isaac Shelby adjutant of the Thirty-first Regiment of the Kentucky Militia, and on December 22, 1820, Governor Adair appointed him brigade inspector of the Fifth Brigade. About this time he became a candidate for the Legislature, and canvassed his native county in a series of convincing speeches, being an enthusiastic supporter of Henry Clay and his doctrine. He was subsequently elected and very ably served one or more terms in the General Assembly, being barely eligible at the time of his first election and perhaps the youngest man in the Assembly.

In 1830 Colonel Farrow determined to cast his lot in the new state of Indiana, where cheaper lands and better facilities were offered to the wants of a large and growing family. Accordingly he arrived in Putnam county in the autumn of that year, and settled nine miles north of Greencastle, on lands purchased, in part, of the original preempts. He immediately took an active and leading part in the opening and development of the new country, and from the first assumed broad and liberal views in all his undertakings and in his intercourse and dealings with his neighbors. He was one of the first to introduce blue grass into the county, and was the first to sow it extensively, having brought a supply of the seed on his removal from Kentucky. He also made several trips to Ohio and his native state, bringing back valuable breeds of horses and cattle, which he used extensively for the improvement of the stock of the country. March 15, 1832, Governor Noble commissioned him colonel of the Fifty-sixth Regiment of Militia and as such he regularly took part in the annual drills and musters.

Being a devoted member of the church, Colonel Farrow early felt the deprivation occasioned by the want of such an association in his new home, and, with characteristic promptitude, he organized in his own house, with the aid of a few of his neighbors, the first church association ever held in that part of the country, the organization consisting of nine members, Colonel Farrow and wife, James Nelson and wife, Henry Foster and wife and a Mr. Blake, also John Leaton and wife.

In 1851 Colonel Farrow was elected one of the representatives from Putnam county to the state constitutional convention, and the records of that assemblage will show that during the four months' session he was never absent from his seat or evaded a vote on any of the questions that came before that body, for he never desired to conceal his views on any subject.

Early in life Colonel Farrow took a decided stand for the cause of temperance and the suppression of the liquor traffic. He was among the first to throw the whisky jug from his house and announce to his neighbors that he would furnish no more liquor at log-rollings and husking-bees, let the consequences be what they would. His example was later followed by many of his neighbors.

Colonel Farrow possessed remarkably strong qualities both of head and heart, and he was at all times manly and dignified in character and honest and outspoken in the expression of his views and opinions. Hypocrisy and duplicity found no lodgment in his composition, and his inability to see such traits in others often led to his being imposed upon by designing and unscrupulous men. He was alike free from an envious and jealous disposition,

and it has been said of him, indeed, that, practically, he did not know the meaning of the terms. He possessed the virtue of patience in a remarkable degree, and whether in health or sickness, in prosperity or misfortune, his mind adapted itself with philosophic complaisance to the conditions of his lot. His natural bent of mind was toward politics, subject to a strong moral and religious supervision, and being an honest opponent and always remarkably conscientious, the later-day school of politics found no favor in his sight. He was a close and constant reader on all topics of the day, his mind being, seemingly, as clear at fourscore to perceive and analyze the drift of events as in the prime and vigor of life. His religious convictions were the steady and gradual growth of a lifetime, and became at length remarkably strong and deep seated. He was moral from his childhood, and, as an instance of his moral rectitude of mind, it may be told, that on the occasion of his marriage, although not a member of the church, he announced to his wife that they would begin life with the daily practice of family prayer.

Colonel Farrow was twice married, and was the father of six sons and four daughters, all of them the children of his first wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Nelson. The total number of his descendants at the time of his death was ninety-six. Two of his children, William Simpson and Francis Marion, had died.

This venerable and, in many respects, remarkable patriarch was gathered in the fullness of his years to the reward of his merits on March 31, 1877, at the home of his eldest daughter in Greencastle, leaving behind him the rich remembrance of a blameless life to become the inheritance of his children and his children's children forever, while he sleeps the sleep of the just on the old homestead nine miles north of Greencastle, in the family cemetery. Here, in the soil he had reclaimed from the wilderness, by the highway he had traveled when it was but a blazed trail, and in sight of the church he had organized in his early manhood, he rests from his weary pilgrimage of four score years, but the light of his example is still shining brightly on the pathways of his numerous descendants.

COL. COURTLAND CUSHING MATSON.

It is no easy task to describe adequately a man who has led an eminently active and busy life and who has attained a position of relative distinction in the community with which his interests are allied. But biography finds its most perfect justification, nevertheless, in the tracing and recording of

such a life history. It is, then, with a full appreciation of all that is demanded and of the painstaking scrutiny that must be accorded every statement, and yet with a feeling of satisfaction, that the writer essays the task of setting forth the details of such a record as has been that of Colonel Matson, who has won wide distinction as a lawyer, soldier, statesman and public-spirited citizen of Putnam county, where he has been too well-known for more than a half century to need a formal introduction to the readers of this work. In examining his life record we find much that is worthy of commendation and his varied and interesting career could be profitably emulated in many ways by the youth whose destinies are yet matters for the future to determine. In early life he found it essential that he should conquer, and this could only be done by labor, study, resolute and heroic action. He obeyed the commands of industry from the beginning and his methods have always been those of persevering and indefatigable attention to business—truly the philosopher's stone which transmutes all things to gold. His energies have always been concentrated on a fixed, steady, unalterable and honorable purpose, that of attaining success in his profession and dignifying it by observing the canons of morality, honesty and integrity, by which it can only be exalted.

Colonel Matson is a native of Brookville, Indiana, where he first saw the light of day April 25, 1841, the son of Hon. John A. Matson, one of the distinguished attorneys and politicians of his day and generation in Indiana, a descendant of an excellent pioneer ancestry. He received a good education for those early days and equipped himself for his profession, beginning the practice of law in Brookville in 1833 and continued there until 1851, becoming known as one of the leading lawyers of that section of the state, and from which place he moved to Greencastle, seeking a larger field for the exercise of his talents, successfully practicing here until his death, July 15, 1870. He was a strong man in the political affairs of the state for many years and had the distinction of being the Whig candidate for Congress in the old Brookville district, and he was a member of the Legislature in 1841. He was a man of many sterling characteristics and wielded a very potent influence in his section of the state. He was married in 1833, while living at Brookville, to Margaretta M. Woelpper, a native of Philadelphia, who came to Brookville in 1832. She was of Welsh descent, while Mr. Matson's ancestors were Scotch-Irish.

Colonel Matson was ten years old when he accompanied his parents to Greencastle, in 1851. When he reached the proper age he was placed in school, and, being an ambitious lad and desirous of following in the footsteps of his father in the legal profession, he was very studious and made an excel-

lent record, both in public and private schools. Completing his preparatory work, he entered DePauw (then Asbury) University, from which institution he was graduated with honor in the class of 1862, having left the university at the breaking out of the Civil war for the purpose of enlisting, later graduating from this institution without further study.

As a law student, Colonel Matson had for his able preceptor none other than his worthy father, with whom and Hon. Solomon Claypool he formed a partnership after being admitted to the bar, the firm continuing as one of the strongest in the county until the death of the senior Matson, young Matson then forming a partnership with Judge Claypool, which continued until the latter's removal to Indianapolis in 1873, after which he practiced his profession alone until 1880 with the exception of one year, when he had as a partner Henry H. Mathias, under the firm name of Matson & Mathias.

Having taken an active interest in politics from early youth, Colonel Matson was soon singled out by party leaders as a likely candidate for public offices of importance, and in the early eighties he was elected to Congress from the fifth district of Indiana and served with a most creditable and praiseworthy record through four consecutive Congresses, from the forty-seventh to the fiftieth, inclusive. In these he was one of the conspicuous Democratic figures in our national politics, winning, by his unusual tact, fidelity to the trusts reposed in him and his persistency in what he believed to be right, not only the admiration and respect of his colleagues but the hearty commendation of his constituents, irrespective of party affiliations. Having become so popular in Indiana as a result of his splendid record in Congress, his party selected him as their candidate for Governor in 1888, but he was defeated in a very spirited contest by Hon. Alvin P. Hovey, by two thousand one hundred and ninety-one votes. The Colonel then resumed his practice at Greencastle, and soon afterwards became attorney for the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad Company, for the state of Indiana, which position he held very satisfactorily for a period of four years, at the end of which he again took up practice at Greencastle, and also formed a partnership with Hon. Joseph Giles at Bedford, Indiana, which was continued for several years, his son, Smith C. Matson, becoming his partner in the Greencastle office in the meantime. In 1872 Colonel Matson was elected prosecuting attorney of Putnam county and during his incumbency of this office he successfully prosecuted the Vandalia Railroad Company to recover school fund money due from its earnings under the special charter. From 1868 to 1870 he was district attorney, the prosecuting office of the common pleas court. In 1878 he was chairman of the Democratic state committee and as such did a great work for the party in Indiana.

Colonel Matson, when twenty years of age and while a student in Greencastle, enlisted in a company of students, known as "Asbury Guards," on April 14, 1861, the day after Fort Sumter was fired upon, and serving as such until June 5, 1862, in Company K, Sixteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. On the last mentioned date he was elected second lieutenant of his company and served very gallantly as such until the expiration of his term of enlistment. Soon after his discharge he was appointed adjutant of the post at Terre Haute, Hon. R. W. Thompson being the commandant, and upon the organization of the Seventy-first Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, he was made adjutant of the regiment, which lost all its field officers, August 30, 1862, they being killed at the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, and Mr. Matson was at once appointed to succeed Lieut.-Col. M. D. Topping. Early in 1863 the Seventy-first was changed to a cavalry regiment,—the Sixth Indiana,—of which organization Mr. Matson served as lieutenant-colonel until the close of the war, May, 1865; then the Fifth and Sixth Indiana Cavalry were formed into one regiment and Mr. Matson was appointed its colonel, in which capacity he continued to serve until October, following, when he was mustered out of the service, having made a gallant soldier and a most creditable record, having participated in all the important battles in the West up to Atlanta, in 1864, also took part in numerous skirmishes in Sherman's campaign. He has long been an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

On December 12, 1871, Colonel Matson was married to Mary N. Farrow, second daughter of Col. William L. Farrow, an old and highly esteemed family of the county. The Colonel and wife are the parents of three children, Smith C., a prominent attorney at Ardmore, Oklahoma; Rees F., and Mary Nelson, now the wife of Charles Walter Brown, living in Chicago.

Colonel Matson's record in the service of his fellow men is a long one and many instances could be cited of his fidelity to his countrymen, especially while a member of Congress. In the forty-ninth session he introduced a bill and had it passed under the suspension of the rules, known as the "Dependent Pension" bill, which President Cleveland vetoed. He was chairman of the committee on invalid pensions in the forty-eighth, forty-ninth and fiftieth Congresses. Fraternally he is well up in Masonry, having attained the Royal Arch degree.

On August 24, 1909, Governor Marshall appointed Colonel Matson a member of the state board of tax commissioners, for four years, on his own motion, when there were seventy-three applicants.

Colonel Matson has tried many of the most important civil and criminal cases in Indiana, his record as a lawyer ranking second to none in the state. He infuses his personality, courage and conscience into his work, is active among his books, is determined and has the strength of will for achievement. Habits of systematized thought, study and reflection have invigorated his mind and he has always had clear discernments of the law, comprehension of its principles, and, to points in contention, the genius of their application. He is a safe and competent adviser, being a man of firm and decided convictions, whether in the law, in politics as a Democrat or in any department of thought or action embodying his time and attention. Frank, bold, honest, aggressive, he or his position can not well be misunderstood, acting and thinking quickly, but never evading, always meeting a situation squarely. He is known as a man of energy, intellect, will; has self-purpose, resolution and determination, throwing his entire force of body and mind upon his work; but his self-reliance has not been wholly acquired; it was born in him. In his private and social relations he is enjoyable, genial, animated, entertaining and at all times the well bred, genteel gentleman. There is no pretense or display about him, caring little for the "lime light," merely desiring to do his duty as he sees and understands it and to be of the greatest service to his country.

SIMPSON FARROW LOCKRIDGE.

The gentleman whose name forms the caption of this sketch belongs to that class of men who win in life's battles by sheer force of personality and determination, coupled with soundness of judgment and keen discernment. and in whatever he has undertaken he has shown himself to be a man of ability and honor, always ready to lend his aid in defending principles affecting the public good, having very ably and conscientiously served his country in the capacities of legislator and soldier and equally well in many roles during a career altogether commendable.

Simpson Farrow Lockridge was born on his father's farm, fifteen miles north of Greencastle, Indiana, January 23, 1846, the son of Andrew M. Lockridge, one of the early pioneers of Putnam county and a man remembered by a large circle of friends and acquaintances for his probity of character and habits of industry. He was of Scotch descent on his father's side and of Irish extraction on his mother's, both born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, where they grew to maturity, married and successfully engaged in

farming, in fact the Lockridges for many generations have been well-known agriculturists and stock breeders and raisers in both Kentucky and Indiana, and Simpson F. seems to have inherited from his worthy progenitors his love for fine stock and well cultivated fields, thus making him one of the best known breeders of fine stock in this part of the state. In 1835 the family moved from Kentucky to Indiana, locating upon land in Putnam county, which was purchased by Grandfather Lockridge shortly before his death, and here, amid primitive conditions, like other pioneers of those early days, a home was established, a clearing made in the wilderness and in due course of time a good farm developed.

Andrew M. Lockridge married Elizabeth S. Farrow, daughter of Col. A. S. Farrow, a sterling pioneer of Indiana, having come to this state from Kentucky in 1830. He was a prominent man in political affairs and had the distinction of being a member of the convention that framed the constitution of the state. The names Lockridge and Farrow appear on the regimental rolls of the Revolutionary war and the war of 1812, also the frontier Indian wars. Desiring to perpetuate the military records of these sterling families, Simpson F. Lockridge endeavored to enlist in the Union army early in the Civil war, but was not permitted to do so longer than a short period at a time; however, he saw some service during the years 1862, 1863 and 1864, while a member of the Seventy-eighth and One Hundred and Thirty-third Indiana Volunteer Regiments. He proved his mettle so well and was so faithful in the performance of every duty that when he received his last honorable discharge he wore the straps of a sergeant. This service made him eligible for membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, and he was honored by General Torrence of Minnesota, as aide-de-camp on his staff when the latter was commander-in-chief of the organization.

After he returned from his army career Mr. Lockridge entered Asbury (now DePauw) University, where he made a splendid record and from which institution he was graduated in 1868. He had applied himself so assiduously to his text books that he impaired his health, and to recuperate he visited the Pacific coast, remaining there about a year, returning home greatly invigorated. He then gratified an ambition of long standing by beginning the study of law; but finding Blackstone more irksome than he had anticipated and having a natural longing for the out-of-doors, he abandoned the law and turned his attention to breeding fine cattle, having always been a lover of blooded stock, and he readily conceived the idea of greatly improving the breed of the cattle then in Putnam county, knowing that this would mean much in a financial way to not only himself but to the whole community,

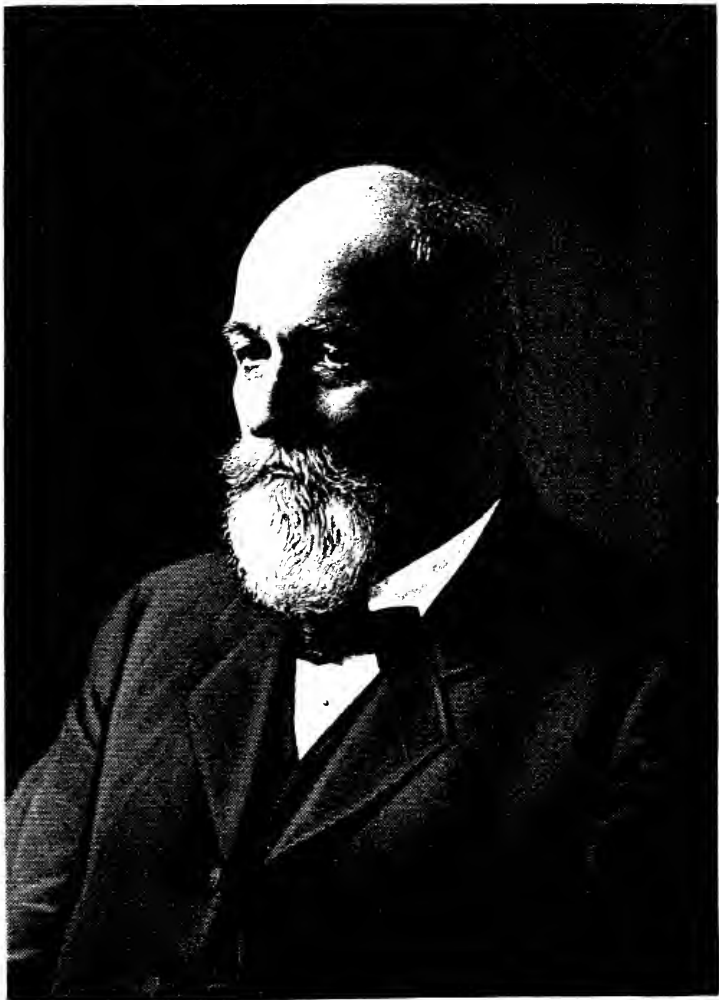
and he accordingly set to work developing a plan with this end in view, with the result that he has accomplished an untold amount of good for his fellow men and has doubtless surpassed in this and in a financial way anything he could have done had he continued in the law. His pure-bred stock soon became widely known and were the admiration of all, buyers coming to him from all parts of the county and adjoining counties soon after he began his work in 1872. In 1874 he visited Canada in quest of a bull as leader of the herd, finally selecting "Lord Strathallan," an unusually splendid specimen of the bovine tribe. He was bred in Scotland and Mr. Lockridge paid the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars for him and shipped him to his farm in Putnam county. Since that time great advancement has been made and Mr. Lockridge has become widely known as one of the best authorities on Shorthorn cattle in the country, now keeping a large herd of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle on his excellent farm of several hundred acres, which is one of the model farms of Putnam county, being well improved in every respect, is well tilled and on it stands a modern and attractive residence and substantial and commodious barns and outbuildings.

Mr. Lockridge has the distinction of being one of the organizers of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, and he has been an important factor in the affairs of the same from the first, having been a director in the association since its incorporation and he has held the office of president and secretary.

Mr. Lockridge formerly took considerable interest in politics and was often called into the councils of his party. As a result of his public-spirit, his genuine worth and his efforts in behalf of the Republican party, he was nominated and elected as state senator from Putnam and Hendricks counties, serving two terms from 1880 to 1884, making a record that was entirely creditable to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents, irrespective of party ties. Personally he is a good mixer, genial, genteel, well informed on all current topics and a man in whom the utmost confidence is reposed by those who know him best.

GEORGE WORTH BENCE, M. D.

In presenting the record of this successful and representative member of the Bence family, one of the best established and most highly honored of Putnam county during the past half century, the reader will not only find much that will prove interesting, but may profit by those experiences which, when



Geo. W. Benzey

properly applied to those conditions that quite generally fall to the lot of the average man, invariably lead to success. For the past quarter of a century he has been one of the leading physicians in this community which has long been noted for the high order of its medical talent, his name having become a household word not only to the citizens of Greencastle but to those residing in remote parts of the county and in adjoining counties. He is also regarded as one of the county's foremost citizens, being deeply concerned in all that pertains to its general uplift and, although a very busy man, he is always ready to do his full share in furthering any movement looking to the general good.

Doctor Bence was born near Louisville, in Jefferson county, Kentucky, November 11, 1846. His father, Philip Bence, was also a native of the Blue Grass state, where he grew to maturity, was educated and where he took up farming, which he made his life work. He moved to Indiana in 1853, locating in Washington township, Putnam county, where he lived until his death, in 1882, at the age of eighty-one years, having been born in 1801. He was a very industrious and honest man, respected by all who knew him, and he became influential in Washington township, although he led a rather quiet life on his farm. He was one of fifteen children born to Philip Bence, Sr., and wife. The Bence family comes of good old German stock on both the paternal and maternal sides. Grandfather Philip Bence, Sr., was a native of Pennsylvania, from which state he descended the Ohio river in a flatboat to Louisville, Kentucky, in a very early day. The Doctor's father first married Lydia Doup, of Maryland, by which union four children were born, namely: Fountain R., Onesimus O., Tabitha E. and Jephtha D. These children have long since passed to the great beyond, each having lived to be over seventy years of age, the psalmist's allotted span of years to mankind. Philip Bence chose as his second wife Anna Yenawine, by which union six children were born, named as follows: John A., who lives on the old home farm in Washington township; Lydia, now deceased, was the wife of John Lydick, of Putnam county; Louisa J. is the wife of Philip Hutcheson, residing in Washington township; Geneva A., who married G. C. Smith, is deceased; Matilda M. married Levi Hepler and they are both deceased; Dr. G. W., of this review, was the youngest in order of birth.

When seven years of age, George W. Bence came to Putnam county, Indiana, with his parents. He received a common school education and worked on the home farm until he was twenty-three years of age. In 1869 he gratified a desire of long standing by beginning the study of medicine with Dr. John Wilcox in Greencastle, with whom he remained one year, then entered the medical department of the University of Virginia, where he made rapid

strides in *materia medica* and from which institution he was graduated with honor in June, 1871, being one of thirteen who were graduated from a class of sixty-five.

Thus being well equipped to enter his chosen profession, the Doctor opened an office on August 1, 1871, at Carbon, Clay county, Indiana, where he soon had a good foothold and where he practiced with increasing success for a period of eight years. On July 9, 1879, he came to Greencastle and he has maintained his office here ever since. While living at Carbon he took a post-graduate course on diseases of the eye, in New York, with the noted Doctors Noyes and Mittendorf. He also studied for three months with Dr. John Green of St. Louis. He has successfully engaged in continuous practice here since the date mentioned above.

Doctor Bence has long been interested in politics, finding time in the midst of his manifold duties to take an active part in party affairs, and while living in Clay county in 1874, he was elected to the lower house of the state Legislature, and was a member of the regular and special sessions of 1875, in which he made his influence felt on the floor and in committee work, and he represented his locality in a very able and conscientious manner, reflecting credit upon himself and receiving the hearty commendation of his constituents. Doctor Bence was secretary of the Putnam county board of health for a period of twenty-two years, beginning in 1882, when the law was first passed, and serving until 1904. During that long period the affairs pertaining to this branch of the county's business were looked after with a fidelity that resulted in incalculable good and in winning for the Doctor the hearty praise of all classes.

The domestic chapter in the life of Doctor Bence dates from 1873, when he espoused Kizzie C. Pratt, a native of Clay county, who lived only three weeks after their wedding. In 1876 he married Sibbie Loftus, of Carbon, Indiana, who was a native of this county, and her death occurred in October, 1881. Two children resulted from this union, one dying before the mother passed away and the other four years later. On January 16, 1884, Doctor Bence married Minnie Brandon, of Greencastle, who was born on a boat on the Hudson river, New York. Three children were born to this union, namely; Era, born in 1890; Edna, born in 1891; the other child died in infancy. Both the living children are at this writing attending DePauw University, where they are making excellent records.

The Doctor is a Mason in his fraternal relations, belonging to Temple Lodge, No. 47. He has also taken the degrees of the Scottish rite up to and including the thirty-second. He has been very successful from a financial

standpoint, and he is at this writing president of the Owl Drug Company and the Red Cross Drug Company, both of Greencastle. He was one of the first breeders of Angora goats in Indiana and has shipped them all over the country, having recently shipped a consignment to Argentine Republic. He now maintains a goat farm and his fine goats are admired by all who see them. He owns some valuable farms and much city property. He endowed the German library of DePauw University with the sum of two thousand dollars. He is president of the Plezee Company, manufacturers of the celebrated soft drink known as "Plezee" all over the country. He is president of the Greencastle Commercial Club, the success of which has been very largely due to his wise counsel and active interest in promoting the city's various affairs. He is secretary of the Live Oak Plantation Company, which owns over twelve thousand acres of lands in Louisiana. The company raises hogs, cattle, rice, fruits, etc., and it has proven to be a very successful venture.

Doctor Bence's methods are in keeping with the progressive spirit of the twentieth century and the splendid condition of the property over which he has charge is a monument to his well directed efforts. He is a man of broad humanitarian principles, earnest purpose and upright life, and by all is esteemed for his courteous manner, genial disposition and genuine worth.

QUINTON BROADSTREET.

Among the best known and most highly respected families of Putnam county is found the one bearing the name that forms the caption of this article, members of which have figured conspicuously in the business and social life of the county since the pioneer days, assisting in the general development of the same whenever possible. Quinton Broadstreet is regarded by all who know him as a man of strong mentality, invincible courage and determined individuality, and he has so entered into the history of his section of the great Hoosier state as to make his presence felt as a factor in its industrial affairs, and in a large sense he may be classed as a director of thought in matters of business coming within his special province. Like many of the solid and substantial men of Greencastle, he has long endeavored to advance the interests of the community at large while laboring for his own advancement and he has therefore won the confidence and esteem of all classes. He is a native of Hendricks county, Indiana, having been born at Stilesville, August 14, 1837, the son of James and Melvira A. (Gentry)

Broadstreet, the former a native of Jackson county, Indiana, and the latter of Bullitt county, Kentucky. The father was a plain, old-fashioned farmer, but a man of influence in his community, being scrupulously honest and kind to his neighbors and strangers as well. He spent practically all his life in Mill Creek township, Putnam county, where his death occurred in 1884, at the age of sixty-six years. His paternal ancestors were Irish and they came to America prior to the Revolutionary war, his father being Thomas Broadstreet, who was a pioneer of Washington county, Indiana, settling there very early in the nineteenth century. He removed to Marion township, this county, in 1825, where he entered eighty acres which he worked in connection with church work, he having been an earnest Missionary Baptist minister and he became well known in this locality in that connection and his services were greatly appreciated by the first settlers here. Melvira A. Gentry, the maiden name of the mother of Quinton Broadstreet, was a woman of many admirable traits of character. She spent her early youth in Kentucky, coming to Hendricks county, Indiana, when fifteen years old, accompanying her parents, who located there. Her death occurred in 1894. To Mr. and Mrs. James Broadstreet ten children were born, namely: Quinton, of this review; Eliza J., now deceased, married Calvin Hurst; Isaac B. died when seventeen years of age; Rachael, who married David Haines, is deceased; Sarah Ann, who married Henderson Layne, is deceased; Nancy is the wife of John W. Stringer, residing in Mill Creek township, Putnam county; Thomas H. lives at Coatsville, Hendricks county; Mary Ellen is deceased; Jerusha died when eighteen years of age; John C. resides in Mill Creek township.

Quinton Broadstreet removed with his parents from Stilesville, Indiana, to a farm when he was but a child, and when of proper age he began working on the farm and continued agricultural pursuits until 1888, when he moved to Greencastle and engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business with W. B. Vestal. He has succeeded in building up a large and lucrative business in this line owing to his close application to his individual affairs, his minute knowledge of real estate values in this locality and his fair and conscientious treatment of all with whom he has dealings. He was very successful as a farmer and stockman, and he still retains his farming interests, which are extensive and valuable.

Mr. Broadstreet was first married on March 22, 1864, to Sarah Ellen Buis, who was born in this county, her people being highly respected here in the latter half of the nineteenth century. This marriage resulted in the birth of the following children: Melvira Ann is the wife of C. Elmer Wallace, of Mill Creek township; Ida E. died when eighteen years of age; Francis

Marion died at the age of twenty; Leander died at the age of eighteen years; Charles P. was a leading grocer of Greencastle and one of the most popular young business men of the city, but is now farming; James Virgil died at the age of eighteen years; Della May is the wife of William B. Peck, of Greencastle; Ernest died in childhood. The mother of these children was called to her rest in 1887 and Mr. Broadstreet was married in 1900 to Margaret J. Walters, of Greencastle, where she has a wide circle of friends. This union is without issue.

Mr. Broadstreet was trustee of Mill Creek township for several years and was also assessor of that township, filling each office with credit to himself and satisfaction to all concerned. Politically he is a Democrat, but is not active in the party. Owing to his well-known business ability he acts as administrator of numerous estates, and does much similar work in connection with his own office work. Personally he is a man of imposing presence, portly, energetic, jolly, courteous and always generous and hospitable, hence his easy manner of making and retaining friends. He has been very successful in life in a financial way, and now that the shadows of the evening of life have begun to lengthen he can look backward over a career that is satisfactory in the main, one over which no shadow of evil rests, conscious of the fact that he has done the best he could with his opportunities and environment and that he has benefited many who have been associated with him in all the relations of life.

ALEXANDER H. LOCKRIDGE.

A worthy representative of one of the leading families of Putnam county is Alexander H. Lockridge, well known farmer and stock dealer. Throughout the country he enjoys distinctive prestige among the enterprising business men, having earned the right to be called one of the progressive men of this locality, having fought his way onward and upward to a prominent position in industrial circles and in every relation of life his voice and influence are on the side of right as he sees and understands the right. He is a native of this county and has spent his life here, his birth having occurred June 10, 1848, the son of Andrew M. and Elizabeth (Farrow) Lockridge. His ancestors on both sides of the house were pioneers of Putnam county, and owing to the fact that much space is devoted to them elsewhere in this work, their life records will not be repeated here; suffice it to say in passing that no more worthy or influential people ever honored the Hoosier state with their presence.

Alexander H. Lockridge was educated in the public schools, later attended DePauw University, which in those early days was known as Asbury University, receiving an excellent education. He began working on the home place early in his youth and he has devoted his life to farming and stock raising with splendid success attending his efforts. He is a typical twentieth-century agriculturist, broad minded, alert, promoting new lines and phases of the same in a manner that stamps him as fully abreast of the times, and only a cursory glance at his model and very desirable farm is sufficient to indicate that a gentleman of thrift and good taste has its management in hand, and, being one of the best and most extensive stock feeders in the county, he has become widely known to stock men locally and at distant markets where high-grade stock, such as he always offers for sale, are duly appreciated and sought after.

Mr. Lockridge is the owner of fifteen hundred acres of valuable land in Putnam county, which is kept well improved and tilled, bounteous crops being harvested therefrom annually under his able supervision; however, much of the minor detail work of his fields are left to others and a great deal of Mr. Lockridge's attention is directed to his large herds of cattle, with which he has been very successful. At one time he sold eighty-six head of cattle on the Chicago market which brought eight dollars and forty-five cents per hundred pounds, which is on record as one of the highest prices ever paid for any one herd of cattle.

The Lockridge residence is beautifully located, commodious, attractive and elegantly furnished, having all modern conveniences and surrounded by substantial barns and outbuildings.

On January 23, 1879, Mr. Lockridge was united in marriage with Laura Pickrell, of Springfield, Illinois, daughter of William and Amanda (Robinson) Pickrell, an old and highly respected family. Mrs. Lockridge was well educated and is known to a large circle of friends as a woman of excellent attributes. This union has resulted in the birth of two children, Andrew M., born October 16, 1879, who is living in California, and William P., born April 17, 1881, who is living at home and is ably assisting his father in the management of his large interests. He is one of the most popular young men of the community and is evincing splendid business qualifications. He is a member of Lodge No. 1077, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Lockridge showed his patriotism during the great war between the states, although a mere lad, by enlisting in the One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in 1864, for the one-hundred-day service, during which time he had some interesting experiences. After

the war he returned home and resumed farming. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Post 11, at Greencastle. Politically he is a Republican, but has never aspired to party honors, preferring to devote his exclusive attention to his private business affairs. He is a quiet, unassuming man whom everybody likes because of his straightforward, honest dealings with his fellow men and his genial disposition.

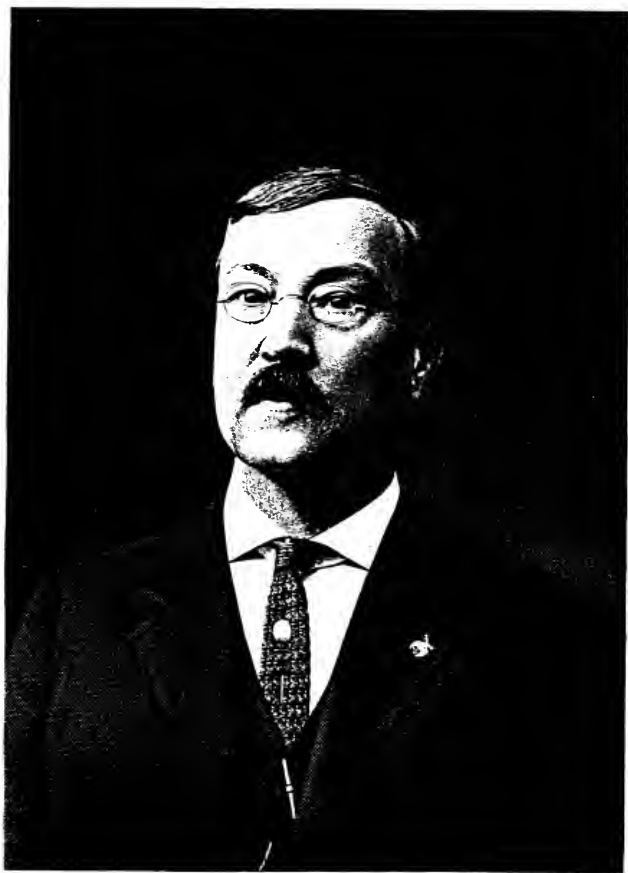
THOMAS GILLESPIE.

No name is more familiar in Putnam county than that of Gillespie. The first settlers of this name came in as early or before the organization of the county and their descendants have ramified until, by increase and intermarriage, they are connected with a large part of the population. Members of the family have been engaged in many kinds of business, have developed good business men and achieved unusual success in their various callings. It would take several volumes to give a history of the Gillespies, who have enriched the citizens of Putnam county by their energy, industry and law-abiding character. They have done much individually and collectively for the development of Putnam county and take credit for a good deal of the progress which has marked the last half century. James Gillespie, who was born in Virginia in 1810, came west when still young and settled in Clinton county, Ohio, where he died. He worked for a while at a tanner. Thomas Gillespie came to Putnam county in 1828, when this region was still in almost primitive condition, with only a sparse population, log cabins, scattered here and there, wide apart and the woods still full of game. He followed his occupation as a tanner until 1850, when he changed to farming. He had but a limited education, as in his day schools were poor and scarce, but he made up for this deficiency in after life by much reading and study. Though a Democrat in a mild way, he never sought office, being a quiet unobtrusive man, who attended industriously to his own business and did not interfere with that of others. He had the reputation of being the strongest man physically in the county and many stories are told of his feats in lifting and throwing. He died August 21, 1890, and was laid away in Forest Hill cemetery. James G. married Katherine Peck, and Thomas Gillespie was a son of this union. He married Elizabeth Shore Farrow, who was born December 28, 1821, her parents being Richard and Mary (Nelson) Farrow, one of the old pioneer families of the county. The children are as follows: Mary Josephine,

born June 30, 1840, and married Isaac H. Meekins and lives in Iowa; Katherine Howard, born January 1, 1842, now Mrs. Arthur Wood, is a resident of Champaign, Illinois; James M., born June 15, 1843, lives in Vigo county; Martha, born March 25, 1845, now Mrs. J. W. Fletcher, lives in Shenandoah, Iowa; Elizabeth F., born February 21, 1847, now Mrs. William Hathaway, resides in Clinton township, Putnam county; Sarah Evelyn, born September 29, 1849, died September 29, 1858; William F., born October 9, 1850, is a resident of Indianapolis; Margaret, born December 30, 1851, is a resident of Greencastle; Richard A., born September 25, 1853, lives in Greencastle and is a farmer by occupation; Thomas P., born March 26, 1855, is a resident of Logansport; Susan F., born January 3, 1857, died November 27, 1857; Emma Clay, born January 10, 1858, is now Mrs. P. W. McNary; Anna D., born January 14, 1860, is now Mrs. D. C. Stairwalt, and resides in Greencastle; Daniel A., born March 8, 1862, is a resident of Logansport; Joseph F. is a physician of Greencastle; Beverly is a dentist in the same city. The mother of this family died August 9, 1896, at the age of seventy-four years.

JAMES LAFAYETTE RANDEL.

The family of this name originated in New York, from which state representatives removed to South Carolina, where Thomas Randel was born during the latter part of the eighteenth century, coming in early life to Indiana and finding a last resting place near Bainbridge, Putnam county. His son, William Randel, was born in Union county, South Carolina, August 26, 1793, lived in Franklin county, Georgia, from 1801 to 1807, and went through the Cherokee Indian nation to Barren county, Kentucky, where he grew to manhood, married, and in 1824 came to Putnam county, settling on a farm in Monroe township, where several generations of the family were born and developed. He married, first, Nancy McReynolds, by whom he had a number of children, including Gibson Randel, Mrs. Malinda Sharp, Mrs. Maria McCoy, Mrs. Mary Daniels, John W., and Mrs. Emma Summers, all of whom are dead. Harrison M. Randel was the youngest of the children and is the only one living. The mother died about 1845 and a second marriage was contracted with Nancy (Siddons) Stevens, who died about 1881, without issue. The father died in 1885, when ninety-two years old, longevity being a characteristic of this hardy race. Harrison M. Randel was born in



J. L. Randel.

Putnam county, Indiana, December 25, 1838, and after reaching manhood engaged in farming, which has been his life work. In 1862 he was elected county surveyor and served eight years. In 1870 he was elected county treasurer and re-elected in 1872 on the Democratic ticket. In 1874 he was elected county auditor, in which office he served four years, after which he retired to his farm and subsequently removed to Greencastle, where he has resided for some ten or eleven years. He first married Nancy A. Stevens, a native of Putnam county from near Bainbridge, and by this union there were seven children, five of whom are living: William M., of Greencastle; James L., the subject; Thomas F., of Hendricks county, Indiana; Daniel V., of Abbeville, Louisiana; and Harry Clay, a druggist at Terre Haute. The mother died in 1892, when about fifty-one years old, she and F. M., the oldest child, and Mrs. Carrie Hirt, the only daughter, dying of typhoid fever within a month of each other. The father's second wife was Ella King, who died one year later without issue. A third marriage occurred with Amanda, daughter of Elsephus Thomas, one of the early and wealthy pioneers of the county.

James L. Randel, second of his father's surviving children, was born near Bainbridge, Putnam county, Indiana, December 10, 1862. He remained on the farm until his father's election as county treasurer and went with the latter to Greencastle when nine years old. He attended school at the county seat and assisted his father in the office. After his father's election as auditor, he was appointed deputy and retained this place for four years, attending school a part of the time. He afterwards was appointed deputy treasurer under W. R. Grogan and later deputy auditor under J. U. Edwards. He also served as deputy treasurer under Ephraim Tucker and in 1886 was elected county auditor, in which position he served from 1887 to November 1, 1891. January 1, 1892, he accepted employment with the First National Bank as collection clerk; in April, 1893, he was appointed assistant cashier of the Central National Bank and served until 1904, when he was elected cashier. In May, 1900, he was one of the organizers of the Central Trust Company, of which he was elected secretary and has since retained that position. In 1893 he was elected a member of the city council from the first ward and served four years. He ranks high in financial circles, as is evidenced by the honors bestowed upon him by various organizations. He is president of the Fifth District Bankers' Association, was a member of the executive council of the Indiana Bankers' Association for 1909-10, president of the trust company section of the Indiana Bankers' Association, vice-president for Indiana of the trust company section of the American Bankers' Association, and member of

the building committee of Putnam county's new court house, being appointed to act with the board of county commissioners by the judge of the circuit court.

Mr. Randel's fraternal connections are numerous and indicative of his standing and popularity. He is trustee of Temple Lodge, No. 47, Free and Accepted Masons, past high priest and trustee of Greencastle Chapter, No. 22, Royal Arch Masons, past eminent commander of Greencastle Commandery, No. 11, Knights Templar, and grand warder of the grand commandery Knights Templar of Indiana. He is also a member of Indiana consistory, Scottish rite, and Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, and treasurer of Greencastle Lodge, No. 1077, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He has always been active and influential as a Democrat and holds the position of chairman of the city committee of his party.

On October 9, 1883, Mr. Randel married Martha E., daughter of John W. A. Hall, who lives in the vicinity of Roachdale, where she was born April 11, 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Randel have had four children: Frank H., who died in infancy; Walter C., who died when three years old; Clyde R., who was born July 14, 1888, is a senior at DePauw University; Naomi, who was born November 30, 1893, is a student at DePauw University. Mr. Randel is a deacon and trustee of the Christian church and a citizen of the highest standing and regarded as an unusually able business man by the people of Putnam county, who have so often exhibited their regard and respect for him.

WILLIAM B. VESTAL.

The Vestals have been conspicuous in the affairs of Putnam county since the days of the first settler, the several members playing well their parts in all the relations of life and establishing reputations for both industry and integrity as well as public spirit and hospitality, and no member of this family is better known or has been of greater service to his fellow men than William B. Vestal, who was born in Warren township, Putnam county, February 1, 1843, and whose home is now in Greencastle.

The Vestal family comes of Scotch-Irish stock on the paternal side, William Vestal being the first of the name to come to the United States, having emigrated here in 1683 with the famous William Penn colonists. Meeting a Miss Mercer, a Welsh lady, on the vessel which brought them to

America, they were married and upon arriving on our shores located in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. One of their children, Thomas, moved to North Carolina, where he married a Miss Davis. Their son, William, married into the Wheeler family, who lived near Rock River, that state, in which vicinity Mr. Vestal had settled. Thomas, one of their children, married a Miss Brower and these were the great-grandparents of William B. Vestal, of this review. Thomas Vestal, brother of William, of North Carolina, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

Samuel Vestal, father of William B., was a native of Kentucky, who came to Indiana in 1822, settling in Warren township, Putnam county, Indiana. His father, William Vestal, also came here at that time. They were both farmers and hardy pioneers. The latter, grandfather of the subject, was born in Rock River, North Carolina, in 1790, and he died in 1863 at the age of seventy-three years, spending his last days in Iowa, where he had moved in 1848. He was twice married, first to Sarah Moore, a native of Kentucky, and lastly to her sister, Esther. Samuel, father of William B., of this review, was born of the first union, another child born to them dying in infancy. Ten children were born of the second union.

Samuel Vestal was born in 1817 and he died in Warren township, Putnam county, Indiana, January 20, 1891, at the age of seventy-four years. He married Tillitha Brinton, who was born near Lebanon, Kentucky, 1819, and who died on February 15, 1904. Seven children were born to this union, namely: Mary Jane, wife of John Branhan, of Linedale, Putnam county; William B., of this review; Margaret A. died in 1880; James W. lives one mile north of Cloverdale; Ellen died in 1866, at the age of twelve years; Emily F. is the wife of Manford Chamberlin, living near Cloverdale, this county; Elizabeth P. is the wife of Havila Jones, living near Cloverdale.

William B. Vestal remained on the old home farm until 1870, where he alternated farming with schooling in the district schools. He studied hard and received a good education, and taught school in a very acceptable manner for a period of fifteen years in Putnam county, in the country schools, principally at Cloverdale and Manhattan. From 1875 to 1880 he engaged in the livery business at Cloverdale, after which he farmed for a few years near that town. From 1887 to 1888 he was mail clerk on the Vandalia railroad. In 1888 he was elected sheriff of Putnam county on the Democratic ticket and so faithfully and well did he perform the duties of this important office that he was re-elected in 1890, making one of the best officials the county has ever had, according to many of his constituents. After leaving this office, Mr. Vestal engaged in the real estate business, abstracts and loans, forming

the firm of Vestal & Broadstreet in 1894, which has continued until the present time, a very satisfactory business having been built up. From 1872 to 1878 he was trustee of Cloverdale township.

Mr. Vestal was one of the loyal supporters of the Union cause during the dark days of the sixties, having enlisted in Company I, Fifty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in 1862, and in 1864 he re-enlisted in Company E, Fifty-first Indiana Regiment. He saw much active service in general warfare in Kentucky, and he fought at Columbia and Nashville and at the many and almost continuous skirmishes between those battle grounds. At the close of hostilities he received an honorable discharge and returned home.

In September, 1869, Mr. Vestal married Isis M. East, daughter of Baily East, of Heltonville, Lawrence county, Indiana, where Mrs. Vestal was born, reared and educated. This union resulted in the birth of five children, namely: Clarence A., now engaged in the livery business in Greencastle; Capt. Samuel Curtis, who is now on the general military staff at Manila, Philippine Islands, is a graduate of the Annapolis Military Academy; Nellie M. was born in 1876 and died in 1880; Edith is the wife of Tilden McNeff, living near Putnamville, this county; the youngest child died in infancy unnamed.

Mr. Vestal is a Mason, belonging to the blue lodge, chapter and commandery, and he also holds membership in the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic. Personally he is a good mixer, genial, public-spirited and honest, as were his ancestors before him, hence he enjoys the confidence and friendship of all who know him.

SENATOR FRANCIS CALVIN TILDEN.

The life of the scholarly or professional man seldom exhibits any of those striking incidents that seize upon public feeling and attract attention to himself. His character is generally made up of the aggregate qualities and qualifications he may possess, as these may be elicited by the exercise of the duties of his vocation or the particular profession to which he belongs. But when such a man has so impressed his individuality upon his fellow men as to gain their confidence, and through that confidence rises to high and important public trust, he at once becomes a conspicuous figure in the body politic of the community and the state. Such a man is Senator Francis Calvin Tilden, who, not content to hide his talents amid life's sequestered

ways, has by the force of will and a laudable ambition forged to the front in a responsible and exacting calling and while yet young in years earned an honorable reputation in one of the most important branches of public service. His life has been one of hard study and research from his youth and, since maturity, of laborious professional duty in the several relations in which he has been placed; and the high public position to which he has attained is evidence that the qualities he possesses afford the means of distinction under a system of government in which places of honor and usefulness are open to all who may be found worthy of them.

Senator Tilden, who is one of the best known men in Putnam county, or, in fact, this portion of the state, is fortunate in a long line of distinguished ancestry, many of whom figured prominently in every walk of life. He was born in Grundy county, Illinois, September 20, 1872, the son of Allen Sherwood Tilden, a native of Vermont who joined the tide of emigration setting in strongly from the New England states to the West in 1852 and located in Grundy county, Illinois, where he successfully operated a farm; he was also a skilled machinist. He remained in Illinois until his death, in 1887, which occurred in a runaway accident. He was a highly respected and influential man in his community, although he led his life along quiet paths and did not seek official preferment; however, he was appointed by President Lincoln on the Illinois bounty board during the Civil war period, and he rendered very efficient service as treasurer of the same, which was a very responsible position, it having come to him unsought soon after his enlistment as a soldier in the Union army.

The Tilden family is of English extraction and may be traced back to Sir Richard Tilden, who was knighted under Queen Elizabeth. Under King James II he came to America and surveyed the colony of Massachusetts, in which state he located and reared a family, some members of which went to Vermont, and some to Connecticut, Samuel J. Tilden being of the latter branch. The branch of which Senator Tilden is a descendant lived in Vermont. This is one of the thirty-one families in America really entitled to a coat of arms. Grandfather Isaac Tilden was a native of Vermont, from which state he came to Illinois, bringing his son, Allen Sherwood, father of the Senator. He was a typical pioneer of sterling qualities and remained in Illinois until his death.

Allen Sherwood Tilden married Elvira Elizabeth Willis, a woman of many beautiful characteristics, the daughter of a highly honored family of Vermont, where she was born, reared and educated. To this union three children were born, named as follows: Eva E. Tilden is living in Maryville,

Tennessee, where also resides the other daughter, Lucy M., now the wife of W. A. McTeer; Francis Calvin, of this review.

Francis C. Tilden was reared on the parental farm in Grundy county, Illinois, and received his primary education in the district schools. He assisted with the lighter work about the place during the summer months, and amid the bracing airs and wholesome rural surroundings of the prairies grew to vigorous manhood. Coming to Greencastle, Indiana, he entered DePauw Academy, then took the university course, which he finished in a most creditable manner in 1897. Desiring still higher mental discipline, he entered Harvard University, which institution conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts in 1899, after he had spent two years there. He was very active during his college days, finding time aside from his regular work to devote his attention to literature and athletics. He was editor of the college annual, *Mirage*, also the college paper, *The Palladium*, filling these positions in a very creditable manner, as he did also that of secretary of the athletic association, during which time the loan was negotiated by which they secured the McKean field. He was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa—the scholarship society—only those students who make exceptionally high grades being elected.

In 1900 Senator Tilden was honored by being elected professor of English language and literature at Dakota University, located at Vermillion, South Dakota, and during the same year he was elected professor of English literature at DePauw University, where he remained until 1904, giving the utmost satisfaction, as he had done at his former post, being naturally gifted along these lines and profoundly versed in his chosen subjects, besides possessing the rare trait of being both an entertainer and an instructor in the school room. Desiring to more fully equip himself for this line of endeavor, he spent the summer of 1904 in study at Oxford and London, England, then returned to America for the purpose of taking the English work in the Winona schools, then being organized. He continued in the Winona school until May, 1907, when he resigned to take up journalistic work in Greencastle, having then become associated with the Star-Democrat Publishing Company, to which he has given his attention and talent up to the present time, greatly enhancing the prestige of this influential organ and rendering it a power for good in this vicinity, the Senator being an interesting and polished writer, always wielding a true and trenchant pen in championing the rights of his constituents and whatever would tend to the general good of Putnam county.

Senator Tilden has long taken an active interest in the political arena,

in which he made his influence felt from the first, and his public spirit and talents attracted the attention of local political leaders and in 1908 the Democrats nominated him for state senator for the district comprising Putnam, Morgan and Marion counties and he was subsequently elected. In this important trust he has shown himself to be eminently well qualified and has discharged his duties in such an able and conscientious manner as to excite the admiration of his constituents, irrespective of party alignment. His influence among his colleagues was potent from the first, they at once recognizing his earnestness and his fidelity to the right. He was closely connected with the local option legislation, being one of the two Democrats who prevented the repealing of the law. His term expires in 1912, and he will doubtless accomplish much for this locality ere that date.

In 1907 the Senator began lecture work, since which time he has frequently appeared at Chautauquas and before teachers' institutes, where he is always accorded hearty welcome, being a forceful and at times a truly eloquent speaker, and always has a helpful and uplifting message. In January, 1910, he was further honored by being appointed special lecturer in literature at DePauw University.

Senator Tilden's ideal domestic life began September 13, 1900, when he married Ethel Nash Arnold, the accomplished and cultured daughter of F. A. Arnold, a prominent citizen of Greencastle, in which city Mrs. Tilden was born, reared and educated, being a graduate of DePauw University. This union has been graced by the birth of three children, named as follows: Francis Allen, born July 19, 1901; Elizabeth, born April 10, 1905; Richard Arnold, born December 30, 1906. Mr. and Mrs. Tilden are faithful members of the College Avenue Methodist Episcopal church. They are popular in all circles in this city and highly esteemed by all classes.

ARTHUR L. EVENS.

The gentleman whose name heads this review is one of the leading contractors and builders of the southern part of Putnam county and he is also extensively engaged in farming, owning a valuable piece of property near Putnamville, and the history of this township would be incomplete were there failure to make mention of him and the enterprise with which he is identified. Tireless energy and honesty of purpose are the chief characteristics of the man.

Arthur I. Evens was born in Cloverdale township, this county, August 23, 1862, and is a son of John W. and Margaret (Callahan) Evens. He received a common school education and when very young, fourteen years of age, he began working out by the month in order to get a start, and, being an energetic lad, he soon had a good foothold. He married Louisa E. Lewis, daughter of Israel G. and Susan J. Lewis, her father being a well-known minister in the Methodist Episcopal church of Putnam county, and regarded by everyone as a good and useful man. Mr. and Mrs. Evens began their married life on the farm belonging to the latter's mother. It is located in section 15, consisting of two hundred and sixty acres, in Warren township. This splendid farm is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Evens, they having bought out the other heirs, except that of Susan Jane Lewis, Mrs. Evens' sister.

Mr. Evens carries on general farming very successfully, but he finds time to do a great deal of general contracting and building. He is also interested in stock raising and, although a very busy man the year round, he manifests an interest in the affairs of his county, serving very creditably as trustee of his township for a term of four years, from 1904 to 1908; he also served his township as assessor from 1890 to 1896. He is a Republican.

Mr. and Mrs. Evens are the parents of one child, Roy Lewis, born June 3, 1890. He attended the common schools, after which he took a course in DePauw University. He is assisting his father in the management of the home farm and is a young man of much business ability and promise.

WILLIAM L. DENMAN.

The able and popular cashier of the First National Bank of Greencastle, William L. Denman, is most consistently accorded recognition in a work of the province assigned to the one at hand, since it has to do with the representative citizens of Putnam county, of which number he is unquestionably a worthy member and has long played well his part in the development of the interests of this locality, indorsing every movement which he believes will prove beneficial to the general public. He has sought to maintain the high standing of his ancestors, who were prominent and highly respected citizens of Montgomery county in the early days, and he has therefore won and retained the confidence and good will of all classes.

Mr. Denman was born on December 7, 1858, near Alamo, Montgomery county, Indiana. His father, Moses H. Denman, was also born in that



WILLIAM L. DENMAN

county, his birth occurring in 1823. He was a prosperous farmer and operated the first steam threshing machine ever seen in his vicinity. He was summoned to close his earthly accounts on October 29, 1868, as the result of injuries received to his arm, which was caught in the machinery of his thresher. William L. Denman's mother was known in her maidenhood as Jemima Lee. She was born in 1823, in Vigo county, Indiana, the daughter of John Lee, a pioneer Baptist minister, living four miles east of Crawfordsville at a hamlet known as Smartsberg. Her parents came to Montgomery county as early as 1824 and here the father became widely known and accomplished a great deal of good among the early settlers. John Lee, brother of Jemima, was the first white male child born in Montgomery county. He became a noted contractor and built the Logansport division of the Vandalia railroad. Mrs. Moses H. Denman, a woman of many praiseworthy traits of character, passed to her rest in 1896, at the age of seventy-two years. She was the mother of twelve children, six of whom are living in 1910, namely: John W., Elizabeth A., James W., Mary, Sarah J. and Joel M. are all deceased; Cynthia L. is the widow of Thomas F. Van Cleave; Martha R. is the wife of James A. Myers, of Alamo, Indiana; Alice M. is the wife of William Payton, of Judson, Indiana; Susan M. is the wife of Thomas Foster, of Waveland, Indiana; William L., of this review; Ida F. is the wife of Addison Van Cleave, living near Alamo, this state.

The Denman family is of English stock. William Denman, the paternal grandfather of the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch, was a native of Georgia. He was a sterling pioneer, a Southerner of such a combination of initiative, courage and gentlemanly attributes that he could claim scores of friends wherever he was known and he was very successful in his life work. He and his wife rode on horseback from Georgia to Indiana, a long and somewhat hazardous journey, in the early days, packing all their worldly possessions on their horse and while one rode the other walked. They located in Montgomery county. He had the distinction of serving in the war of 1812. His death occurred about 1870 at the age of eighty-five years. He married Polly Ann Hicks, of Georgia, and they reared a large family.

William L. Denman remained in the town of Alamo until he was thirty years of age, and there received his primary education, later attending the State Normal School at Terre Haute. He began life as a teacher, which line of endeavor he followed with gratifying results for a period of four years, and had he elected to continue teaching he would doubtless have become one of the noted educators of the state, but the business world attracted him and he entered the general mercantile business at Alamo and built up an excellent

trade during the four years he maintained his store. During this period he was trustee of Ripley township, being the youngest trustee ever elected in the county up to that time. He performed his duties so faithfully that he was re-elected to the office by a greater majority than formerly, in fact, it was the largest majority ever given in that township. This was certainly evidence that, although then quite a young man, the people of his community regarded him as the possessor of unusual acumen and business ability. He has always been loyal to the Democratic cause.

Mr. Denman then moved to Crawfordsville and went into the insurance business, which he followed for one year. He attracted the attention of various insurance companies by his judicious management of his affairs in this line, and he was delegated by the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company to come to Greencastle and take charge of their agency here, where the company had maintained an office for twelve years and had at that time four hundred and fifty risks. Mr. Denman prosecuted his work so vigorously that within three years there were twenty-two hundred policy holders and the office was doing a thriving business.

After two years' residence here Mr. Denman was elected secretary of the Democratic central committee, and two years later he was nominated for county auditor and in 1894 he was elected to this office for a period of four years. He took office in 1895 and after serving out his allotted time he served two years in the same office as deputy for his successor. He gave the utmost satisfaction in this capacity to all concerned.

After severing his connection with the auditor's office he purchased a half interest in the furniture and undertaking establishment of W. P. Ledbetter, in which he remained one year. On February 9, 1903, he became cashier of the First National Bank of Greencastle. He came to this position well qualified in every respect, being a man of rare innate business ability and experience and he was popular throughout the county and a man of known reputable standing. Since that time this institution has doubled its total assets and added the sum of thirty thousand dollars to its surplus fund. In January, 1910, Mr. Denman assumed the position of auditor of the Marg Mining Company, whose mining property is at Ano Nuevo, Old Mexico, a gold and silver property in which he is a heavy stockholder. He expects to be gone for two years.

The chapter in the life of Mr. Denman relating to his domestic affairs dates from June 29, 1889, when he married Ella Sparks, daughter of a highly respected family of Alamo, Montgomery county. She was called to her reward in March, 1898. Four children were born to this union, named as fol-

lows: Mary L. is the wife of Paul S. Dee, of Cairo, Illinois; Darnall S., Richard W. and Joel J. On February 14, 1900, Mr. Denham married Louise A. Abrams, who was born in Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, the daughter of an excellent family. This union is without issue.

Mr. Denman is a member of the Christian church, of which he has been deacon for a number of years and a liberal supporter, being interested in all phases of church work. Fraternally he belongs to the Masons, in which he has attained to the degree of a Knight Templar, and the Knights of Pythias. Personally Mr. Denman is a man whom everybody likes—genial, jovial, honorable in all his dealings with his fellow men, and he is always ready to do his part in furthering the interests of Putnam county.

BENJAMIN F. CORWIN.

Praise is always due to merit and especially where merit is the product of unassisted energy and perseverance. The self-made man commands our highest respect. Those struggles by means of which he has risen from obscurity to honorable distinction can not fail to enlist sympathy and call forth our warmest applause. Benjamin F. Corwin, popularly regarded as one of the ablest and busiest attorneys of Putnam county, is a notable example of the successful self-made man, and as such has made his influence felt among his fellow citizens in private and public life and by his exemplary life, which has been spent in his home county, he is eminently deserving of the high esteem in which he is held.

Mr. Corwin was born in Putnam county, Indiana, December 4, 1859, the son of Benjamin F. Corwin, a native of Mason county, Kentucky, having been born there on February 26, 1811. He was of English descent, being of the sixth generation from Mathias Corwin. His father, George Corwin, was a native of Kentucky, from which state he came to Indiana, locating in Henry county, but remained there only a short time when he came on to Putnam county, where he farmed successfully and died here in the late forties. He married Nancy Thornton and six children were born to them. Thus the Corwin family has been among the history makers in this locality since the pioneer days, and, without invidious comparison, suffice it to say that each member of the same has played his part in all relations of life as well as any of the county's foremost citizens. Benjamin F. Corwin, Sr., father of the gentleman whose name initiates this review, devoted his life to farming and

merchandising, making a success of both. He first launched in the mercantile business soon after he came to this county, about 1835, selecting the village of Bainbridge for his store, which he maintained there for a period of about fifteen years, doing a very satisfactory business with the surrounding country, many of his customers coming from long distances, for in those days of the first settlers, stores and trading points were not numerous. He acquired considerable land west of Bainbridge, which he operated on an extensive scale until his death, May 2, 1872. He was always ready to assist in the development of the county in any way, and was especially interested in promoting education, and the schools of Bainbridge bore his name on account of his work in their behalf and his liberal support. He was also interested in good roads, and was probably the first man to make an effort to secure macadamized roads for Putnam county. He was identified with the Christian church, but he held independent views on religion.

Benjamin F. Corwin, Sr., married Juliet St. Clair Whitsett, who was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, June 8, 1825, and when eleven years old, in 1836, she came to Putnam county, Indiana, with her parents. She was a woman of many sterling traits of character and beloved by all who knew her; she reached an advanced age, dying August 13, 1908, at Indianapolis. To this union seven children were born, five of whom are living at this writing, namely: Henry C. died in Knoxville, Tennessee, in 1864, while a soldier in the Union army; William R. is a teacher at Fulton, Missouri; Mrs. Margaret Dunnington lives in Indianapolis; George W. died in June, 1905; Mary Corwin lives in Indianapolis, an instructor in the art department of the school for the deaf; Benjamin F., Jr., of this review; Milton T. lives in Cincinnati.

Benjamin F. Corwin was born on the home farm in Monroe township, where he assisted with the general work on the place during the summer months, receiving his primary schooling in the common schools. When thirteen years of age, in 1872, he came to Greencastle and spent one year in the public schools, then entered the preparatory school of DePauw University and there diligently pursued his studies for a period of two years, then entered the university proper, taking a four-year course, doing very creditable and satisfactory work, graduating in June, 1879, then being only nineteen years of age. He had decided to devote his talents to the law, and he soon thereafter became a law student in the office of Williamson & Daggey, in Greencastle, with whom he remained for a period of two years, when he was admitted to the bar and at once opened an office and began practicing in this city. He was located in the Williamson block until 1892, when he re-

moved to his present quarters over the First National Bank. In 1883 he formed a partnership with Henry C. Lewis, which continued until the latter's death, in February, 1901, since which time Mr. Corwin has been practicing alone, having built up a large clientele and being one of the most active and powerful members of the local bar.

As a lawyer Mr. Corwin is the emanation of his own first inclination, as the echo is of the sounding board that produced it. In forensic disputation his strong weapon is pure reason, by both comparative and deductive processes, without marshaling the aids of rhetoric or eloquence, accessories, it may be added, which, when occasion suggests, are in available reserve. He proceeds firmly and strongly on and along direct lines to his objective, deflecting neither to the right nor to the left. Fluent in expression, with purity and elegance of style, precise and faultless in language and the orderly and symmetrical arrangement of words and ideas, the stream of calm, subtle, sinewy, unbroken logic, disdaining unnecessary ornament and declining the ordinary resources of the orator, is fascinating to hear and often almost irresistible in his persuasion. He possesses the elements of determination, courage, and his mental organism is broad, solid and disciplined to the last degree by thought and study; is singularly free from any narrowness of professional badinage and sport, and the prejudice and partialities of the mere attorney.

Mr. Corwin is a Republican and very active in local and state politics, but he has never held public office. He has never assumed the responsibilities of the married state. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen and the Sigma Phi fraternity, taking an especial interest in the latter.

CHARLES HOWARD BARNABY.

The record of Charles H. Barnaby is that of an enterprising gentleman who worthily upholds an honored family name and whose life has been very intimately associated with the material prosperity of Putnam county during the most progressive period of its history. He has always been found on the right side of questions looking to the development of his community in any way, and while he has been prominent in the industrial affairs of the county, he has at the same time won an enviable reputation for honesty and wholesome living. He is widely known as a lumber dealer—one of the largest, in fact, in this locality, maintaining at Greencastle an extensive yard, and his office is always a busy place.

Mr. Barnaby was born at Bourbon, Marshall county, Indiana, December 21, 1870. His father, long a well known and influential man of this county, was Howard Barnaby, a native of Salem, Ohio, who came to Indiana in the early sixties, locating in Bourbon. He engaged in the lumber and sawmill business, having been associated with a company owning several mills, and in the late seventies, owing to the scarcity of timber, this company located one of its mills in Owen county, and in the spring of 1882 Mr. Barnaby moved his family to Greencastle that they might be close to him. In 1883 he moved the mill from Owen to Putnam county and he continued to operate the same here until his death in July, 1887, at the age of fifty-five years, having been born in 1832. He was a successful business man and honorable in his dealings, provided his family with all the comforts of a good home and leaving them a competency. After his death, Charles H. and Elmer E. Barnaby, his sons, took up the milling business. In the spring of 1898, Charles H. purchased the other's interest and carried on the work in a very successful manner, having mastered all the details of the lumber and milling business under his father, who was during his career here one of the best known men in this line in Putnam and adjoining counties.

The mother of Charles H. Barnaby was known in her maidenhood as Rachael Votaw, born and reared near Salem, Ohio, the Votaw family having been prominent there for many years. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Howard Barnaby, named as follows: Dr. Emma is living at Greencastle; Elmer E. is engaged in the lumber business at Charleston, Missouri; Lorena died in 1888; Cora is the wife of G. W. DeLanoy, of New York City; Louie married E. Parsons and is living in Philadelphia; Charles H., of this review; Mary married W. F. VanLoan, of Dayton, Ohio; Darwin S. lives in Greencastle. The first child born to these parents died in infancy. The mother passed to her rest in 1897, at the age of fifty-eight years, having been born in 1839. The Barnaby family goes back to an English ancestry on the paternal side and to French ancestry on the maternal side. Stephen Barnaby, grandfather of Charles H. Barnaby, was a native of Pennsylvania who settled in Salem, Ohio, where he followed his trade of wagon making.

Charles H. Barnaby was eleven years old when his parents brought him from Marshall county, Indiana, to Greencastle. He was educated in the public schools at Bourbon and Greencastle and he began his commercial career when only sixteen years of age on account of his father's death. In July, 1887, he formed a partnership with his brother, as already indicated, and he has continued to deal in lumber ever since. The plant was destroyed

by fire ten years ago, but it was replaced, better and more extensive than ever, the entire plant now covering about twenty-five acres, and is known as one of the largest manufacturers of hardwood lumber in this part of the state; the plant also turns out high grade veneer work, operating a band sawmill which saws from fifteen thousand to twenty thousand feet of lumber daily. To supply this large quantity logs are drawn from a radius of fifty miles of Greencastle. Lumber is marketed in Germany and as far west as San Francisco; a large export trade is carried on in both Germany and England.

Mr. Barnaby was for three years president of the Indiana Hardwood Lumbermen's Association, during which the association thrived and accomplished many important things. He is a member of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, being a member of the executive committee, and is a member of the executive committee of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, the National Veneer and Panel Association, the Indiana Retail Lumber Association, and he takes a very active part in all association work and is prominent in lumber circles throughout the United States.

The domestic chapter in Mr. Barnaby's life began on October 30, 1895, when he married Bess Robbins, a lady of culture and refinement, of Louisville, Kentucky, the representative of an excellent old Southern family. She was born, reared and educated in that city. Three interesting children have graced this union, namely; Dorothea, aged twelve; Howard, age nine, and Charles H., Jr., age three.

Mrs. Barnaby is a member of the Episcopal church. Fraternally Mr. Barnaby is a Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias. He is a Republican in politics, but he does not find time to take a very active part; however, he is deeply interested in whatever tends to the general uplift of his community. Personally he is genial, jolly, a good mixer, gentlemanly and straightforward in all his dealings with his fellow men. He occupies a conspicuous place among the leading men of Putnam county and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. His record demonstrates that where there is a will there is a way and that obstacles to success may be overcome by courage and self-reliance. His career, though strenuous, has been fraught with good to his fellow men, and his example is cordially commended to the youth of the land whose life works are yet matters for the future to determine.

Mr. and Mrs. Barnaby have an attractive and modern home which is frequently the gathering place for the many warm friends of the family who never fail to find here genuine hospitality and good cheer.

EZRA B. EVANS, M. D.

Success in what are popularly termed the learned professions is the legitimate result of merit and painstaking endeavor. In commercial life one may come into possession of a lucrative business through inheritance or gift, but professional advancement is gained only by critical study and consecutive research long continued. Proper intellectual discipline, thorough professional knowledge and the possession and utilization of the qualities and attributes essential to success have made Dr. Ezra B. Evans eminent in his chosen calling, and he stands today among the scholarly and enterprising physicians and surgeons in a community long distinguished for the high order of its medical talent.

Doctor Evans was born in Morgan township, Owen county, Indiana, August 5, 1846. He comes from an excellent ancestry. His father, Samuel P. Evans, was born in Bath county, Kentucky, June 3, 1821, and when four years old he came with his parents to Indiana, locating among the pioneers in Cloverdale township, Putnam county. The Doctor's grandfather, Rev. Thomas Evans, was born May 27, 1799, in Bath county, Kentucky. He was a noted minister in his day and did a great deal of good among the early settlers. He married Amanda (Dolney) Martin and they became the parents of ten children. He came to Putnam county, Indiana, in 1825, and, in connection with his ministry in the Methodist church, he carried on farming. Prior to the breaking out of the Civil war he moved to Winterset, Iowa, and later to Mt. Pleasant, that state, where his death occurred in August, 1870.

The Evans family originated in Wales, and in tracing the genealogy of this interesting family we find that Lot Evans was born there in 1643, and that he and his three sons started on a voyage to America with the famous William Penn, but before completing the long, tedious trip, the father died and was buried at sea. Of his three boys, Charles was born in 1664, Thomas in 1662 and Lot, Jr., in 1666. Thomas Evans, the first, married Martha Elizabeth Roberts, in 1730. She reached the almost incredible age of one hundred and eleven years, dying in 1803. One of their seven children, Thomas Evans, Jr., born in 1739, ran away from home, joined the army and was in the French and Indian war and later fought in the Revolution under Washington. He died in Kentucky in 1825. His wife Sarah died at Russellville, Indiana, June 5, 1834, at the advanced age of ninety-one years. They became the parents of two children, John and Francis, the former being the great-grandfather of Doctor Evans of this review. He was born October 25, 1763, and died July



E B Evans

2, 1841, at Russelville, Indiana, having devoted his life to the ministry. He married Sarah Prather, who was born in 1766 and who died in 1831 at Russelville, Indiana. They were the parents of seven children, one of whom, Thomas Evans, was the grandfather of Doctor Evans.

Samuel Parker Evans, the Doctor's father, was born June 3, 1821, and at an early day entered land in Morgan township, Owen county, Indiana. This he farmed, later removing to Spencer, this state, where he remained until the fall of 1902, when he moved to Greencastle. He married Mary Swift, who was born near Bloomington, Indiana, where her people were well known and influential for many years. This union resulted in the birth of four children, namely: Louis Benson, who died at the age of eighteen years, while a soldier, March 20, 1862; Dr. Ezra B., subject of this review; Catherine married Robert Speers, now deceased; he was principal of the high school of Evansville for a period of twenty years. Thomas Evans died January 10, 1876, at the age of twenty-one years. The mother of these children was called to her rest on July 29, 1903, at the age of eighty-two years, having been born March 8, 1821.

Doctor Evans spent his boyhood days on the home farm. He was an ambitious lad and studied hard, early forming the ambition to become a practitioner of medicine. With this end in view he took a course in Asbury (now DePauw) University, beginning his studies there in 1865. He began reading medicine in 1868 under Dr. John Wilcox of Greencastle, and after spending eighteen months in his office he entered the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, from which he was graduated with a very creditable record in 1871. In the fall of that year he began practice in Greencastle, Indiana, and he has remained here ever since. He soon had a very satisfactory patronage with the towns and surrounding country, which has continued to increase until he has won and retained a reputation second to none, his name being familiar in every household in the county and to many in adjoining counties; however, he is not at present in active practice.

Doctor Evans was married on September 2, 1873, to Mary A. Golding, who was born in Greencastle, the accomplished daughter of an influential family, her parents being William O. and Charlotte Adeline (Day) Golding. No children have been born to this union.

Mrs. Evans is a member of the Presbyterian church. Fraternally the Doctor belongs to the Masonic lodge No. 47, the Knights Templar, Commandery No. 11, being past eminent commander; he belongs to the Knights of Pythias, having passed through all the chairs in the same, and he is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Politically he is a Republican, and while he has never found much time to interest himself in po-

litical matters, he is known to be an advocate of whatever tends to promote the county's interests, politically or otherwise. He was a member of the board of education for three years, and he also served very creditably on the county council. No man in the county is better or more favorably known than he, for he has not only been very successful as a physician, but he is admired for his public spirit and his efforts to bear aloft the honor that has attended the family name since the earliest pioneer days.

FRANCIS MARION LYON.

Coupled with Francis M. Lyon's ability as an attorney is his unusual clearness of perception, analytical tact and soundness of theory, also his courteous manners, persistency and unswerving integrity, these and other commendable attributes rendering him one of the strong and influential attorneys of Putnam county and one of the successful practitioners of a community noted for the high order of its legal talent. For many years his office in Greencastle has been a very busy place and many of the principal cases in the local courts find him on one side or the other, always alert, fair, unswerving and always laboring for the interests of his large clientele.

Mr. Lyon represents an old and highly esteemed family of this county, his forebears having located here in an epoch which historians are pleased to allude to as "early" and they have since played well their parts in transforming the locality from its primitive state to the opulent present. He was born at Hamrick Station, Putnam county, Indiana, May 9, 1857. His father was Valentine Lyon, a native of Fluvanna county, Virginia, born April 3, 1798. He there grew to maturity and moved to Owen county, Indiana, in 1820, where he lived until 1846, when he moved to Greencastle for the purpose of educating his children in old Asbury University, being a strong advocate of higher education and a man who delighted in giving his children every opportunity possible, and he was a strong supporter of the university here; also took an active part in the Methodist congregation. He devoted his life to farming and was very successful. Remaining in Putnam until 1861, he returned to Owen county, where he lived until his death in 1887, at the advanced age of nearly ninety years. His long and useful life was a lesson to all who knew him for he never neglected a chance to be of service in any relation of life: scrupulously honest and always hospitable—a typical old-time Virginia gentleman. He married Zarelda Myers, daughter of Noble J. Myers, and she was born on a farm three miles north of Greencastle, January 22,

1826. Her mother was the daughter of Solomon Kaufman. Mrs. Lyon was a woman of many beautiful traits of character, and she passed to her rest in 1906, at the age of eighty years. Valentine Lyon was first married to Mary Payne, a native of Shelby county, Kentucky, which union resulted in the birth of thirteen children, twelve of whom lived to maturity, but only four of this large family are living at this writing. Seven children were born to the second union, named as follows: Charles E. is living in Topeka, Kansas; Francis M., of this review; George W. lives in Clinton, Iowa; Henry Bascom is a resident of Cheyenne, Wyoming; Prof. Oliver L. lives at Enid, Oklahoma; Mrs. Emma Florence Roberts lives near Manhattan, Putnam county; Ulysses G. lives on a farm near Reelsville, Putnam county.

The remote ancestors of the Lyon family were French Acadians, who came into the United States from Nova Scotia, having been banished from Acadia and cast ashore, later landing on the coast of Maryland. From there they went to Virginia where the family became well established and prosperous; there, in Fluvanna county, James Lyon, grandfather of Francis M., was born. The Lyon family has always been strongly bent toward educational and musical lines; nine members of this family of the recent generation were teachers.

Francis M. Lyon was educated in the high school at Spencer, Owen county, Indiana, then attended the Central Normal School at Danville and the State Normal at Terre Haute. His first inclination was to practice medicine and with this end in view he studied medicine during the summer months and taught school in the winter time, soon becoming well known throughout the county as an able and painstaking instructor. In 1889 he was elected superintendent of schools of Putnam county, and so faithfully and well did he perform the duties of this office that he was re-elected three times, holding the office four terms or eight years, during which time the work throughout the county was greatly strengthened, the courses made more attractive to pupils, teachers were encouraged and patrons pleased with the excellent system perfected by him. Had he continued in this line of work he doubtless would have become one of the leading educators of the state; but turning from both teaching and medicine, he began the study of law under Silas A. Hays, making rapid progress and was admitted to the bar in due course of time. He formed a law partnership with Charles T. Peck, which still exists, the firm being one of the best known in the county and regarded as strong and reliable, figuring prominently in all local courts. Mr. Lyon is regarded by his large clientele as a fair, painstaking, energetic champion of their rights, and he is a good lawyer.

Mr. Lyon's domestic life began October 9, 1879, when he married Anna

A. Houck, the refined daughter of Anthony and Martha A. Houck, of Putnam county, where Mrs. Lyon was born October 9, 1861. This union has resulted in the birth of three sons, namely: Oscar Earl, who died in infancy; Orrell E. was born on October 26, 1885; Glen Houck Lyon was born on July 17, 1898.

Mr. Lyon is purely a self-made man, educated himself, working hard to do so, and he is deserving of much credit for the success he has achieved. He is attorney for the Western Tin-Plate Company. He is the owner of two fine farms and is extensively engaged in loaning money. For ten years he has been a member of the board of directors of the Commercial Club of Greencastle. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to the blue lodge, the chapter, commandery, Scottish rite and the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and belongs to the Gentlemen's Literary Club, a very exclusive organization. In politics he is an active and influential worker in the Democratic ranks, and he and Mrs. Lyon are members of the College Avenue Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Lyon has always taken a great interest in the prosperity and advancement of Putnam county and endorses every movement which he believes will prove a benefit to humanity. He is genial, a good mixer, sociable and straightforward in his dealings with his fellow men. His achievements represent the results of honest endeavor along lines where mature judgment has opened the way. He possesses a weight of character, a native sagacity, a discriminating judgment and a fidelity of purpose that command the respect, if not the approval of all with whom he is associated. He takes first rank among the leading citizens of Putnam county, being a leader in financial, educational, social and civic affairs.

CHARLES LUETEKE.

The biographer is glad to herein set forth the salient facts in the eminently successful and honorable career of the well remembered and highly esteemed citizen of Putnam county whose name appears above, the last chapter in whose life record has been closed by the hand of death and the seal set thereon forever, but whose influence still pervades the lives of those with whom he came in contact. For many years he was closely identified with the industrial development of the county and aided in every way possible in promoting the general good of the community. The terms "progress" and "patriotism" might be considered two of the keynotes of the character of

Charles Lueteke, for throughout his career he labored for the improvement of both business and public interests, and at all times was actuated by a patriotic love for his adopted country and her welfare. During his long and eminently worthy career in Putnam county no man was better known or held in higher esteem and he is certainly deserving of most conspicuous mention in the history of his locality.

Mr. Lueteke was born in Mecklenberg, Germany, on March 7, 1844, and when fourteen years of age he began his apprenticeship to the baker's trade, which he thoroughly mastered at an early age. All trades are taught with minute nicety in the old country and the case of Mr. Lueteke was no exception to the common rule and he devoted his life work almost exclusively to this work, remaining in his native land until 1868, when he emigrated to the United States. He made his way to Indiana and located at Greencastle, and here he at once secured work with Lyon & Weik, as a baker. After a residence of three years in this country he returned to Germany, making a visit of three months to his childhood home, during which time he was married to Johanna Voss. Returning to America, they located in Chicago and engaged in the bakery business. He was prospering when misfortune overtook him during the great fire of 1871 which burned him out completely. Thrown again on his own resources with little capital, he went to Indianapolis and after working there for a short time at his trade, came to Greencastle and entered the same business, locating on the square, but the fire fiend still pursued him and he was one of the victims of the big fire in October, 1874, which proved so disastrous to Putnam county's capital city. The blow was serious, but, being a man of indomitable courage and fortitude, he was not to be subdued by disaster and soon we find him reinstated in South Greencastle in the baking business, under the firm name of Lueteke & Stephenson and in a few years became sole owner by buying out his partner. His business grew by leaps and bounds—it grew because he was well informed on all the details of his line of business, because he was progressive and because he was honest, his numerous customers knowing that they would get a fair deal with him, his bakery long supplying by far the greatest amount of bread to this and adjoining cities, such as Coatesville, Stilesville, Amo, Cloverdale and many others. He successfully met competition from many quarters. He had a big trade in cakes and rolls, his bread trade being sometimes enormous for a small city. To have built up a business of such proportions in a city the size of Greencastle, and to win a name throughout this section of the state in the baking business proves that Mr. Lueteke was possessed of both administrative and executive ability; it means that he discovered the truth of the

old axiom that "there is room at the top" for any well conducted enterprise. He entered life without anything except his good business judgment, energy and honesty, and besides his well equipped bakery he owned Lindenhurst, one of the finest homes in Greencastle. He was known as a very charitable man. He was exceptionally kind in his home and was at all times respected and trusted in all walks of life.

This excellent citizen was called to his rest June 5, 1902, having been suddenly stricken with cerebral hemorrhage while engaged in the regular course of his duties. He was fifty-eight years old and was robust and very active up to the day before he passed away.

Mr. Lueteke was a member and a liberal supporter of the Presbyterian church. He was elected to the city council about 1890 and proved a useful member in urging movements calculated to better the condition of the city.

To Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lueteke eight children were born, Harriet, Charles, Frank (deceased), Nellie, Harry, Albert and two children that died in infancy. The mother of these children, who, with her husband, is sleeping the sleep of the just, is remembered as a woman of pleasing personality, kind and gentle bearing and who spared no pains in rearing her children in a wholesome home atmosphere. She was born in Mecklenberg, Germany, November 2, 1844, the daughter of Fredrica and Carl Voss, the father a fosterer of the above named city. She came to America with Charles Lueteke, whom she married in the Fatherland, August 30, 1870, and during all the business vicissitudes of her husband she proved to be a wise counselor and her encouragement and optimism were no doubt very largely responsible for much of his later success. The vocation of her father and the beautiful character of her mother gave her superior advantages for the development of a rich, full life and close comradeship with what is best in the three kingdoms. She was by nature of a deep religious character, but in the home was where her virtues shone with a peculiar luster. She was reared in the Lutheran faith, but since this denomination had no existence in Greencastle she united with her family in full membership with the Presbyterian church, October 22, 1881. She was strong in humanity and large in the making and keeping of friends. She was always ready and very willing to comfort the sorrowing and raise the fallen. Her sincere friendships included what was best in every rank of society. This good woman was called to her reward May 11, 1908, and it seemed fitting that she and her husband both should meet their Pilot face to face in the full tide of May when everything in nature betokens a coming of perfect fruit and cloudless skies.

Charles Lueteke, Jr., the eldest son of the family, who is proving a worthy son and taking his place among the progressive citizens of Greencastle, was

born at Greencastle, Indiana. He received good educational advantages and, under the guidance of his father, he soon learned the bakery business and was thereby well qualified to assume full charge of the same upon the death of his father, and he has been very successful, devoting his close personal attention to every detail of the business, carrying on both a wholesale and retail trade which are extensive in their scope, enjoying not only a very satisfactory patronage in Greencastle, but also with the surrounding towns.

Fraternally Mr. Lueteke is a member of the Elks and Independent Order of Old Fellows and a Republican in politics. He is a member of the city council from the third ward and rendering good service to his immediate constituents as well as the people at large. He seems to have inherited his father's geniality and popularity, is liked by everybody and fulfills all the requirements of a good citizen. He is a liberal giver in the cause of worthy charities, but does it without ostentation.

On March 31, 1903, Charles Lueteke, Jr., married Mary E. Hibbitt, daughter of Edward E. Hibbitt, of Greencastle.

The Lueteke family has long been popular in all circles in this city and none enjoy a wider acquaintance or more true friends. They are fine examples of our best German citizenship, industrious, frugal, enterprising, and cheerfully aid in all worthy causes to help along the community and build up the town, thereby making themselves popular with all classes.

ISAIAH VERMILLION.

One of the sterling pioneers of the Middle West who figured in the history of the early days and assisted in paving the way for subsequent development was Isaiah Vermillion, who was born March 24, 1782, probably in Virginia, and, after a remarkable career for those days, which was prolonged to well nigh the century mark, he passed away on October 23, 1871, in Monroe township, Putnam county, Indiana, where he had long been an honored resident. He grew up to hard toil and received only the mere rudiments of learning. When he reached maturity he married Tabitha Cumi Akers, who was born January 18, 1799, and who passed to her rest September 15, 1879, having lived four score years.

Their family consisted of the following children: Eight reached maturity; Anderson, who is mentioned in the sketch of O. L. Jones; Woodford spent his life in Putnam county, but died in Montgomery county; Millie married Nelson Wood; Cynthia married Allen Cox; Permelia married Franklin

Harrah; Cyrena, who married Robert Brothers, is the only survivor; Clarissa married Americus Young; Franklin died when a young man; Lucinda married Thomas Slavens. Isaiah Vermillion became a well known minister in the Predestinarian Baptist church. He devoted his life principally to farming and was fairly successful, being a hard worker. He was a man whose word was never discredited and whose deeds were always in accordance with right living and right thinking.

RASER BITTLES.

Raser Bittles was born near Waterford, Erie county, Pennsylvania, October 6, 1857. He is the scion of an excellent ancestry, many representatives of which figured more or less conspicuously in public and business life in the Emerald Isle. His father, Thomas Bittles, was born in the county of Armagh, near Belfast, Ireland, and there grew to maturity and was educated. He joined the tide of emigration setting in strongly for the United States in 1850, and selected as his location Waterford, Pennsylvania. He devoted his life to agricultural pursuits in that vicinity, establishing a good home there, winning the honor and confidence of all his neighbors, and spent the remaining years of his life very comfortably, passing to his eternal rest in 1898, at the advanced age of eighty-three years, his birth having occurred in 1815. He was of strong religious convictions, having been a member of the Presbyterian church. Thomas Bittles married Jane Matchett, a native of county Armagh, Ireland, where she grew to maturity and where they were married. This union resulted in the birth of seven children, namely; Mrs. Maggie Reynolds, of Springboro, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, where John Wesley also lives; Robert James is deceased; Raser, of this sketch; Addie Jane Brown lives in Carbondale, Illinois; William Charles lives in Westfield, New York; Andrew Bell is a resident of Oil City, Pennsylvania. The latter was adopted by an aunt and now bears the name of Gordon.

The mother of the children just enumerated passed to her rest on April 4, 1863, at the age of thirty-seven years. The father re-married, his second wife being Mrs. Eliza Taylor, of Waterford, Pennsylvania, and this union resulted in the birth of three children, Allen J., of Meadville, Pennsylvania; Emmett, of Albion, Pennsylvania; Elizabeth, of Girard, Pennsylvania. The mother of these children is living at Union City, that state.

Raser Bittles lived at Waterford, Pennsylvania, until he was seventeen years of age. He received his schooling in the public schools there, receiving



MR. AND MRS. RASER BITTLES AND CHILDREN

a very serviceable education, which has later in life been greatly supplemented by miscellaneous reading and contact with the business world. He began life by farming, and after four years at hard work in the fields he began working in a factory as a common laborer, which he continued for two years or until he had learned the mechanical part of the work; this was in the handle factory of A. L. Clark & Son, in which factory he worked as a mechanic for a period of fourteen years, thoroughly mastering the business in the meantime. In 1895 he went in business for himself, having come west to Putnam county, Indiana, establishing the Roachdale Handle Company, which he conducted there for a period of eight years, building up a very extensive patronage, so that he sought a larger field and better shipping facilities, moving to Greencastle in 1903. Here he carries on his business under the individual name, R. Bittles, having purchased the balance of the stock owned by A. J. Brake. His business has continued to grow until it has reached remote parts of the country, his factory being equipped with all modern appliances where twenty skilled workmen are constantly employed, making D handles for shovels and spades. Only high class work is turned out and the best of material used, and the result of this conscientious, straightforward and honest manner of conducting his business has been the large rewards that always come as the sequel to rightly applied energy. Mr. Bittles is a self-made man and is deserving of the large success that has attended his efforts.

The chapter bearing on the domestic life of Raser Bittles dates from October 31, 1883, when he married Susie M. Hollingshead, the representative of an honored and influential family of Dunkirk, Indiana, the daughter of Thomas and Prudence (Peck) Hollingshead, the father a native of Delaware county, Indiana, and the mother of Blackford county, this state. Mr. Hollingshead was a farmer and lived in Delaware county until his death in January, 1872, at the early age of thirty-three years, having been born in 1839. He was a Mason; his parents came from Greene county, Ohio, reaching Indiana about 1836. The mother of Mrs. Bittles was born February 27, 1842, and her parents came from Ohio in 1838. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hollingshead, one dying in infancy; James H. lives in Ft. Smith, Arkansas, where he is engaged in the manufacture of handles.

Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bittles, named as follows: Alta, born September 10, 1884; Frank, born February 20, 1887; Claire, born August 5, 1892; Mary, born May 14, 1895; James, born October 6, 1897. They are all living at home at this writing. Alta graduated from DePauw University in 1907, and Frank is a senior in that institution, and graduates

with the class of 1910. Claire is a freshman in DePauw, Mary and James are in the graded schools.

Mr. and Mrs. Bittles and their three oldest children are members of the College Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, Mrs. Bittles is an active worker in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of this congregation.

Fraternally Mr. Bittles is a Mason, belonging to Temple Lodge, No. 47, having joined this fraternity in 1881. He is also a member of Greencastle Chapter, No. 22, Royal Arch Masons, and Greencastle Commandery, No. 11, Knights Templar. Politically he is a Republican and he has long taken more or less interest in public affairs. At the present time is a member of the city council of Greencastle.

Mr. Bittles has a fine home on Eash Washington street, which is known to a large circle of friends as a place where genuine hospitality and good cheer ever prevail.

EVERETT M. HURST, M. D.

Among the successful and well known physicians of Putnam county is Dr. Everett M. Hurst, of Cloverdale, who is enjoying a splendid reputation and a large clientele because of the ability he has displayed in the treatment of disease and also because of his high personal character. He is a representative citizen of the community and is well entitled to specific mention in a work of this character. A complete genealogical record of the Hurst family appears elsewhere in this volume and mention will only be made here of the Doctor's immediate ancestors. His paternal grandfather was Jefferson Hurst, who was born in Marion township, Putnam county, Indiana, March 28, 1824, the son of William and Fanny Hurst, the former a native of Virginia. The family came to Putnam county in 1823, being among the first settlers in the county. They located at Deer creek, Marion township, where the father entered several tracts of government land. He at once cleared a small space and erected a log cabin, putting in a small crop of corn the first year. He died in 1850, widely known and highly respected by all who knew him. In politics he was a Democrat and in religion he was a member of the Primitive Baptist church. He was known far and wide as a peacemaker and was frequently called upon to settle neighborhood disputes.

Jefferson Hurst was reared to manhood under the parental roof, receiving a somewhat limited education in the common schools. He had a large experience in pioneer life, and it is said attended log rollings for two weeks at a time. On December 24, 1844, he married Elsie Vowel, and they became

the parents of eight children, Martin C., William, Levi, Squire J., James H., George W., Benjamin F. and Mary J., the wife of Daniel V. Moffett. Mrs. Elsie Hurst died on November 2, 1879, and on September 1, 1881, Mr. Hurst married Mary E. Tilley, of Owen county, to which union were born two children, Joseph B. and Flossie M. Mr. Hurst settled upon his farm in section 36, Greencastle township, about 1862, owning about six hundred acres of land, which was considered one of the best farms in the county. He was a member of the Primitive Baptist church, of which he was clerk.

The subject's father, William Hurst, was born in Greencastle township, April 3, 1848, and was reared on the home farm, securing his education in the common schools. He remained at home until his marriage on February 5, 1874, to Martha A. Dorsett, after which he engaged in buying and shipping livestock, which occupation he followed until 1880, when he engaged in the mercantile business at Mt. Meridian. He was also for many years postmaster at that point. During the last ten years of his life he was retired from active business, though he still retained an interest in a store at Putnamville, which was first established as a branch store, but eventually became a prosperous business. His death occurred on January 9, 1909. To his union with Martha A. Dorsett was born one son, Everett M., the subject proper of this sketch. Mrs. Hurst died on April 26, 1877, and on March 2, 1884, Mr. Hurst married Alice N. Albin, who was born in Jefferson township, October 22, 1857, the daughter of Thornton P. Albin. The subject's mother was the daughter of Abijah Dorsett.

Everett M. Hurst was born October 26, 1874, at the Hurst homestead in the northern part of Warren township, this county. At the age of eighteen months he was orphaned by the death of his mother and he was then taken by his paternal grandparents, with whom he lived until he was nine years old, when he returned to the home of his father, the latter having again married. Everett Hurst attended the common schools at Mt. Meridian, and, later, the high school at Greencastle, where he was graduated in 1894. During the two following winters he engaged in teaching school in Marion township. Having determined to make the practice of medicine his life work, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the medical department of the University of Illinois, of Chicago. He remained there four years, graduating on April 18, 1900, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. During his educational years the Doctor had assisted during the summers with the work of his father's farm and during two summers he was employed as a salesman in the buggy and implement business of his uncle, James Hurst, at Greencastle. In his youth he had to some extent engaged in the business of buying and selling livestock, in which he was successful to an unusual degree,

possessing a remarkable faculty for gauging the weight of an animal by a glance, he acquiring a widespread reputation on this account.

On January 4, 1900, Doctor Hurst located at Cloverdale and entered upon the active practice of his profession, in which he has met with a gratifying measure of success, having built up a large and lucrative patronage among the best people in the community. He keeps in close touch with the latest advances made in the healing art and has successfully handled many extremely difficult cases. The Doctor has erected in Cloverdale a beautiful and attractive residence, one of the finest in the town, and the spirit of hospitality is ever in evidence, the Doctor and his wife being numbered among the best social circles of the town.

Politically Doctor Hurst is a Democrat, and takes an intelligent interest in public affairs, though he has never sought public office of any nature. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. He and his wife are members of the Christian church.

In September, 1900, Doctor Hurst married Eliza M. Herod, the daughter of Johnson C. Herod, of Greencastle, who served as county assessor for ten years. They became the parents of a son, Olney Eugene, but he was taken by death at the age of sixteen months. Doctor Hurst is a man of broad sympathies and kindly disposition and is well liked by all who know him. He takes a live interest in everything tending to benefit the community in any way, and is thoroughly reliable in every department of activity in which he engages.

Doctor Hurst has business interests aside from his profession, owning a splendid farm in Jefferson township, and also an interest in the general store at Putnamville.

ISAAC S. SINCLAIR.

The importance that attaches to the lives, character and work of the early settlers of that part of Indiana of which Putnam county is a part and the influence they have exerted upon the cause of humanity and civilization is one of the most absorbing themes that can possibly attract the attention of the local chronicler or historian. If great and beneficent results—results that endure and bless mankind—are the proper measure of the good men do, then who is there in the world's history that may take their places above the hardy pioneer. To point out the way, to make possible our present advancing civilization, is to be the truly great benefactors of mankind for all time. This was the great work accomplished by the early settlers and it is granted by all that they

builted wiser than they knew. Among the sturdy old pioneers whose efforts counted for much in the early development of this part of Indiana, mention should be made of Isaac Sinclair, who occupied a position of prominence in the community where he lived. He was a native of the state of Virginia, where he was reared and educated. Subsequently he emigrated to Kentucky and in about 1822 he came to Indiana, locating in the northern part of Owen county. He had married Anna Patterson and they were the parents of the following children: William, John P., Isaac P., Samuel S., Cynthia, Morris, Ann and Eliza. These children all came with their parents to their new home in the Hoosier state and here grew to honorable manhood and womanhood. The family located three miles north of where Cloverdale now is, but several years later located in Owen county. The father afterwards returned again to Putnam county and spent his latter days with his son Samuel. His death occurred about 1852, his widow surviving until near the close of the Civil war. Isaac Sinclair was one of the grand old men of his day, his life being characterized by an integrity of purpose and a consistency of conduct that won for him the unbounded confidence of all who knew him.

Of the children of Isaac and Anna Sinclair, brief mention is made as follows:

William, during the late twenties and early thirties, owned land three miles south of Cloverdale, but eventually he moved to Kentucky and did not again return to Indiana.

John P. married Sarah Martin before he came to Indiana. He became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was numbered among the early "circuit riders." He first lived a mile west of Cloverdale, but later located three miles south of that place, where he cleared land and made a good home. About 1850 he went to Greencastle and afterwards made several other changes in location, eventually locating about a mile north of Putnamville. About 1854 he engaged in running a sawmill at Cloverdale. He returned to the old home south of Cloverdale, but his last days were spent near Putnamville, where his death occurred. He was survived by three sons and six daughters, namely: Strange W., Isaac L., John T., Serelda, Nancy, Mary, Lucinda, America Ann and Elizabeth.

Isaac P. Sinclair, Jr., lived just west of Cloverdale in his young manhood. He married America L. Martin, of Kentucky, a daughter of Thomas Martin, who came from that state to Indiana with Isaac Sinclair, Sr., and entered land north of Cloverdale. He afterwards located near Cloverdale, but a few years later moved over into Owen county. Later in life he bought a farm three miles south of Cloverdale, where his death occurred. From his home west of Cloverdale Isaac Sinclair, Jr., moved to Owen county, but two or three

years later he returned to the southern part of Putnam county, where he built a large and attractive brick residence about 1840. In 1848 he moved to Greencastle, which was his home during the remainder of his life. He was engaged in the management of a warehouse there at the time of his death. He had also laid out an addition to the city of Greencastle and had erected several houses. He died on October 25, 1854, and was survived many years by his widow, whose death occurred in 1878. They were the parents of four sons and four daughters, namely: John P., Thomas Martin, Lee W., Isaac S., Minerva, Martha Ann, Elizabeth and Eliza J. Of these children, John P. lived on the home farm until 1848, receiving his education in the public schools of Greencastle. He married Rebecca A. Hardin. He spent most of his life in Putnam county, removing in 1875 to Iowa, where his death occurred. Thomas Martin died at the age of about seventeen years. Lee W. spent his early years in Greencastle, looking after the warehouse for his father, and was also engaged in the wool business. He married Eliza Brandt and went to Salem, Indiana. Later he went to South Chicago, where he operated a woollen mill, and then went to West Baden, Indiana, where he is now engaged in running the West Newton Springs Hotel. His first wife died in 1873 and he subsequently married Caddie Percise.

Isaac Simpson Sinclair, son of Isaac P., Jr., was born in 1840 on the farm in the southern part of Cloverdale township, where he remained until eight years of age, after which the family made several moves, though the greater part of his time was spent on the farm, occupying the brick residence built by his father. About 1895 he moved to Cloverdale and engaged in the hay business, and in 1900 he moved to his present home, a fourth of a mile west of Cloverdale, where he operates a good farm. The family are members of the Church of Christ at Cloverdale. Isaac S. Sinclair married, in 1862, Minerva Piercy, daughter of Jacob Piercy, Jr. The latter's father, Jacob Piercy, Sr., came from Kentucky to Indiana in about 1822 and bought land a mile north of Cloverdale. Jacob, Jr., married Rosanna Hedrick and they had five children, of whom three died in childhood, the two survivors being Mrs. Sinclair and Mary Jane, who became the wife of William H. Truesdale. To Mr. and Mrs. Isaac S. Sinclair were born six children, Albert P., Alfred Lee, Charles S., Luella, Mary Winnie and Curtis C. Of these, Mary Minnie died at the age of two months, Curtis C. at the age of ten years and Alfred Lee at the age of twenty-two years. Luella, who is now at home with her parents, formerly taught school, having attended the normal school at Greencastle. Minerva, daughter of Isaac P. Sinclair, became the wife of Alfred Glazehook and during her later life lived at Rensselaer, Indiana. Martha Ann became the wife of James McKenzie and spent most of her married life in

Cumberland county, Illinois, where her death occurred. Elizabeth became the wife of Richard Lennon and lived at St. Louis, Missouri. Eliza J. married Hiram T. Crawley, and they formerly lived on a farm in Putnam county, later moving to Greencastle, and then to Indianapolis, where they now reside.

HARRY M. SMITH.

Examples that impress force of character on all who study them are worthy of record. By a few general observations may be conveyed some idea of the high standing of Harry M. Smith as a business man and public benefactor, or, an editor of unusual felicity of expression, having made the *Greencastle Banner*, of which he is proprietor, one of the brightest and most influential papers in this section of the Hoosier state. United in his composition are so many elements of a solid and practical nature, which during a series of years have brought him into prominent notice, and earned for him a conspicuous place among the enterprising men of the county of his residence, that it is but just recognition of his worth to speak at some length of his achievements, although the record of such a life as herein set forth is necessarily an abridgement.

Mr. Smith is descended from an old and well established Indiana family, members of which have been known for their sterling qualities through several generations—from the trying period which historians are pleased to allude to as "the early days" down to the opulent present. His birth occurred at Thorntown, Indiana, November 25, 1862. His boyhood days were spent under his parental roof-tree much like those of other lads of his age and generation and was without incident. After an education in the public and high school he turned his attention to the printing and newspaper business, and finding the same to his liking, has continued his labors in this particular field of endeavor to the present time, or for a period of over thirty years, gaining well-merited success. He learned the printer's trade in Danville, Indiana, in the office of the *Danville Union*, at the time conducted by his father, and worked at the trade while finishing his education.

The subject is the son of Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Smith, mentioned elsewhere in this work, and a member of a family of five children. Though having resided at earlier periods in his life in other cities, he has for a quarter of a century been a citizen of Greencastle and has always been loyal to the city's interests. He was a pronounced advocate of a new court house for the county and has always been in the advance in urging improvements for the

city and county, and his labors in behalf of the general interests of the people have been fully appreciated and recognized.

After employment on the Republican papers of the county at diverse times, he purchased the Greencastle *Banner* in 1898 and has been sole proprietor of the same since that time, having so ably managed the same as to greatly increase its prestige, its influence in molding public opinion, its value as an advertising medium and its brightness in mechanical appearance. The *Banner* is one of the oldest papers in the state and it has always stood in the front ranks of the Republican party, fighting for its principles and has been a potent factor in local political issues.

On January 18, 1888, Mr. Smith married Anna Allen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Allen, and they reside at No. 122 East Walnut street in Greencastle. The Allen family has long been a highly honored one in Putnam county.

Fraternally Mr. Smith is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias, and he takes considerable interest in both lodges, and is one of the prominent boosters for the best interests of Greencastle in every way, both through his paper and as a private citizen.

CHARLES W. LANDES.

There is no positive rule for achieving success, and yet in the life of the successful man, like that of the late Charles W. Landes, long a well known druggist of Greencastle, there are always lessons which might be followed. The man who gains prosperity is he who can see and utilize the opportunities that lie in his path, the essential conditions of human life being ever the same, the surroundings of individuals differing but slightly: and when one man passes another on the highway of life to reach the goal of prosperity before others who perhaps started out before him, it is because he has the power to use advantages which properly encompass the whole human race, and the best way to measure the true worth of a man is in his influence upon others. In both this and the achievement of success Mr. Landes must be recorded as one of Putnam county's foremost citizens of the past generation, as all who knew him well can attest.

Charles W. Landes was born in this county on January 13, 1851, the descendant of a prominent and influential ancestry, one of Putnam's oldest pioneer families, the first representatives of which located here in an early day, having made the long journey from Virginia in old-fashioned covered



CHARLES W. LANDES

wagons. They were John and Henry Landes, the latter the father of Charles W. and for many years a successful and prominent business man, having engaged in the manufacture of wagons in Greencastle, being a very skilled workman so that the products of his shop were eagerly sought for. In April, 1849, he married Elvira Reeves, which union resulted in the birth of four children, namely: Charles W., of this biographical memoir; James died in infancy; Sarah Olive died when eighteen years of age; Frank L. died in December, 1903.

Charles W. Landes received an excellent education, having attended the public schools and graduating in 1872 in Asbury (now DePauw) University, with proper honors. He had long desired to devote his life to the profession of pharmacy and soon after leaving school he accordingly, in 1873, entered the drug business, the firm being known as Phemister & Landes. The following year he purchased his partner's interest and continued the business with gratifying success, building up a constantly growing and lucrative patronage with the city and surrounding county until his death, February 17, 1899. In all his business relations with his fellow men he is remembered as being generous and fair, thereby winning and retaining the confidence and good will of all. Mr. Landes, as was his father, was a stockholder in the First National Bank of Greencastle. Mr. Landes was a Republican in politics. He left an estate of approximately fifteen thousand dollars. He was a prominent member from early manhood of the College Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, being on the official board for more than twenty-four years.

Mr. Landes was married on October 17, 1877, to Lilly Frances Root, a lady of refinement and such pleasing address as to gain for her hosts of friends wherever she is known. She is the daughter of Rev. Lucius I. Root, long a prominent Presbyterian minister in Greencastle. He was a native of the state of New York and a graduate of Union College of Schenectady, New York, also of the Princeton Theological Seminary. He was always regarded as an eloquent and earnest exponent of the doctrines of the Nazarene and accomplished a great work in winning souls to his Master and in building up strong churches. Frances R. Taft was the maiden name of Mrs. Landes' mother. She was a native of Williamstown, Massachusetts, and she is a relative of President Taft, he being of this same family tree. Peter Taft, the great-grandfather of Mrs. Landes, was an officer in the patriot army during the Revolutionary war.

Two children graced the pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Landes, bearing these names, Nellie, born January 24, 1879, was called to the unseen world on March 27, 1904; Hallie was born in February, 1880. They both received excellent educations, graduating from DePauw University.

The latter is at this writing state secretary for the Michigan Young Women's Christian Association, and is prominent and becoming widely known in this laudable line of work.

No more prominent or highly honored family than the Landes is to be found in Putnam county, and Charles W. was a worthy representative of this influential and esteemed name, and his influence in the business and social life of Greencastle was far-reaching and such as to merit the rewards he won.

DAVID ROBERT MAZE.

An enumeration of those men of the present generation who have won honor and public recognition for themselves, and at the same time have honored the locality to which they belong, would be incomplete were there failure to make mention of the one whose name forms the caption to this sketch. Prominent in local political circles, successful in business affairs, and keenly alive to the best interests of the community, he enjoys to a marked degree the confidence and esteem of the entire community and is numbered among the representative men of the county.

David R Maze is a native son of the Hoosier state, having been born near Cataract Falls, Owen county, on June 18, 1849. He is a son of Robert and Mahala (Campbell) Maze. The father was born near Crab Orchard, Kentucky, in 1804, and at the age of five years was taken by his parents to near Hamilton, Ohio, and later to Shelby county, Indiana. In 1846 he moved to Owen county and located in Jennings township, not far from the Putnam county line. He married Mahala Campbell, daughter of John Campbell. She was born in Ohio and came with her parents first to Union county, Indiana, thence to Edinburg, Johnson county, where her parents died. Her marriage to Mr. Maze occurred before their removal to Owen county.

David R. Maze remained on the paternal estate in Owen county until he had attained his majority. He then started out in life on his own account, going into the sawmill business, which was his chief occupation until 1905, being occupied either in running the mill or buying timber, in both of which he became an expert. He commenced his active operations at Santa Fe, Owen township, but in 1871 he moved the mill to the eastern part of Cloverdale township and then sold it. He then came to Cloverdale and became head sawyer in a mill owned by Howard Hart. He afterwards bought this mill and operated it five years. He then sold the mill, but continued to work in it as head sawyer, which position he held until 1905. In the previous year

he had been elected sheriff of Putnam county and he now applied himself exclusively to the discharge of the duties of this office. In 1906 he was re-elected to succeed himself, thus holding the office four years in all. He made a splendid official and retired from the office with the good will and approval of everyone. In July, 1909, Mr. Maze went into the grain and feed business in Cloverdale, in which line he is still engaged. He is a hustling business man and is meeting with a gratifying degree of success in his new venture.

Politically, Mr. Maze is a Democrat, having voted the tickets of this party consistently since becoming a voter. In 1890 he was elected trustee of Cloverdale township for a four-year term, which, by legislative enactment, was extended a year, giving a five-year tenure. He rendered efficient service in this office and gained additional prestige thereby. As above stated, he afterwards served two terms as sheriff, aside from which offices he has never been before the people as a candidate. He stands high in the councils of the party and takes a leading part in local campaigns. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he became a member December 31, 1873, at Cloverdale. He is also a member of the encampment of Patriarchs Militant at Greencastle, being, with one exception, the senior in length of membership at Cloverdale.

On June 1, 1881, Mr. Maze married Nannie Sinclair, the daughter of Rev. Strange White and Hannah (Graham) Sinclair. Rev. Strange Sinclair was born December 9, 1829, on Raccoon creek, near Greencastle, and was a son of Rev. J. P. Sinclair, a Methodist minister who came from Kentucky in an early day. The latter was numbered among the pioneer ministers of the gospel and "rode the circuit" for many years. In later life he settled down to farming and trading, owning about a section of land three miles south of Cloverdale, as well as several other tracts of land between Greencastle and Owen county. He lived several years at Greencastle and died on his farm near Putnamville in 1879. His son, Rev. Strange White Sinclair, was a graduate of old Asbury (now DePauw) University and, following in his father's footsteps, entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was also a school teacher, having taught for about forty years in Putnam and Owen counties, or until he was past sixty years of age. Hannah Sinclair was a daughter of James and Hannah (McElroy) Graham, natives of near Cork, Ireland, and of Scotch-Irish antecedents. They were Presbyterians in religious belief, having descended from the old Scotch Covenanters. At the age of seventeen years Mrs. Maze began teaching school and has been thus engaged for nearly nineteen years, the greater part of the time in Putnam county. To Mr. and Mrs. Maze have been born three daughters, Nota Dell,

Coralie Graham and Pearl White. The first-named became the wife of Lee O. Coffman, son of James Coffman, by whom she has three children, Marjorie Lee, Virginia Jeane and James Robert. The mother of these children completed her education at the State University and taught school two terms. Coralie became the wife of Charles Gilbert Shaw, a photographer at Linton, Greene county, Indiana, and they have two children, Charlotte Maze and Analie Frances. Mrs. Shaw is a graduate of DePauw University and her husband is a graduate of the McMinnville School of Photography at McMinnville, Tennessee, and later was instructor in this institution. Pearl White Maze, who also is a graduate of DePauw University, is now teaching her second term as English teacher in the high school at Linton. The subject and his family are all members of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which they give an earnest and liberal support.

Mrs. Maze is an accomplished painter of china, as well as in water colors, her work being greatly admired by all who see it. Competent judges pronounce some of her work the equal of any now on exhibition, possessing a rare beauty of form and tone.

DOUGLAS HUFFMAN.

Among the numerous Kentuckians who cast their lot with Indiana during the formative period of the state was Edmond Huffman, a man of sterling qualities and exemplary character, who became one of the most influential men of his community. He was born August 16, 1824, and was about nine years old when brought to Putnam county from the old homestead in Nelson county, Kentucky, by his parents, Peter and Cynthia Huffman. The family was of German descent and, being seasoned by the early colonial struggles and the dark days on the border, their descendants were of the material to make hardy pioneers of new states. When this family came here, Indiana was still decidedly crude, giving little promise of the great commonwealth familiar to those living in the twentieth century. Edmond went through all the privations and vicissitudes incident to pioneer days. There was plenty of hard work and not much play; the state, however, was filled with fine game, the hunting of which had much to do in training the youth to out-door sports from which they derived strength and health to meet the inevitable hardships incident to clearing the land, opening roads, building cabins, burning logs cut from the seemingly inexhaustible forests and doing all the other things essential to the making of a state from the raw material.

Edmond Huffman settled in section 18, Washington township, in 1836. On April 5, 1849, he married Louisa Ann Rightsell, who was born August 9, 1830, the daughter of George and Margaret Rightsell. At the age of nineteen, Edmond Huffman started out to do for himself, worked six months for William Alexander, near Gosport, Indiana, at five dollars a month, at the end of which time he gave all his wages, thirty dollars, to his father, who soon afterwards made him a present of a colt worth fifteen dollars. It is said at the time of his marriage Edmond Huffman could neither read nor write, but by the aid of his good wife he soon acquired both and finally became well informed on the current topics of the day, and from a very humble beginning he worked hard and managed well, success attending his efforts, until at one time he was the owner of eighteen hundred acres of valuable land, and while he was laying by an ample competence for his old age and his family he did not lose sight of his duty to his neighbors, but did his full part in the development of the county. Being an ardent Democrat, he took a prominent part in the struggles incident to the old days of Whigs and Democrats. He was strictly a self-made man and altogether was a fine type of the men who made Indiana. He was a believer in the predestinarian Baptist doctrine. On his farm in Washington township was held the first court seen in Putnam county. The death of this highly honored and public-spirited citizen, successful farmer, kind and generous neighbor and indulgent father, occurred on September 7, 1900, soon followed to the mystic land by his faithful life companion, Mrs. Huffman passing away on December 14th of the same year.

Mr. and Mrs. Huffman were the parents of twelve children, eight of whom survive, namely: James Roberts, born January 25, 1850; Maria E., born October 6, 1851; Cephas, born January 28, 1853, died February 20, 1853; John A., born January 10, 1855; Douglas, of this review, was fifth in order of birth; Ivan, born July 31, 1859; Daniel Vorhees, born March 22, 1864; Lucretia A., born May 13, 1863; General Jackson, born September 6, 1868; Margaret, born March 20, 1870; Greeley R., born June 23, 1872.

Douglas Huffman was born May 10, 1857, and grew up to be a worthy son of a worthy sire, assisting him in the farm work during his boyhood and youth, meantime obtaining a fair education in the local schools. He was diligent in his studies, went through the common schools to graduation and afterwards was engaged in teaching for two years in Washington township. After his experience in the school room he embarked in merchandising at Reelsville, and for a period of twenty-two years conducted a general store at that place. He built up an extensive trade and was very successful. In 1900 he retired to look after his farms, being the owner of two excellent

places, one of two hundred and seventy acres in Washington township, and one of two hundred and ninety-three acres in Owen county. He utilizes these tracts to carry on general farming and stock raising, not branching out into fancy farming, but contenting himself with raising the staple cereal crops and feeding all the livestock the land will fairly support. His land is well tilled and under modern improvements. Mr. Huffman makes his residence in a fine, attractive home in one of the best residence sections of Greencastle, where the many friends of the family are delightfully entertained. The presiding spirit of the home is a lady of refined tastes and amiable disposition, known in her maidenhood as Mollie Baumunk, whom he married on April 20, 1884; she was born and reared in Putnam county, where her people were always well respected. This union has resulted in the birth of three children. Of these, Murray and Morris E. died in infancy; Merle C., born in 1896, is attending high school.

Mr. Huffman's fraternal associations are with the Masons and he is a member of the Greencastle Lodge, No. 473, of that order. He is also a member of Lodge No. 1077, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Greencastle.

Mr. Huffman occupies a conspicuous place among the representative citizens of Putnam county and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him. His record demonstrates that where there is a will there is a way and that obstacles to success may be overcome by courage and self-reliance. His career, though strenuous, has been fraught with good to his fellow men and his example is cordially commended to the youth of the land whose life work is yet a matter of the future.

JOSEPH WILLARD CROMWELL.

Among the modern agriculturists of Putnam county is Joseph Willard Cromwell, who is the owner of a splendidly improved farm in Warren township. He is a native of Clay county, Indiana, where his birth occurred April 6, 1860, the son of John Q. and Diana E. (Barnett) Cromwell, the latter the daughter of John and Rachael (Ellis) Barnett and was born April 2, 1832. Mr. and Mrs. Barnett were pioneer settlers, coming to this county in 1827; the father died in August, 1875, at the age of seventy-eight years, and the mother in the same year, being seventy-five years old. John Q. Cromwell was the son of Nicholas D. and Amelia (Marshall) Cromwell, descendants of the

noted Cromwell of England. They first settled in Maryland, thence going to Kentucky and then to Indiana. Nicholas was the first sheriff, also the first treasurer of Clay county and was judge of the circuit court for a period of seventeen years. He was born in 1771, and died in 1848, at Bowling Green, Clay county, Indiana. John Q. Cromwell was reared on a farm and followed this line of work all his life, dealing extensively in livestock; for two years he engaged in the retail merchandise business. Politically he was a Democrat and held the office of justice of the peace twelve years and was trustee of his township for four years, and he was a notary public—in short, a very useful man in his community, where he was honored by all who knew him. During the Civil war he sent a substitute, for which he paid eight hundred and fifty dollars. At the time of his death he was a resident of Pleasant Garden, Washington township, dying April 7, 1902. His wife died October 16, 1905. They were the parents of the following children: Charles N. married Allie Browning, now deceased; two children were born to them, Tunis and Claude; his second wife was Minnie Anderson, also deceased; he married a third time, Mrs. Maud Pounds. John E. Cromwell married Kate Brock and they are the parents of three children, Mable, Pearl and Grace. Grandal T. married Laura Akers and resides in Terre Haute; Curtis Clay is deceased; Rella, who remained single, is an evangelist; Josephine married George McKinley and they have three children, Helen (deceased), Jesse and Margaret; DeWitt P. married Lillie Shadwick, reside in Indianapolis and are the parents of two children, DeWitt, Jr., and Helen; Florence, who married Charles Lee, is a widow; Rella and Josie were teachers for some time in the public schools of Putnam county and Clay counties. Mr. and Mrs. Cromwell have fifteen grandchildren living and two dead.

Joseph W. Cromwell, of this review, remained at home with his parents until sixteen years of age, when he accepted a position with the Vandalia Railroad Company, in the employ of which he has remained continuously for a period of thirty-four years, being employed as steam shovel engineer most of the time and he has always been regarded as one of the most trusted of the company's employes. February 1, 1885, he was married to Laura B. Hepler, born August 16, 1864, the daughter of John D. and Elettita (Leonard) Hepler, her parents having been among the old settlers of Putnam county, spending their lives on a farm here. Mr. Hepler was a native of Putnam county and he became the owner of a large tract of land near Putnamville, where he still lives, having sold much of the land he formerly owned. He has reached an advanced age. Daniel Hepler, grandfather of Mrs. Cromwell, was

a native of North Carolina, and was an early settler in Putnam county. He married Gadsy Heath.

A few years after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Cromwell purchased a tract of land adjoining that of Mrs. Cromwell's father and here they have continued to make their home. In the spring of 1910 they moved into a new, modern and beautiful home which they erected beside their old home. They are the parents of seven children, five of whom are living; they are. Vita B., born October 20, 1885; John W., born January 21, 1890; Bulah D., born November 25, 1894; Oliver, born October 30, 1900; Mary E., born October 1, 1902; Fred B., born March 23, 1887, died April 2d following; Isabella, born December 22, 1895, died young. The oldest child, Vita B., was married August 12, 1908, to Charles Klotz, and they reside in Indianapolis.

JASPER N. MILLER.

Among the well known and popular citizens of Putnam county is he whose name forms the caption of this sketch and who is very satisfactorily filling the office of county treasurer, his labors among his fellow men in Putnam county having made him a much liked public character, being known as a man of keen perceptive faculties, unusual soundness of judgment and upright in all his dealings with his fellow countrymen, until today his name stands high on the scroll of honored residents of this locality. Being descendants of worthy ancestors who figured conspicuously in the early development of this county, hence being history makers, the Miller family is gladly accorded proper recognition in this work.

Jasper N. Miller was born in Franklin township, Putnam county, December 18, 1853, the son of James T. and Mary (Brown) Miller. The former was born October 28, 1830, in this county, the son of one of the early pioneers here, having entered three hundred and eighty acres of land in Franklin township, the family having come here from Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, in 1829, and amid the wilderness began developing a new home, and in due course of time became well established.

The parents of Jasper N. Miller were married on November 30, 1850. Mary Brown, who was born February 16, 1831, was the daughter of Jonathan and Eliza (Camp) Brown, both of whom came from Tennessee at an early date, having been prominent pioneer citizens. This couple grew up to honest toil in a new country, where they received only a meager schooling in the



JASPER N. MILLER

old-time schools of the early days. Five children were born to them, named as follows: Jason Riley, born September 2, 1859; Jasper Newton, of this review; Eliza Vorhees, born September 10, 1860; Sylvia Alice, born September 10, 1860, and died February 9, 1888; Serilda Jane, born December 20, 1856, and died January 1, 1874.

James F. Miller, father of these children, devoted his life exclusively to farming, at which he was very successful, being a man who was never afraid of hard work, owing to the fact that it fell to his lot to assist in clearing and cultivating the old homestead in Franklin township when he was but a mere boy. He is a man of the very highest integrity and honor, a Democrat but not a public man. He still lives in Monroe township with his wife where he is highly esteemed by all his neighbors and friends. He removed from Franklin township to Monroe township in 1872.

Jasper N. Miller, the immediate subject of this review, received his early schooling in the common schools of his native township, and later in life he greatly augmented his early training by close application to the study of general topics at home and by contact with the world in general. He early began farming and has followed that vocation practically all his life, in connection with which he has sold wind-mills and pumps, being considered an authority on wind-mills, representing the Zimmerman Manufacturing Company of Auburn, Indiana, in a very satisfactory manner. He also followed the well-drilling business for some time, but up to 1872 his attention was given exclusively to assisting his father on the home farm. For a number of years he rented land, buying sixty acres in 1876. He has prospered by reason of his close application to his business affairs and the exercise of splendid judgment and principles that cannot help but lead to gratifying results when they are rightly applied as they have evidently been done in his case, for he is now the owner of one of the choice farms of Putnam county, consisting of two hundred and thirteen acres, on which he carries on general farming and stock raising, always handling some very fine specimens of livestock, for which he finds a ready market. He has a very comfortable and well located dwelling and such outbuildings and modern farming machinery as his needs require.

Mr. Miller was married on April 29, 1872, to Sophia A. James, born August 1, 1853, daughter of David and Mary Ann (Howard) James, an old and highly honored pioneer family of Putnam county. David James was born near Natural Bridge, Kentucky, and came to Putnam county when six years old. Mary Ann James came from Tennessee. This union has resulted in the birth of three children, named as follows: Viola Mae, who was born on September 9, 1875, married E. R. Denny, a farmer of Monroe township,

this county; Ray R., born February 6, 1885, married Anna McFadden, living on the parental farm; Mary C., born November 3, 1889, is assisting her father in the county treasurer's office.

Mr. Miller has always been deeply interested in the affairs of Putnam county and has stood ready at all times to forward any worthy movement looking to the betterment of the same, ever loyal to the principles of the Democratic party, and as a reward for his interest in public affairs, his sterling honesty and his genuine worth he was selected by his party for the office of county treasurer, being nominated at his first effort for the office. During his campaign he never went into a saloon, and his total expense was not over one hundred dollars. He was elected on November 3, 1909, taking office in January, 1910, and he is very satisfactorily discharging the duties of the same, his election being a criterion of his popularity in the county, his majority being four hundred forty-five. On January 7, 1910, he was honored by being renominated for the office.

Fraternally Mr. Miller is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, Lodge No. 75, at Bainbridge, Indiana. He also belongs to the Supreme Court of Honor. The Miller family holds membership in the Christian church.

Personally Mr. Miller is a man whom everybody likes, being courteous, a good mixer, honest and conscientious in his service to his fellow men in every capacity.

WILLIAM WOODSON HODGE.

One of Putnam county's substantial farmers and gallant veterans is William Woodson Hodge, who was born within her borders, February 10, 1845, and whose life has been spent principally in Warren township, where his well-kept farm is to be found. He is the son of George W. and Gabrella Courtney (Williamson) Hodge, natives of Kentucky, the former born October 16, 1819, and the latter January 29, 1826. The father was six years old when his parents, Drew and Sarah Hodge, came to Putnam county in 1826 and built a log cabin on an eighty-acre tract which they entered from the government, on which Mr. Hodge lived until his death in 1840, his widow surviving until 1868. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and they are buried at the Walnut church grave-yard. To them eight children were born: Russell, Alexander, Meshak, Shelton, George W., Laura, Sina and Margaret. They are all deceased. George W. Hodge, father of William

W., of this review, spent his boyhood assisting with the work on the home farm and received the advantages of such schools of his day as were afforded by the log school house, with its open fire-place and with slabs for seats.

In 1842 George W. Hodge married Gabrella Courtney Williamson and began his married life on his parents' farm, which he heired. He sold this place and for several years lived on several different tracts, which he bought and sold in turn, finally purchasing seventy acres in section 1, Washington township, and spent the remainder of his life there, dying March 21, 1865, his widow surviving until 1898. He devoted his life to farming, and he was assessor of his township for one term. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a Greeley Abolitionist in politics. He and his wife were the parents of nine children, seven of whom are now living, namely: Mrs. Matilda Bryant, of Lawrence county, Indiana; Mrs. Laura Corwin is living in the state of Idaho; Mrs. Susan Jackson, of Missouri; Mrs. Julia Ford, of Kansas; Charles W., of Idaho; Mrs. Mary Taylor, of Idaho; Ellen and Margaret Frances are deceased; William W., of this review.

William W. Hodge remained with his parents on the home farm, receiving a common school education, gained mostly in subscription schools. In 1863, when only seventeen years of age, he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served through many trying campaigns and hard-fought battles until the close of the war, among which was the siege of Atlanta, battle of Nashville, battle of Franklin, battle of Wise Forks, North Carolina, and he was present at the surrender of Johnston. He was honorably discharged August 25, 1865, returning to his home and managing the parental acres for two years thereafter, his father having died while he was in the service.

On March 26, 1868, Mr. Hodge was married to Lucy A. Sellers, daughter of James and Nancy Sellers, of Warren township, where Mr. Sellers carried on farming. Mr. and Mrs. Hodge went to live with the former's mother on the home farm. Later he purchased one hundred and fifty acres in section 17, Warren township, paying one thousand dollars in cash and going in debt for the balance. His mother moved onto this farm and he remained on the home place, though for several years they farmed the two places in partnership. When, in 1880, his mother moved back to her old home, he moved to his own farm and has made it his home ever since, having fully paid the debt long ago. He has been very successful as a general farmer and especially as an horticulturist, having a fine orchard of forty acres, planted in an excellent variety of choice trees. He is an authority on peach growing and no small part of his income is derived from his orchard. He also finds time

to raise stock of a very good quality which always finds a ready market.—in fact he usually commands fancy prices owing to the high grade of his stock. But it is principally as a fruit grower that he is widely known, not only throughout Putnam county, but also over the state, being considered an authority in horticulture. He has taken an interest in political affairs and for two years was trustee of his township.

Mrs. Hodge died January 1, 1879, and Mr. Hodge then married Emran Mercer, daughter of Eli and Lucy Mercer, of Washington township, her father having been one of the old farmers of Putnam county and a highly respected citizen. Mr. Hodge's first marriage resulted in the birth of six children, namely: Carrie, James, Dora, Frankie, Lucy and William; the last two named being twins. Two children were born of the second union, Minnie and Montray.

Carrie B. Hodge was born August 1, 1869, married Frank A. Percy, a carpenter, and they are the parents of one child, Harold, now five years of age. James W. Hodge was born September 10, 1871, has remained single, and he is a graduate of the State Normal, also of DePauw University, and he is now superintendent of the schools at Aberdeen, Washington, having followed teaching. Dora B. Hodge, who was born September 5, 1873, married George Percy, and they are the parents of one child, George E., now four years old. Charles F. Hodge, who was born April 13, 1876, died September 21, 1877; William W. Hodge, Jr., born January 1, 1879, died July 6th following. Lucy A., born January 1, 1879, died February 18, 1880; Minnie was born August 10, 1881, married W. O. Lewis, of Warren township, and they have two children, Aubrey and Bernice; Montray was born February 24, 1885, died August 6, 1887.

WILLIAM YATES LEWIS.

To spend a few hours with William Yates Lewis, a venerable and highly honored citizen of Warren township, listening to his interesting reminiscences of the olden times in Putnam county, one could not well be better entertained, for his long, useful and, in some respects, eventful career has been spent in his native locality, which he has seen advance from the wild woods to the modern twentieth-century civilization, and he has taken no small part in this work of transformation, having been a hard worker all his life and deeply interested in the growth of his community in all lines, being ready whenever occasion presented itself to do his full share of the work to be done here.

Mr. Lewis is a native of Monroe township, born February 19, 1832, the son of Israel Gregg and Nancy Susan Jane Lewis, the father a native of Kentucky and the mother of Virginia. They came to Putnam county, Indiana, as early as 1826, locating one-half mile east of Brick Chapel, Monroe township, buying there one hundred and sixty acres of land at five dollars per acre, which, in those days, was a high price; however, the place had some improvements, including a log house, which Mr. Lewis continued to occupy for a period of twenty-five years, making various additions to the same. He finally sold this place and purchased two hundred and sixty acres in section 15, Warren township, upon which stood a hewn-log house. He was a successful farmer for those days and he lived here until his death in 1855, his widow surviving to a ripe old age, dying on February 25, 1890. Israel G. Lewis found time from his farming to do a great deal of church work, having been a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church, having charge of a circuit; he also studied medicine and was successful as a practitioner as well as a minister, and in these ways he accomplished a great amount of good and became widely known. In his day log-rollings were frequent and it had long been the custom to have plenty of whisky at such events, but Mr. Lewis discarded the jug and gave his neighbors coffee on such occasions, which seemed to be appreciated and had a good effect upon the morals of the community. He was known for his generosity and hospitality in entertainment of both friend and stranger. Politically he was a Whig. He was patriotic and volunteered during the war of 1812 and he was in the famous charge at the battle of the Thames, when the great war chief and British general Tecumseh was killed. He and his wife were the parents of the following children: Rhoda A., now Mrs. Cowgill; James Nathaniel, Oscar Thomas Lewis, Solomon Colmbs, Lucy Emarin, now Mrs. Bridges; William Yates, of this review; George Ewing, Charles Henry, Gabriel Clay, Susan Jane, Louisa Elizabeth, now Mrs. Evans; Gabriel died in infancy; Israel died when five years of age; Nancy died in infancy. Only three of these children are now living, two sisters beside the subject of this review, Susan Jane, who has remained single and makes her home with A. L. Evans on the old homestead, and Louisa E., the wife of Arthur E. Evans, of Warren township.

William Yates Lewis spent his early life on the home farm, attending school in the log houses of his day, with their rude furnishings. Such schools were conducted on the subscription plan, and only the rudiments of an education could be gained unless the pupil took the pains to further his own researches.

Mr. Lewis was married on December 30, 1865, to Mary Emily Clearwater, the daughter of John and Matilda Clearwater, of Warren township,

Mr. Clearwater being one of the early settlers of this county and one of the builders of the National road. His parents were natives of Virginia.

Mr. Lewis and his bride went to housekeeping on one hundred and fifteen acres in section 22, Warren township, and he has continued to make his home here to the present time, having made a very comfortable living, improved a fine farm and laid by an ample competency for his old age. He first lived in a double log house, and in 1888 built a more pretentious dwelling just in front of the old house which he tore down, leaving the old rock chimney, twelve feet in height, built of dressed Putnam county stone, and which is still in excellent condition, and is now covered with vines. It is prized by all the family as a relic of the old home. General farming and stock raising has occupied Mr. Lewis' attention. He is a Republican in politics and for two years was trustee of his township; formerly he was a Whig. He is a member of the Methodist church at Bethel.

Six children constitute Mr. Lewis' family; they are: Ida Belle, born November 12, 1866, married George H. Hurin, of Crown Point, Indiana, and four children have been born to them, May, Joyce Lewis, Mary Jean, Nellie Rose. Ezra Clay Lewis, born December 3, 1867, married Love D. Wills, and he has followed the painter's trade in this county; they are the parents of six children, Vernie Clare, Bertha Gladys, Forest Wills, Ernest Paul, Gertrude M. and Leslie L. Lou Nellie Lewis, born September 6, 1870, married M. E. Cooper and they are the parents of four children, Marion L., Mary F., Ruth and Catherine. Charles Ernest Lewis, born May 2, 1873, married Lottie Roberts and they are the parents of four children, Dorothy, Helen L., John W. and Edward C.; they live on a farm in this county. Catherine Gertrude Lewis, born August 14, 1875, married first, Owen T. Wright, then George O. Whittaker; she lives on a farm in Putnam county and is the mother of two children, Wayne Lewis and Esther Catherine. William Otis Lewis, born November 11, 1881, married Minnie Hodge; they live on a farm in this county, and are the parents of two children, Aubrey G. and Vernice L.

EBENEZER WATSON SMYTHE.

Among the enterprising citizens and prominent and successful business men of Fillmore, Putnam county, Indiana, is the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch. A lifelong resident of this county, he has so lived as to merit the unbounded respect and confidence of his neighbors

and now, as the golden sunset of his life draws near, he is enjoying that rest which he has so richly earned.

Ebenezer W. Smythe was born February 4, 1832, in this county, and is a son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Sill) Smythe, both of whom were natives of Shelby county, Kentucky, the father having descended from sturdy Scotch-Irish ancestry. He came to Putnam county in 1824 and located on eighty acres of land which he had purchased near Greencastle. He lived on this land until his death, which occurred in 1861, when he was sixty-three years old. His wife had preceded him to the unseen land, dying in 1856, at the age of fifty-two years. Their remains were interred in the family burying ground on their homestead farm. Ebenezer Smythe followed the occupation of farming during his active years and was numbered among the active and influential men of his community. In religious belief he was a Presbyterian, while his wife was a member of the Baptist church. They became the parents of nine children, of whom four are now living, namely: George V., a farmer in Greencastle township, this county; Hannah R., the widow of John Clark Ridpath, the eminent historian, who for many years was one of the best known citizens of Greencastle; Harriet, of Illinois, the widow of the late Benjamin Coffeen; Ebenezer W., the subject of this sketch.

Ebenezer W. Smythe spent his boyhood days on the paternal homestead and received his education in the common schools. He was reared to the life of a farmer and remained as his father's assistant until his marriage, in 1858, at which time he located at Fillmore and engaged in the contracting business. He was a careful and expert workman and a good business man and many of the best buildings, public and private, in and about Greencastle were erected by him. In 1865 Mr. Smythe removed to Greencastle, continuing his former line of work and at the same time engaging in the undertaking business, which line he followed for twelve years. He then moved to Chicago and engaged in the manufacture of cotton presses, in which he met with gratifying success, so that four years later he retired from that business and returned to his former location at Fillmore, where he erected a neat and attractive residence, modern in every respect, and in this comfortable home he is now living and enjoying life. He is not passing the time idly, however, but has recently superintended the erection of the new school house just completed at Fillmore, his sound judgment and integrity being generally recognized. He has at all times taken a keen and intelligent interest in current events and gives an earnest support to all movements tending to the advancement of the best interests of the community.

On October 31, 1858, Mr. Smythe was united in marriage to Sarah Oliver, a daughter of Morris and Martha Oliver, of Marion township, this county. Mrs. Smythe died on February 14, 1885, and on October 31, 1888, Mr. Smythe married Louisa C. Knight, the daughter of Lloyd and Katherine Knight, of Marion township, the former having served as coroner of Putnam county for four years.

Mr. Smythe is the father of seven children, all by his first marriage, namely: Clara Belle, who is unmarried and is employed as a saleslady in Allen Brothers dry goods store in Greencastle; Jennie, the wife of Henry Pentenoy, of Chicago; Arthur L., who married Lola Snyder; Oliver H., of Chicago, married Kate Callahan, and they have one child, Clara; Wesley W. married Mabel Kissinger and they have three children, Eban, Grace and Arthur; Frank R. married Bertha McFrase and they have four children, Jean Marie, Bertha, Frank R. J. and Freda E.; Harry B. married Susie B. Kissinger and they have three children, Royal, Allen and Sarah C.

Fraternally Mr. Smythe is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias, and the Foresters, as well as the Carpenters' Union. Religiously he is a member of the Christian church and his wife of the Methodist Episcopal church.

AMOS EVANS AYLER, M. D.

The family of this name is of English stock on the paternal side and German on the maternal. It is of ancient origin and has been identified with the eastern part of the country from early colonial days. The emigrating ancestors settled on Kent Island, Maryland, on land granted to them by the King, and they lived in that locality for generations, meantime sending out offshoots to various parts of the country. Among the descendants of this emigrant ancestor is William H. Ayler, a native of the eastern shore of Maryland and a master mechanic by profession, being now in the employ of the United States government at the national capital. He married Jane Rebecca Gladfelter, whose family also was one of old and well-established connections, dating their origin in Switzerland. That they were notable people in their native county is attested by the fact that a canton there now bears their name. Casper Gladfelter was the first of the name to come to America and he settled on a farm near York, Pennsylvania. In 1907 a family reunion was held on the old farm that had been cleared by this first emigrant and there were over two thousand descendants present, representing forty-two states.



Alvan Lyker M.D.

Mrs. Jane Rebecca Ayler, who was a granddaughter of Casper Gladfelter, died in 1905, at Baltimore, Maryland, at the age of sixty-four years. She was one of eleven children and the first of the family to die. By her union with William H. Ayler she became the mother of nine children, of whom eight are living, namely: John S., of Baltimore; Henry E., an employee of the post-office department at Washington; Ella R., wife of Jacob Hunt, of Baltimore; Thomas T., in the postal department at Baltimore, Maryland; Reuben A., a twin brother of Ella R., died in infancy; Amos Evans, of Greencastle; Lila V. and Rosa E., residents of Washington; William L., who is a manufacturing chemist at Dallas, Texas. All these children were born at Baltimore, except the youngest, who is a native of Wilmington, Delaware. A notable characteristic of the Ayler family is the unusual number of twins. William H. was a twin, and the father of twins, and one of his sons met with the same double blessing.

Amos Evans Ayler, the sixth in order of birth of this interesting family, was born at Baltimore, Maryland, December 5, 1870. He remained in the city of his nativity until the completion of his twenty-seventh year, meanwhile attending the public schools and being graduated from the high school. In 1890 he entered the Cleveland Medical College and after spending one year in that institution he became a student in the Southern Homeopathic College at Baltimore and after three years of diligent application was graduated with the class of 1897. He served for awhile as senior interne in the Baltimore Homeopathic Hospital, after which he became physician in charge of the National Homeopathic Hospital at Washington, D. C. He retained this responsible position for twenty-six months and then decided to find another field for his energies in the central West. August 8, 1899, he located at Greencastle, Indiana, and ever since has been closely identified with the business, social and professional life of that city. He has practiced his profession continuously and assiduously, meeting with the success that is sure to follow talent well applied and industry of the unwearying kind. Indeed, his success has been unusual, with the result that he is recognized as one of the most progressive physicians in Indiana, with advanced and definite ideas regarding the treatment of diseases by the most modern methods. His ability is recognized beyond the confines of his adopted county and he is frequently called in obstinate cases where the best talent is desired. Doctor Ayler is the owner of a splendid property, extending one hundred and four feet on Washington street and two hundred and twenty feet on College avenue, comprising a half square, and on this property he has

erected a modern and conveniently-arranged office building and a comfortable and attractive residence.

Fraternally Doctor Ayler is especially conspicuous as a Freemason, having passed through the various degrees including those of Knight Templar in the York rite and the thirty-second of the Scottish rite. He has been honored by official distinction in several of the bodies, being a past high priest in the chapter of Royal Arch Masons at Greencastle and the present eminent commander of the commandery of Knights Templar. He is also a member of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, belonging to Murat Temple at Indianapolis. The Doctor is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Junior Order of American Mechanics. Professionally he is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, is independent in politics and altogether is one of the most notable and popular men in Greencastle.

On June 21, 1899, Doctor Ayler was married, at Washington, D. C., to Wilhelmina Reocher, a native of Pomeroy, Ohio, whose parents were John Franklin and Margaret F. Reocher, both of German stock. To Doctor and Mrs. Ayler have been born twin daughters, Amy Evelyn and Mary Elva, born May 17, 1903.

JOHN M. BOWMAN.

Among the well remembered and highly respected men of Putnam county, who, during a former generation, did much for the general good of the residents here and who have "cast off the robes and instruments of sense" and now sleep the sleep that knows no waking, is John M. Bowman, who left his family a valuable estate near Fillmore and also left behind him what is more valuable, an honored name, for he was a man in whom his neighbors placed the utmost confidence, knowing him to be honest and kind and of a likable disposition.

Mr. Bowman was born December 25, 1835, the son of Leonard and Mary (Hickman) Bowman, who came to this county from Kentucky in 1833, locating on a farm. He was a farmer and carpenter and he and his wife were members of the Methodist church; his death occurred April 1, 1870, Mrs. Bowman reaching an advanced age, dying March 15, 1900. Both are buried at Mt. Carmel, this county. They were the parents of eleven children, namely: John M., the immediate subject of this sketch; Matilda Jane, Martha

Katherine, William, Elizabeth Margaret, George, Charles, Alice, Lyddia, Gilbert B. and Martha; all are deceased except the last two named. They were all born on the present Bowman homestead here. Martha is the wife of William Denny and Gilbert Brown is living at Lebanon, Indiana.

John M. Bowman received a common school education and spent his boyhood days on the home farm. He married Sarah J. Smith, February 24, 1864. She is the daughter of Robert L. and Elmina Smith, an old and highly respected family of this county, Mr. Smith having been a successful and honored farmer, owning a farm adjoining that of Leonard Bowman.

Mr. and Mrs. Bowman went to housekeeping in a log hut on a farm joining the land owned by his father, consisting of two hundred and thirty-nine acres, which he bought in 1873.

Mr. Bowman was one of the patriotic sons of the North who enlisted in defense of his country, becoming a member of Company H, Eleventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served five months or until the close of the war. Upon his return from the front he moved from his original home and settled on the old home place, where he resided until his death, February 3, 1907. He received a pension of fifty dollars a month. He was not only a successful farmer, but also raised stock of a good quality. He was a Republican in politics and a progressive citizen, believing in good roads and all kinds of public improvements. He belonged to the Methodist church at Fillmore, of which congregation his wife is also a member. Mr. and Mrs. Bowman were the parents of fourteen children, named as follows: Laura Isabelle is the wife of John C. Broadstreet, a farmer of Mill Creek township, and they are the parents of six children, Austin (deceased), Martin, Linnie, Mingle, Wayne and Verlin. Linnie Elma married a Mr. Broadstreet and is now deceased; Mary Eddy is deceased; Luella is the wife of Charles Bius, of Marion township; they live on a farm and are the parents of four children, Jesse, Maynard, Alberta and Walter. Charles Edgar married Lennie Forest Perry (deceased), and they had one child, Gladys; they live on a farm in Marion township. The next child died in infancy; Lee Hulda is the wife of Walter Wright, a farmer in Marion township, and they are the parents of two children, Olen and Dorothy; Ollie Elmina is deceased, and left one child, Lois Cowell; Claude Orlando is deceased; Martha Catherine is deceased; George Clyde is living at home, with one child, Clyde; Baddy E. (deceased); Candace Alice is the wife of Dr. Bert O'Brien; they have two children, Bernice and William Waldo; they live at Winchester, Hendricks county; Leta Elizabeth, deceased.

Besides her own large family Mrs. Bowman raised two children, Clarence Van Cleve and May Avery.

LYCURGUS STONER.

The family of which the subject of this review is an honorable representative has been identified with Putnam county since the pioneer period and today there are few names in this part of Indiana as widely known or as highly esteemed. Lycurgus Stoner, a veteran of the late Civil war and a prominent citizen of Washington township, is a grandson of Peter Stoner, of Maryland, whose antecedents were among the early settlers of that colony. Peter Stoner was born September 14, 1763, and at the age of sixteen ran away from home on account of his stepfather and entered the American army, enlisting in 1780 for three months' service. At the expiration of that time he re-entered for six months, still later for ten months, and during his military experience participated in a number of battles and skirmishes, including the engagements at Monks Corner and Eutaw Springs, North Carolina, in the latter of which he was twice wounded. Some time after the close of the war for independence he settled in Orange county, North Carolina, where he lived until his removal, about the year 1832, to Putnam county, Indiana. In September, 1832, he applied to the government for a pension, which in due time was granted, this fact together with his war record being attested to in March, 1890, by Valentine Warner, commissioner of pensions at Washington, D. C.

Peter Stoner was married August 13, 1793, to Eva Cotner and became the father of several children, among whom were Peter, Jr., who moved to Putnam county in 1823. Joseph, who also settled in this county, locating on Little Walnut creek in Madison township, where he cleared a farm and spent the remainder of his life. He was a member of the society of Friends, was twice married and lived to be quite an old man. Peter Stoner was a man of fine business ability and at his death, which occurred on April 7, 1851, left a valuable estate.

Peter Stoner, Jr., son of the above, preceded his father to Putnam county by about nine years, settling two miles west of Greencastle, between Little and Big Walnut creeks, in 1823. He drove from his North Carolina home in a two-horse wagon, which contained his few belongings in the way of household goods and agricultural implements, and upon his arrival the sum total of his available cash amounted to just fifty cents. In due time he erected a log cabin, in which his children were afterwards born, and by dint of hard and long-continued labor, cleared and improved a farm on which he spent the remainder of his life. The present house, which replaced the

original cabin, was built in 1853 and has been used continually since that year, being one of the oldest farm dwellings in the community and in a good state of preservation. Mr. Stoner added to his holdings at intervals until he became the owner of about four hundred acres of land which afterwards increased in value and placed him in independent circumstances. He directed his energies to the clearing and developing a part of this land and as a farmer he easily ranked with the best in the county and acquired a handsome competency, leaving at his death an estate conservatively estimated at over a hundred thousand dollars. Although a member of no church, his life was singularly noble and upright and against his character no breath of suspicion was ever uttered. His death, on June 4, 1876, was profoundly lamented by the large circle of friends and neighbors. Mrs. Stoner, who preceded her husband to the grave about two or three years, was a woman of excellent repute and stood high in the confidence and esteem of all who knew her. The family of this worthy couple consisted of the following children: Joseph W., Lycurgus, William P., Peter S., John W., Sarah J., widow of John Davis of California; Lucy, wife of Benjamin Daggey, of LaPorte county, Indiana; Eve, who married James H. Torr, and lives on the old homestead in Madison township, and Indiana, wife of John L. Hillis, of Greencastle.

Lycurgus Stoner, the second of the above family, was born March 17, 1836, in Putnam county, Indiana, and spent his early life on the family homestead, attending in the meantime such schools as were then common. He remained with his parents assisting in the cultivation of the farm until ominous clouds of impending civil war obscured the national horizon, when, with thousands of other loyal young men throughout the North, he responded to the first call for troops, enlisting on April 21, 1861, in the Tenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he served three months in Virginia, taking part during that time in several skirmishes and minor engagements, including the action at Rich Mountain, which was among the first battles of the war. At the expiration of his period of service he re-enlisted and shortly thereafter was attached to General Fremont's body guard at St. Louis, where he remained on active duty until his time expired. In January, 1862, he joined Company E, Twenty-first Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, at Baltimore, Maryland, and continued with the regiment until 1864, on January 10th of which year he veteranized with Company E, Twenty-first Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, which was in General Butler's command and operated along the lower Mississippi and elsewhere, among the more noted of that General's

achievements being the capture of New Orleans, in which the subject took part.

Later Mr. Stoner was with General Banks on the ill-starred Red River expedition, where he saw much active service and passed through many thrilling experiences; he also participated in the battle at Baton Rouge, the capture of Port Hudson and a number of other engagements, his military service being replete with duty bravely and uncomplainingly performed. While at the front he was fortunate in escaping injury, the only time he was absent from his command by reason of disability being a short period in a hospital at New Orleans, where he was treated for an attack of typhoid fever.

Discharged with an honorable record at the expiration of his period of enlistment, Mr. Stoner returned to Putnam county and shortly thereafter purchased a fine tract of bottom land on the Big Walnut creek, which he at once proceeded to improve. Mr. Stoner in due time had his farm under a high state of tillage and in connection with agriculture also devoted considerable attention to the breeding and raising of fine livestock, in which his success was continuous and gratifying. For twenty-eight years he was associated with his brother Peter in the livestock business and since 1884 has occupied the beautiful and commodious home in Washington township, where he is now living a life of honorable retirement.

Mr. Stoner, on February 14, 1867, was happily married to Elvira Boone, a daughter of Daniel and Malinda (Miller) Boone, the father a native of Harrison county, Indiana, and a son of Moses and Hannah Boone and a great nephew of Daniel Boone, the noted hunter, frontiersman and Indian fighter, who bore such a distinguished part in the early annals of Kentucky and elsewhere throughout the central West. Mrs. Stoner's father came to Putnam county with his parents about 1821 and settled on Big Walnut creek in Washington township, where Moses Boone died in 1853 at the ripe old age of eighty-four years and three months. Daniel spent his young manhood clearing and developing the farm on which he and his faithful wife spent the remainder of their days, he departing this life on October 20, 1889, aged seventy-three, and she on the 12th day of March, 1902, when eighty-two years old. All of the eleven children born to this estimable couple grew to maturity, and ten of the number are still living, being among the old and well known residents of Putnam county and highly esteemed in their respective communities. Squire Boone, a brother of the famous frontiersman, at one time owned the farm on which Mr. Stoner now lives; he sold the land in 1849 and went to Iowa, settling on the present site of Boonsboro

in Boone county, where his son and other descendants still reside, the town and county being so named in honor of the family.

Mrs. Lycurgus Stoner, whose birth occurred February 9, 1840, has borne her husband eight children, five of whom survive, viz: Fred, who lives on the homestead in Washington township; Gertrude, under the parental roof; Maude, who married Edward Houck, of Brazil, Indiana; Blanche, wife of Oscar O'Hair, of Monroe township, and Lycurgus, who lives on the home farm in the township of Madison. Mr. Stoner is a public spirited citizen who stands for all enterprises having for their end the material prosperity of the community and the moral advancement of his fellow men and since attaining his majority has yielded unwavering allegiance to the Republican party. For several years he was a director of the First National Bank of Greencastle, but for some time he has not been identified with any public institution, being the possessor of a handsome fortune and amply able to spend the remainder of his life in the enjoyment and rest which his long years of strenuous effort so richly entitle him.

WILLIAM G. BRANHAM.

Among Putnam county's eminent citizens who have passed out of the scene of life's activities into the larger life beyond, were those who achieved distinction in callings requiring intellectual abilities of a high order. Among the latter was William G. Branham, who for many years occupied a conspicuous place in the educational circles of the county, and who was the first superintendent of schools of this county. Beginning his pedagogical work at an early age, he fully appreciated the responsibility of his mission and was a faithful and conscientious teacher, as well as a true friend and judicious advisor to those who were students under him. Today his memory is held sacred by many who were students under him and who, under his direction, learned the lessons which have contributed to their subsequent successes.

William G. Branham was born in Putnam county, Indiana, in 1836, and was a son of Berry and Morris (Sinclair) Branham. He was reared on the home farm and secured his elementary education in the common schools. Determining to fit himself for the profession of teaching, Mr. Branham became a student in old Asbury (now DePauw) University, where he remained nearly four years. At the age of nineteen years he began teaching school at Manhattan, but afterwards his labors were mainly confined to the schools at Cloverdale, where he was employed for many years. In 1866 he became superintendent of schools for Putnam county, but resigned from

the office because of some requirements regarding his report of time employed, which his conscience would not permit him to fulfill. Later in life he took up agricultural pursuits, which he carried on until his death, which occurred at the family residence in Warren township in October, 1896. He was truly one of God's noblemen, standing "four square to every wind that blows," and in his death the entire community felt it had suffered a distinct loss.

On November 17, 1861, Mr. Branham was married to Sarah Hughes, a daughter of Harrison and Mary (Prather) Hughes, she having been born on a farm two miles north of Cloverdale. Her parents were natives of Kentucky and her father died while she was but a child.

JOHN A. BENCE.

Philip Bence was one of the adventurous band who braved the terrors of the western wilderness during the latter part of the eighteenth century, when it took courage and endurance to make the trip over the mountains and down the streams. A native of Pennsylvania, he left his home in early manhood and floated down the Ohio to the Falls, where he made up his mind to settle. He took up a location on the ridges in the rear of Louisville, but later bought bottom lands which were mostly under water and at that time possessed little value. His son and namesake, Philip Bence, was born in 1801 in Jefferson county, Kentucky, and married Anna Yenowine Bruce, a native of the same county. In 1853 he came to Indiana and settled on a farm in Putnam county where his son now lives. It consists of three hundred and fifty acres and is situated in Washington township near the present interurban station of Hutcheson. It was partly improved and about one-half consisted of bottom land on the west fork of Eel river. The purchase price at the time was thirty dollars per acre and Philip Bence and his wife spent their lives on that farm. He sold his old home eight miles from Louisville for seventy-five dollars. The last years of his life were spent in retirement and his blameless life ended in October, 1882, when he was eighty-one years old. His wife passed away in her seventieth year. They were lifelong members of the Christian church. They reared ten children, to maturity, whose names are as follows: Fountain, a farmer in Clay county, died when sixty-five years old; Onesimus lived and died in Clay county;

Elizabeth, who married Warren Greenwell, died in Clay county, where she had lived a number of years; Jephtha, who owned a woollen mill at Greencastle, died at the age of sixty; Lydia, now deceased, was the wife of John Lidick, who resided near Groveland, in Putnam county; Louisa married Philip Hutchenson, of Washington township, Putnam county; Genevra died in early womanhood, shortly after her marriage to Gregg Smith; Matilda, who also died when still young, was the wife of Levi Hepler, of Putnam county; George W. is a physician at Greencastle.

John A. Bence, the oldest child, was born near Louisville, Kentucky, October 29, 1836. He was seventeen years old when his father came to Putnam county and, being strong and vigorous, he was able to do valuable work in clearing the newly purchased farm. He became an excellent farmer for those days, being industrious, level headed, of fine judgment and a good trader. He bought one-third of his father's old place and on this he has ever since made his home. In 1891, he erected the commodious house now seen on the place and made many other improvements, which put his holdings among the high priced and desirable farms of Putnam county. He has never been a fancy farmer and eschewed all the fads and fancies of the theoretical agriculturist. He preferred to put his faith to the old standbys, corn, hogs and cattle, of which he fed a large number each year, turning all his grain into stock, instead of selling it, which is the mark of a successful farmer. By concentrating all his time and ability on the farm he made a success of his business and ranks among the foremost of Putnam county's farmers.

In 1853 Mr. Bence married Anna Kidd, who was reared in Louisville, but who was visiting relatives in Putnam county when she met her future husband. She died in August, 1909, after forty-six years of affectionate and faithful married life. Mr. and Mrs. Bence have an only daughter, Emma, now the wife of William Houck, a farmer and trader who makes his residence at Greencastle. He is a son of David and Rachel Houck, who lived near neighbors of the Bence family. Carl Ferand manages the farm and with his family lives in the house. Mr. Bence greatly enjoys his stock and garden. He has a fine spring above his house, the water of which is first piped to the yard and then to the tanks at the barn, the plant being used to irrigate his garden in case of need. He has been an all-around reader, keeping abreast of the times and has been a subscriber of the *Chicago Record-Herald* for twenty years. In 1887 he went to California and saw much of the coast country, but found nothing to excel Indiana.

CLEMENT C. HURST.

Practical industry, wisely and vigorously applied, never fails of success. It carries a man onward and upward, brings out his individual character and acts as a powerful stimulus to the efforts of others. The greatest results in life are often attained by simple means and the exercise of the ordinary qualities of common sense and perseverance. The every-day life with its cares, necessities and duties, affords ample opportunities for acquiring experience of the best kind and its most beaten paths provide a true worker, with abundant scope for effort and improvement. This fact having been recognized early in life by Clement C. Hurst, the well known business man of Greencastle, he has seized the small opportunities he has encountered on the rugged hill that leads to life's lofty summit where lies the ultimate goal of success, never attained by the weak, ambitionless and inactive.

Mr. Hurst was born in Jefferson township, Putnam county, his father, Amos Hurst, having been a native of the same township. This family has been prominent in Putnam county since the days of the first settlers and from that period to the present no family here has borne a better reputation. Amos Hurst became known as one of the leading educators of this locality, having taught school until he was thirty years old, then followed farming until his death, March 12, 1873, having spent his entire life in Putnam county. He took some interest in political affairs and he served at one time as assessor of Jefferson township. He married Frances E. Keller, who was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, from which state she came to Putnam county, Indiana, with her parents when a child. Her death occurred on August 29, 1900. Mr. and Mrs. Amos Hurst were highly respected by all their neighbors for their upright and useful lives. They were the parents of five children, namely: Clement C., of this review; Clara A. is the wife of Oscar O. Lane, of Wichita, Kansas; Rowena E. is the wife of Charles E. Smith, of Greencastle; Josephine is the wife of Harvey S. Gardner, of Ladoga, Montgomery county, Indiana; Alpheus E. is living on the old home farm in Jefferson township.

The Hurst family is of English stock, the first representatives of this name having emigrated to America six or seven generations ago. He came from England and located in Virginia. Clement C. Hurst's great-great-grandfather, John Hurst, lived in Tennessee. The former's great-grandfather, Jesse Hurst, came to Putnam county, Indiana, about 1822. The grandfather, George Hurst, a native of Tennessee, came to Putnam county,

in 1822, settling in Warren township, later removing to Jefferson township. George Hurst married Elizabeth Hibbs, a native of Jonesboro, Tennessee, having been married March 17, 1825. She came to Putnam county, Indiana, and here married George Hurst. Eleven children were born to them, Amos, father of Clement C., being the oldest. George Hurst died in April, 1865, at the age of sixty-six years, having been born in 1799. His wife was born in 1800 and died in 1890, being therefore ninety years of age. George Hurst was one of the early pioneers of Putnam county, he and his brother, David Hurst, having come here from Tennessee on horseback, and after looking over the land returned home and brought their families here.

Clement C. Hurst lived on the parental farm, which he worked in the summer months, attending the district schools in the winter until the age of twenty-two years, when he moved to Greencastle. He had previously attended school here, and took a course in DePauw University and became well educated. He was twenty-eight years old when he located permanently in 1822, settling in Warren township, later removing to Jefferson township, which he followed for two years, after which he came to Greencastle and served three years as deputy county recorder, then served three years as deputy auditor under George M. Block. He made an excellent record in these capacities, giving the utmost satisfaction. He then engaged in the fire insurance business, which he still continues, having built up quite an extensive patronage. In 1902 he was elected county auditor, serving four years. During his term in this office the new court house was built. He resumed his fire insurance business after his term of office expired. He still owns a farm and is engaged in stock raising.

Mr. Hurst was first married to Louella Walker in 1887. She was a native of Indianapolis, Indiana. No children were born to this union. Mrs. Hurst was called to her rest on October 11, 1896. On September 23, 1905, Mr. Hurst married Pauline Blake, of Greencastle, daughter of George E. and Lizzie Blake, a well known family here. This union is also without issue.

Daniel Hurst, second cousin of Clement C., was elected county recorder of Putnam county, in 1886, holding the same for eight years. He now lives in Shattuck, Oklahoma.

Mr. Hurst belongs to the College Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, and also belongs to the Masons. Politically he is a Democrat and has long taken an active interest in political affairs, as already intimated. His counsel has frequently been sought in local matters, and he was a delegate to the last national Democratic convention in 1908. He stands high in the coun-

cils of his party in the fifth district. For his public spirit, his deep concern in all that pertains to the welfare of his community and for his known scrupulous integrity, he is held in high favor by all classes.

DAVID J. SKELTON.

Among the leading farmers and public spirited citizens of Washington township is David J. Skelton, who was born April 16, 1873, on land in Putnam county, entered by his grandfather, William Skelton, shortly after this part of the state was opened for settlement. William Skelton came to this county in an early day and here married Mary Ann Jenkins, whose parents were also among the pioneers. He entered a quarter section of land in Washington township, and in due time cleared and improved a farm on which his death afterwards occurred at the age of fifty-four or fifty-six years, and which is still in the family name; his widow survived him a number of years, dying at the ripe old age of eighty-seven. Two sons of this worthy couple grew to maturity and are still living, Jeremiah, of Bowling Green, Clay county, and William, father of the subject of this sketch, one son dying in infancy; there were also two daughters, Almira, who married Philip Ward, and lived for a number of years on the homestead, dying some time ago at Terre Haute, and Mrs. Harriet Brotherton, who spent her entire life on the home place.

William Skelton, Jr., was born on the home farm in Washington township and at the age of twenty-two years married Nancy Tressner, whose father, Hiram Tressner, an early settler of the county, died at about the time the wedding of his daughter was solemnized. His widow subsequently removed to Coles county, Illinois, and thence to Missouri, where her death afterwards occurred. After his marriage William Skelton took possession of the homestead which he operated for several years, later deeding a part of the place to the sons, by whom it is still owned. In connection with farming, he did a thriving business for a number of years threshing grain, in which capacity he became widely known throughout the greater part of Putnam county. He early united with the Primitive Baptist church, in which he was made an elder while still a young man and later entered the ministry, to which holy calling he has devoted much of his time during the part of twenty-five years. For a period of fifteen years he served the congregation at Otter Creek and at a part of that time ministered to the Providence and Eel River churches, holding membership with the last named. He has also

visited a number of other churches from time to time and is recognized as one of the strong and influential preachers of his denomination in the state of Indiana. Mrs. Skelton bore her husband thirteen children and departed this life on the 5th of May, 1906. Of the children seven are living at the present time, namely: George W., who owns a part of the home farm; David J., of this review; Clarence E., one of Putnam county's most successful teachers; Candace J., who married John Mace and lives in Washington township; Lemuel O., also a resident of Washington township and a farmer by occupation; Paul lives near Brazil in Clay county, this state, and Isaac, who farms part of the family homestead.

David J. Skelton was reared to agricultural pursuits and remained with his father until his twenty-second year, attending at intervals in the meantime the district schools and growing up to the full stature of well developed manhood and amply fitted to grapple with life and duty. On March 4, 1895, he was married to Martha Charlotte McElroy, daughter of Welcome R. and Mary (Barnett) McElroy, the union being terminated by the untimely death of the young wife within less than a year, she leaving a son, Glenn C., a bright and promising youth of fourteen years of age at this writing (1910). Later, September 4, 1898, Mr. Skelton married his present wife, whose maiden name was Lena Alice White, daughter of Ezekiel and Mary (Nugent) White, and whose birth occurred in Parke county, on October 8, 1872. Mrs. Skelton's father was a native of Pennsylvania, but when a young man came to Ohio, thence to Parke county, Indiana, where he married and reared a family of thirteen children and spent the remainder of his days, his wife surviving him and still living on the farm where he made his home for so many years.

Mr. Skelton, with his brothers George and Clarence, owned the homestead for several years, their father deeding it to them, but the subject afterwards sold out to George, and purchased his present farm, which was formerly owned by Harrison Elliott and to which he has since added three hundred to the original one hundred and twenty acres, making a fine farm of four hundred and twenty acres of valuable land, well improved and under a high state of cultivation. The place, which is one of the best in the county, is adapted to agriculture and stock raising, to the latter of which Mr. Skelton devotes especial attention, being a successful breeder and raiser of high-grade horses, mules, cattle and hogs. In addition to his beautiful home place, he owns the W. R. McElroy farm of forty-three acres, which formerly belonged to the father of his first wife and which with its fine buildings and other improvements adds very materially to his fortune.

As a farmer, Mr. Skelton easily ranks among the most enterprising and successful in Putnam county, being progressive in his methods and keeping fully abreast of the times on all matters relating to modern agriculture. He raises abundant crops of grain, vegetables, fruits, etc., and by a judicious system of rotation seldom if ever fails to realize liberal returns from his time and labor. His continued success indicates the possession of much more than ordinary ability and he is today not only one of the leading agriculturists and stockmen of his county, but also stands high as a business man and financier.

The Skelton home is a model of its kind and in many respects one of the most beautiful and desirable residences in Putnam county. Everything on the premises bears testimony to the care and attention of the proprietor and the deep interest he takes in the prosecution of his labors.

In political views Mr. Skelton is a Democrat and as such wields a strong influence for his party locally and throughout the county, being a judicious adviser in its councils and an influential worker in the ranks. At one time he was a candidate for the office of county commissioner. He is not an office seeker, however, preferring to work for his friends rather than aspire to public honors for himself. Fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Pythias lodge; although not identified with any religious organization, he is a regular attendant and liberal contributor to the Baptist church, with which his wife holds membership.

JOSEPH MOLER.

One of the well known residents of Clinton township is Joseph Moler, who was born in Nicholas county, Kentucky, June 2, 1834. In 1853 he came to Indiana and has since made this state his place of abode. He is the son of John and Sarah (Colliver) Moler, the former born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, in the same vicinity as his son, Joseph. His parents were Pennsylvania Dutch who came to Kentucky about 1790, his father, Joseph Moler, having been a soldier in the Revolutionary war. In 1853 John Moler and family came to Putnam county, Indiana, locating in Clinton township on the land where Joseph Moler now resides. It was then only partly cleared and had a few rude buildings on it, and here the elder Moler lived, and died on November 3, 1866, at the age of sixty-one years, having been born November 30, 1805. His wife died in 1856, at the age of forty-seven years. She was born in Montgomery county, Indiana, in 1809. Only one of their children

was born in Indiana; those to reach maturity were, Mary, who married Russell Allen, of Greencastle, and died in that city in 1873 or 1874; Joseph, of this review; Richard H., a farmer in Parke county, Indiana; Jeff. T., who lives in Louisiana, Missouri; Susan E., who married R. D. Hamilton and died when in middle life; Levi, who went to Missouri, where he died; Jemima, the wife of Mr. Hammah and living in Missouri; Presley C., a bachelor and still living on the old homestead; Emma J., who married Caleb Bratton, of Boone county, Indiana.

Joseph Moler was nineteen years old when he came to Indiana. He remained at home until he was twenty-five years old, assisting in clearing the place. On November 1, 1859, he married Lucy P. Newgent, he being twenty-five and she eighteen; they had lived on adjoining farms for some time. A sketch of her father, Edward Newgent, appears elsewhere in this volume. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Moler spent two years in Pulaski county, Indiana, then moved back to Putnam county on the farm of Mr. Moler's father, taking charge of part of it. In 1868 he rented and took charge of the entire farm of two hundred and forty acres. Later he bought the interests of others in the home place, owning eighty acres. He has made extensive improvements on his place, building a fine home in 1891, and he has good barns and devotes considerable time to stock raising, making grains also a specialty, feeding what grain the place produces. He has laid two hundred and fifty rods of tile. He is very successful as a general farmer. Mr. Moler is an independent thinker and keeps well posted on political and current events. He is no partisan and always votes for the men whom he deems to be the best qualified for the offices sought.

Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Moler, one of whom died when ten years of age. Levi Shelby Moler is a farmer in Clinton township; he was candidate for nomination as county clerk in 1910. Stella May married J. N. Brown, a farmer of Woonsocket, South Dakota.

On November 1, 1909, was celebrated Mr. and Mrs. Moler's fiftieth wedding anniversary, which was quite an event in the Moler family and greatly enjoyed by all who were fortunate enough to be present. The only anniversary guest who was also present at their marriage was John Newgent, cousin of Mrs. Moler, he having enjoyed the celebration after a half century lapse from the nuptial day almost as much as the elderly couple themselves. Rev. Joseph Skeeters, now deceased, performed the marriage ceremony.

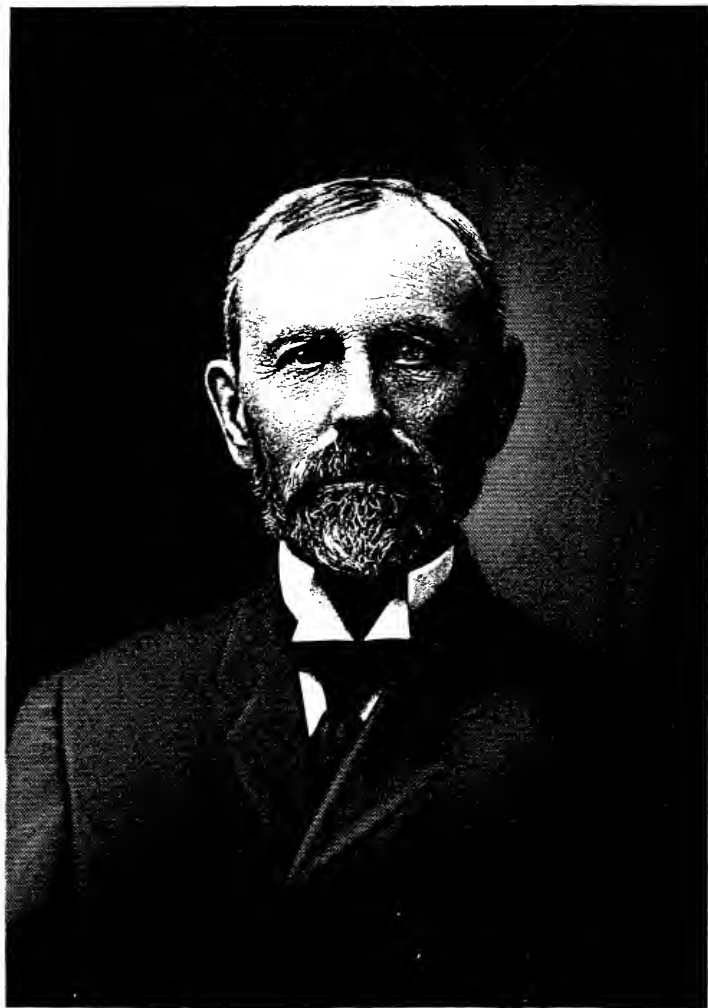
Fraternally Mr. Moler is a Mason and he takes a great interest in Masonry, endeavoring to live up to its wholesome teachings in his every day life.

JOHN W. ROBE.

The best title one can establish to the high and generous esteem of a community is a protracted and honorable residence in its midst. Mankind is generally fair and just in its judgments. An unusual event may sway it for a time, but when normal conditions are again restored a just judgment is certain to follow, true views eventually prevailing and then the accurate public judgment is inevitable. It is for this reason that a man is judged rather by what his neighbors think of him than anything he may have said or done. When a court desires to find out whether or not a witness is truthful, it asks what the person's reputation is for truth in the neighborhood in which he lives. The law correctly estimates that the judgment of the public is almost invariably infallible. Judged by this measure, John W. Robe, now a resident of the city of Greencastle and long one of the prominent and substantial citizens of Putnam county, must necessarily be a man of strictest integrity and unquestioned ability along his chosen lines of endeavor. His protracted residence here of nearly a half century has been an eminently honorable one, as is well established by the high regard in which he is held by all who have had occasion to know him.

Mr. Robe is a native of Morgan county, Indiana, having been born on August 21, 1843, the son of William and Nancy (St. John) Robe. The father formerly lived near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and came to Indiana in an early day, locating in Marion county, later moving to Morgan county. The mother, Nancy St. John, was born near Cincinnati, Ohio, being the representative of a prominent family, a cousin of Governor St. John, of Kansas. William Robe, a man of sterling qualities and excellent character, met death in a tragic manner, having been killed by members of the "Golden Circle," a well-known war-time organization, on May 21, 1863. He was prominent in Republican politics and took an active interest in public affairs.

It was in 1862 that John W. Robe came to Putnam county. He received an excellent primary education in the common schools and he took a course in Ashbury (now DePauw) University, at Greencastle, where he made a splendid record for scholarship and from which institution he was graduated in the spring of 1868. Towards the latter part of the war of the Rebellion he gave vent to his patriotism and enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, but was not permitted to share in many of the hard campaigns and fierce engagements that fell to the lot of some of his friends. He was honorably discharged and returned to Putnam county in 1864.



J. M. Robe.

Deciding that his true inclinations were along legal lines, Mr. Robe took up the study of law and was duly admitted to the bar in 1869, but not taking so kindly to this vocation as he had anticipated, he abandoned the practice in 1870 and turned his attention to the freer and more wholesome life of the agriculturist which he has made his principal life work and in which he has been very successful, now owning one of the choice and most valuable of Putnam county farms, comprising six hundred acres, which he still operates and which he has brought to a high state of cultivation and improvement and which, under his skillful management, has for years yielded abundant harvests. He is also considered an authority on livestock and has kept his place well stocked with various kinds of excellent quality. He has long been prominently identified with the sheep industry of Putnam county, and is now president of the Putnam County Wool Growers' Association, having held this position for years. For twenty years he was secretary of the Indiana Wool Growers' Association, and at one time he was president of the Short-horn Breeders' Association. As head of the Putnam County Wool Growers' Association Mr. Robe has endeared himself to the farmers of the county for his splendid work in their behalf, his labors in this direction having greatly benefited his farmer neighbors incalculably, and he is recognized as their special friend and champion. He was urged as a candidate for the state board of agriculture, but refused to make an active fight for the place. He has always been recognized throughout the state as a leading authority on agriculture. Mr. Robe was one of the organizers of the Central National Bank of Greencastle and a member of its first board of directors. He was one of a company of ten who erected the Central Bank block. Later he was a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank of Greencastle.

Mr. Robe has recently moved to Greencastle, where he has erected a beautiful, modern and attractive home in one of the choicest residence districts of the city.

Mr. Robe's domestic life began on October 5, 1870, when he married Sarah M. Stevenson, a lady of culture and refinement, the daughter of Dr. A. C. Stevenson, a prominent physician of this county during a past generation, a full sketch of whom appears on another page of this work. Mrs. Robe has been a true partner and helpmeet in life, always performing her part and assuming her full share of responsibility. A woman of rare good judgment, she has always been a wise counselor, and to her Mr. Robe largely attributes his success in life. Like her father, Mrs. Robe has always been considerate of the rights of others, ever ready to do her part, and performing deeds of kindness where her hands find them to do.

Politically Mr. Robe is a loyal Republican, but he has never been an office seeker. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Post No. 11, Greencastle. He has always been interested in movements calculated to be of general good to the people of Putnam county and ready to lend any assistance in such movements as he could, and, being a man whose record is clean, he has both the confidence and respect of all classes.

JOHN F. SHONKWILER.

This well known citizen of Clinton township has long been regarded as one of the model farmers of Putnam county, being a link between the days of the historic primitive past and the opulent present, for his long and useful life has been passed right here at home and he has been a very important factor in local affairs, doing his full share in the development of the community. John F. Shonkwiler was born in Clinton township, October 11, 1838, the son of Daniel and Ruth (Spurgeon) Shonkwiler. The father of the former was born on the Atlantic ocean while his parents were enroute from Germany to America. He grew up in America and married Elizabeth Grant, who died in Ohio. Daniel Shonkwiler, Jr., was born in Ohio, in 1821 and when a young man came to Indiana with his father and settled in Parke county, where they remained for two years, then bought one-half mile south of the farm now owned by John F., of this review; there they literally hewed out a farm from the woods and there the son lived until his death, about 1854, dying when past eighty. He married Nancy Reed in Parke county, who survived him and made her home with her two sons, in Iowa, and died in that state. Daniel left three children in Ohio. The Shonkwiler family consisted of the following children: Simeon, David, Daniel, Adonas, Nathaniel, Nancy, Margaret, Julia. All the girls married and moved to the West, and all the sons except one went to Iowa or Illinois. Daniel remained in Indiana. He became owner of one-half of his father's place, but settled on an adjoining farm. When twenty-two years old he married, his wife, Ruth Spurgeon, being twenty-one, and they spent the rest of their lives on the farm now owned by Clay Magill. Daniel was a good farmer and owned in all two hundred and twenty-nine acres of land, clearing up most of it. He left the farm about 1854 and for a period of twelve years devoted his time to the ministry, being a circuit rider in the Methodist church in which work he did a great deal of good and became widely known. For several years he had preached

locally; his duties took him into Illinois and over northwestern and western Indiana. During that period he organized many new churches. He was pastor of the home or northern circuit for one year, but much of his work was in Illinois. His health failing, he returned to the old farm, but continued to preach occasionally and after some years did supply work at or near Brazil and while serving that church experienced one of his most prosperous years. He held revivals, taking into the church over one hundred members; one of his delights was to conduct a camp meeting. This good and useful man died on the old homestead in August, 1887, at the age of sixty-six years, his wife having preceded him to the other world several years, and he had married again, his last wife being Miranda Thompson, widow, who survived him. No children were born of the last union. The first union resulted in the birth of five sons and two daughters, namely: John F., of this review; William went to Benton county, Indiana, when a young man; Jacob also lived in Benton county and died there ten years ago; Ferris spent his life in Clinton township, near Morton; Daniel moved to Parke county about ten years ago, locating near Rockville; Mary married Tilman Moore and died in Parke county; Malinda died at the age of four years.

When about fifteen years of age John F. Shonkwiler took charge of the old homestead and continued to conduct the same until his marriage, October 13, 1859, to Ruth Carmichael, daughter of John and Matilda (Spurgeon) Carmichael. When one year old her mother had come to this country with Moses Spurgeon, settling on an adjoining farm. John Carmichael was born on Lost River, Indiana, and when a young man came to Putnam county and married here and spent his life on the farm, which joins the old Shonkwiler place; there they both died, the father when about seventy-five years of age. The Carmichael farm is now owned by the son of John F. Shonkwiler—William. The old Moses Spurgeon farm, where he and his wife died, is now owned by Thomas Brothers.

After his marriage, John F. Shonkwiler remained on the old home place for a time, then moved to a farm in this vicinity. Seven years ago he went to Belmore and remained two years, coming to his present farm five years ago. He has erected excellent buildings on the same and has a well improved and valuable place, desirable from every viewpoint. It joins his grandfather's old place on the north, and consists of ninety acres, and he also owns twenty-five acres of the old Carmichael farm and has two hundred and ninety-six acres two miles south of the ninety. He is doing well with his diversified farming and stock raising, making this his main business.

Mr. Shonkwiler has always been a Republican and at one time was a

candidate for county commissioner. His family consists of the following children, four sons and three daughters: Daniel lives on his father's old homestead and was a minister in the United Brethren church in Indiana and Illinois for nine years; William lives on the old Carmichael farm; John also lives on a part of the old Shonkwiler farm; Oliver is farming in Madison township; Jane is single and living at home; Amanda married William Boswell and lives in Parke county; Mary married George Cricks, of Clinton township.

The father of these children is a member of the United Brethren church, but was a Methodist early in life; he is one of the loyal supporters of the Beech Grove church. Putnam county.

WARREN PICKENS.

The names of those men who have distinguished themselves through the possession of those qualities which daily contribute to the success of private life and to the public stability and who have enjoyed the confidence and respect of those about them should not be permitted to perish. Such a one is Warren Pickens, whose name needs no introduction to the readers of this work, for not only does he enjoy a wide acquaintance in Putnam county, but the sterling qualities which characterize him have brought to him the honor and esteem of all who know him.

Warren Pickens is a native son of the county in which he lives, having been born in Jefferson township in 1846. He is the son of James and Matilda (Rogers) Pickens. James Pickens, who was born in 1804, was the son of James Pickens, Sr., and was a native of Harrison county, Kentucky. Matilda Rogers was born in 1814 and was the daughter of Col. George and Elizabeth (White) Rogers, of Boone county, Kentucky. In that county James Pickens and Matilda Rogers were married and for a few years they followed farming there. Seven children were born to them, namely: Two daughters that died in infancy; James B., now a resident of Elwood, Indiana; Samuel was a member of Company I, Twenty-seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and died in the service in 1864; Warren is the immediate subject of this sketch; Emily J., who died in 1890, was the wife of John M. Scott; Mary C. resides in Cloverdale. James Pickens and wife came to Cloverdale township. Putnam county, in 1835, at which date the country was wild and un-

settled, their nearest neighbor being distant a mile and a half and the land being mostly covered with a dense growth of the native timber, in which roamed wolves, panthers and other wild game. Here Mr. Pickens entered a tract of government land, three miles east of Cloverdale, and bought other land, so that his total holdings amounted to one hundred and sixty acres. A few years later, not later than 1840, he entered another tract of government land in Jefferson township, this county, and also bought adjoining land, making one hundred and sixty acres in that tract also. On this latter place there was a water-power mill, which became known far and near as Pickens' Mill, and which was operated with considerable success until 1850. The elder Pickens lived on this farm until 1870, when he moved to Cloverdale, where he spent the remainder of his days, his death occurring November 1, 1880. His wife died on July 31, 1883.

Warren Pickens was reared on the home farm and received his early education in the country schools of that period, being compelled the most of the time to walk two miles to the school, which was, in comparison to the schools of today, somewhat primitive in methods and equipment. A little later he began teaching school during the winter months, applying himself to farm work in summer, this arrangement continuing for five or six years. During much of this time he also taught writing school in the evenings. In those days his wages averaged two dollars or less a day, and the day's work was long and he was compelled to perform all the janitor service; besides this he always found an abundance of farm chores to do at home out of school hours. In the spring of 1860 Mr. Pickens commenced farming on his own account on the place where his father had first settled, three miles east of Cloverdale, and as the farm had been rented out for a number of years it was in bad shape when he took hold of it. However, he made all the needed improvements and continued to successfully operate it during the following ten years. His wife dying, Mr. Pickens gave up housekeeping and moved to Cloverdale, where he engaged in handling live-stock for four or five years, being during the following three and a half years engaged in the butchering business. He is still residing in Cloverdale, where he has a pleasant home surrounded with four acres of land, and he continues the operation of his farm, though not himself actively engaged in work, being now able to enjoy the fruits of his former efforts. However, he will never "rust out," for he is not the kind of a man who can sit idly by and do nothing, but he is always occupied with something. One of his favorite diversions is fishing, at which he is an expert, and few followers of Izaak Walton are more enthusiastic or successful than he.

In 1868 Mr. Pickens was united in marriage to Hester M. Collins, the daughter of Whitfield and Mary A. Collins, and they became the parents of two children, Alva K. and Oris E., the former having died at the age of seven years. Oris, who lives on the home farm, three miles east of Cloverdale, married Myrtle Watson, the daughter of James M. and Malissa Watson, and they have four children, Clara, Arthur E., Mary Chloe and Warren. Mrs. Hester Pickens died in 1878 and in 1886 Mr. Pickens married Mary E. Pottorff, the daughter of Thomas and Ann Elizabeth (Hilton) Pottorff. Her paternal grandfather was a native of Germany and his wife was a native of Ireland.

Fraternally Mr. Pickens is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and was a member of the encampment of that order until it was dissolved and the charter surrendered. Politically he is a strong Republican and, though living in a Democratic stronghold, he came very near election as trustee. He is not, however, a seeker after office, though he takes an intelligent interest in local public affairs. Mrs. Pickens is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. They are widely known and both are highly esteemed by all who know them.

EVAN CLINE.

Among the progressive and enterprising agriculturists of Putnam county, Indiana, none stands higher in public regard than does the gentleman whose name appears at the head of these paragraphs and who is engaged in the operation of a splendid and well cultivated farm in Cloverdale township. Mr. Cline was born February 15, 1852, in this township and is a son of Peter and Mary (Carmack) Cline. The paternal grandparents were Jacob and Barbara Cline. The Cline family came originally from Germany, three brothers coming together, one settling in Pennsylvania and another, Jacob, locating in the eastern part of Tennessee. Later he moved to Kentucky, where because of a defective title, he lost his land and crops. During the early twenties, while Cloverdale township, Putnam county, was first being settled, Jacob Cline and family came here and located about two and a half miles west of where Cloverdale now is. They were in rather poor financial circumstances at that time, their cash capital amounting to but fifty cents. But they were determined to win a home and competence and went willfully to work to this end. Jacob Cline entered a tract of government land, which

was covered with the primeval forest and to the task of clearing this land and rendering it fit for cultivation these hardy pioneers applied themselves. The first year they were unable to plant their own ground and walked back and forth three miles to a patch of cleared land which they rented and worked with hoes. They raised a fair crop of corn and other stuff and from that time forward they prospered in their labors and eventually developed the place into one of the best farmsteads in the community. There Jacob Cline spent the remainder of his years and reared his children, his death occurring in the late forties. He was twice married and was the father of the following children: Sarah C., born June 22, 1790; William, born July 11, 1792; Sannel, born August 20, 1794; Jacob, July 18, 1797; James, born August 18, 1799; Nancy, born November 8, 1805; Peggy, June 27, 1807; Nicholas, born March 17, 1809; Elizabeth, born March 11, 1811; Catharine, born March 28, 1813; Peter, born June 18, 1815; Daniel, born February 11, 1817; Anderson, born February 14, 1820.

Peter Cline, the subject's father, was but a young man when he accompanied the family to Indiana, and here he spent his remaining days. His son Evan was reared on the homestead in Cloverdale township and secured a good practical education in the district schools of the neighborhood. He has always followed the pursuit of agriculture and in this line he has achieved a definite measure of success. He has been conducting operations on his own account since about 1878, having started on forty acres of land located in the west part of the township. To this he has added by purchase from time to time until now he is the owner of two hundred and ten acres. In 1883 he bought one hundred and nine acres where he now lives, to which he added an eighty-acre tract adjoining, having sold his original forty acres. Mrs. Cline also owns twenty acres of land adjoining. In connection with the tilling of the soil, Mr. Cline also gives considerable attention to the raising of livestock, in which he meets with gratifying success.

Mr. Cline married Margaret Coffman, and to them have been born the following children: Alva, Elmer, Cora, Rosa, Flora, Myrtle, Retha and Edna. Cora and Retha are engaged in teaching school, the former in Cloverdale township, this county, and the latter in Owen county, this state. In matters political Mr. Cline assumes an independent attitude, believing that, in local elections at least, the best men should be selected for public office, regardless of political affiliations. He is a member of the Horse-thief Detective Association. He gives his support to all worthy movements for the public good and, because of his sterling qualities, he enjoys the respect and confidence of all who know him.

WILLIAM S. BURRIS.

Among the progressive and enterprising farmers of Cloverdale township, Putnam county, Indiana, is numbered the well-known gentleman whose name appears as the caption of this sketch. A lifelong residence in this county has given him a wide acquaintance and wherever known he is held in the highest esteem because of his sterling personal qualities.

William S. Burris is a native son of Putnam county, his birth having occurred here on the 17th day of February, 1863. He is the son of James A. and Mary A. (Piercy) Burris. The father was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, on a farm, and was a son of Hezekiah Burris. The Burris family is believed to have been of Scotch origin and in the members of the family are to be found those sturdy qualities which have characterized that race. James A. Burris came to Putnam county about 1858, being then in his young manhood, and shortly afterwards he married Mary A. Piercy, a daughter of John Piercy. He engaged in teaching school in Jefferson township, this county, and met with pronounced success in this calling for a number of years. During this period he was also engaged in agriculture, in which he was successful. He and his wife were the parents of four children, namely: John B., James C., William S. and Ella. John B. is mentioned elsewhere in this work. James C. died in the spring of 1886. William S. is the immediate subject of this sketch. Ella died in 1882, at the age of sixteen years. James A. Burris, the father of these children, died in July, 1869, at the age of thirty-four years; his widow is still living and resides in Cloverdale.

William S. Burris was reared under the parental roof in Jefferson township, and received his preliminary education in the public schools of the township. Subsequently he took a commercial course and also the teachers' course at the Central Normal College, at Danville, Indiana, and during the following two years he was engaged as a clerk in a store in Cloverdale. He was married in 1885 and at that time he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land located one mile south of Cloverdale, to the operation of which he devoted his energies until October, 1905. He followed a general line of farming, raising all the crops common to this section of the country, also giving some attention to the raising of fine livestock, particularly Short-horn cattle, Duroc hogs, Oxford Down sheep and Percheron horses, in all of which he was very successful. He was enabled to purchase more land from time to time until eventually he became the owner of seven hundred and thirty acres of splendid land, all in one tract, besides which he and his



WILLIAM S. BURRIS

brother own one hundred and sixty acres jointly. On the 5th of October, 1905, Mr. Burris purchased a large, attractive and comfortable residence in Cloverdale, and has since resided there. In all his operations he showed himself to be a man of practical ideas and sound judgment and his success has been well earned.

On October 5, 1885, Mr. Burris was married to Margaret L. Horne, the daughter of Thomas and Eliza Horne, who were natives of North Carolina, but came to Indiana some years before the birth of their daughter, Mrs. Burris. To Mr. and Mrs. Burris have been born four children, namely: Garnet K., Maude M., Dorothy E. and Marjorie E., the latter dying December 20, 1899, at the age of two years and seven months. The three older children are still at home with their parents.

Politically, Mr. Burris renders a staunch adherence to the Democratic party, in the success of which he is deeply interested, though he does not take an active part in public affairs, preferring to devote himself to his own business affairs. However, he was, in December, 1895, elected county commissioner, serving in this capacity six years and one month, and giving the county efficient and appreciated service. In every sphere in which he has exerted himself, Mr. Burris has performed his full part and his efforts have been rewarded with a due meed of success. He is an ardent supporter of all movements having for their object the advancement of the best interests of the community and is numbered among its leading citizens.

JACK HUFFMAN.

The representative farmer and enterprising citizen of whom the biographer writes in this connection belongs to one of the old and well known families of Putnam county and it is a compliment honorably earned to ascribe to him a prominent place among the leading men of the community in which he resides. Edmund Huffman, father of the subject, was a native of Nelson county, Kentucky, where his birth occurred on the 6th day of August, 1824, being a son of Peter and Cynthia Huffman, who about the year 1836 moved from that state to Putnam county, Indiana, and settled in Washington township. Edmund married, April 5, 1849, Louisa Ann Rightsell, who was born August 9, 1830, the union resulting in the birth of twelve children, namely: James Robert, Maria E., Cephas, Douglass, Ivan, Daniel V., Lu-

cretia A., General Jackson, Charles H., Margaret and Greeley R., of whom Cephas and Daniel V. died in early life, the others growing to mature years.

Edmund Huffman began life for himself as a tiller of the soil and was only sixteen years old when he left home to make his own way in the world. He worked for some time as a farm hand at five dollars per month, which he very generously turned over to his father, but after his marriage set up his domestic establishment on seventy acres of land in Washington township, which he purchased about that time and on which he continued to reside until about 1866, when he removed to the farm one mile south of Reelsville, where he made his home during the twelve or fifteen years ensuing.

In many respects Edmund Huffman was much more than an ordinary man. Owing to his limited advantages in youth, his education was entirely neglected and it is said that he did not learn to read and write until after his marriage. Notwithstanding this early neglect, he afterwards made the most of his opportunities and not only mastered the fundamental branches as taught in the subscription schools of his day, but developed extraordinary business capacity, as is indicated by the fact of his having acquired a large fortune, much of which consisted of real estate, owning at one time fifteen hundred acres of the finest land in Putnam county. He was a staunch Democrat, but not a politician, always kept abreast of the times on the leading public questions of the day and his opinions carried weight and commanded respect among his fellowmen. In 1898 he left his farm and removed to Reelsville, where he built a large modern residence in which he spent the remainder of his life in honorable retirement, and in which his death occurred on the 16th day of September, 1900. Mrs. Huffman did not long survive her husband, dying December 7th of the same year, a little less than three months after his decease.

As indicated in a preceding paragraph, much of the wealth accumulated by Mr. Huffman consisted of land which he had carefully selected with an eye to its future value. Two years previous to his removal to Reelsville he divided his holdings among his children, giving to each a good farm, retaining for himself sufficient means to enable himself and wife to spend the residue of their lives in comfort and quietude. In all of his business relations he was the soul of honor and his influence was ever exerted for the good of his fellowmen. His career affords a striking illustration of what intelligence, sound judgment and tact can accomplish in gaining success in face of opposing circumstances and his example may be profitably imitated by the young man whose life work is yet to be accomplished.

Jack Huffman, whose name appears at the head of this article, was born September 6, 1865, on the farm in Washington township which he now owns

and his life thus far has been spent within the geographical limits of his native county. Reared to habits of industry, he early laid broad and deep the foundation for his future course of action and from his youth, being animated by a laudable ambition to become something more than a mere passive factor in the affairs of men, he has builded wisely and well and is today a man of progressive ideas and a leading citizen of the township in which he resides. While still a young man he took charge of the home farm, consisting of three hundred acres, and managed the same for his father until 1896. Upon the division of the latter's estate, there fell to him as his share three hundred and ten acres on which he has since lived and prospered. Two years later he erected the fine modern dwelling which the family now occupies and since then has made a number of improvements, thus adding greatly to the appearance and value of the farm, which at this time is one of the finest in the county, surpassed by few in this part of the state.

Mr. Huffman is progressive in his tendencies and cultivates the soil according to the most approved methods in this latitude, realizing bountiful returns from the time and labor expended on his fields. Like the majority of enterprising agriculturists, he devotes considerable attention to livestock, being a successful breeder of fine cattle and hogs, the grade of hogs raised on his place being in great demand throughout the central part of the state. By continuous experimenting he has succeeded in developing a breed of hogs that are pronounced absolutely cholera proof and for these there is also a large demand, much larger than he can possibly supply. Mr. Huffman has found it just as easy and far more profitable to raise thoroughbred livestock than the common inferior breeds and as a result he makes his own prices and never fails to receive them. His example in this respect has done much to induce the farmers of his vicinity to improve their breeds of domestic animals, and he is also free with his counsel and advice, which his neighbors have found of great practical value.

Mr. Huffman's financial success has been commensurate with the energy and ability which he displayed in the management of his affairs, and he is now independent, being among the solid men of his township and county as well as a public spirited citizen who manifests a lively interest in all that concerns the material and moral good of his fellow men.

On August 2, 1896, Mr. Huffman was united in marriage with Bessie Plummer, daughter of J. C. and Luellin (Shoptough) Plummer, of Washington township (see sketch of J. C. Plummer), the union being blessed with two children, Jackson Reese and Olive Lee. Mrs. Huffman is a native of Putnam county, born and reared in Washington township, and was twenty-

four years of age when she was married to Mr. Huffman. She is a lady of intelligence and sterling worth, presides with gentle grace over her household and has nobly seconded her husband in all of his efforts to rise in the world. Mr. Huffman has kept out of politics and gives his support to the candidates best qualified for the offices to which they aspire, regardless of party dictation or influence. He enjoys in a marked degree the esteem of his neighbors and friends and is a true type of the enterprising, up-to-date farmer, representative citizen and intelligent, high-minded courteous gentleman whom to know is to esteem and honor.

LUNA W. SELLER.

In studying the interesting life histories of many of the better class of men, and the ones of unquestioned merit and honor, it will be found that they have been compelled, very largely, to map out their own career and furnish their own motive force in scaling the heights of success and it is such a one that the biographer is pleased to write of in the following paragraphs.

Luna W. Seller, whose fine farm is located in Jefferson township, Putnam county, Indiana, was born in the city of Greencastle, this county, on the 21st day of December, 1868. He is the son of Theophilus and Myra (Crawford) Seller. Theophilus Seller was born in Greencastle, January 21, 1827, the son of John F. and Rebecca (Sellers) Seller.

John F. Seller, one of the first settlers of Putnam county, was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, February 22, 1791. In early life he removed to Garrard county, Kentucky, where he married Rebecca Sellers July 24, 1817. She was a native of Garrard county, born November 12, 1797. In 1822 he came with his family to Putnam county, Indiana, and settled on section 27, Greencastle township, later removing to section 21 of that township. John F. and Rebecca Seller had twelve children, of which Theophilus, father of the subject, was the fifth in order of birth. The others were: Delorians, born January 12, 1819; James W. P., born December 4, 1820; Milton H., born November 12, 1822; Columbus D., born October 11, 1824, and died October 4, 1853; Bainbridge B., born August 18, 1828, and died August 11, 1829; Louisa J., born February 14, 1830, and died August 25, 1846; John F., born September 28, 1831, and died September 27, 1858; Rebecca Ann, born July 20, 1833, and died May 11, 1843; Western W., born April 9, 1835; Elizabeth H., born February 1, 1838, and died May 17, 1843;

Tabitha C., born May 6, 1840, and Theophilus Seller, who became a physician and was well-known as a highly respected citizen. He died September 6, 1871.

The subject's mother was born in 1838 in Hendricks county, Indiana, and was the daughter of Moses and Melinda (Churchman) Crawford. Theophilus Seller received a good preliminary education and then studied medicine. He followed the active practice of his profession for a time, but finding that line of work detrimental to his health he gave up his professional work and thereafter applied himself to agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1871. Sometime after his death, his widow married Wallace Johnstone, by whom she has a daughter, Minnie, the wife of Robert C. Schell, of St. Louis, where she now resides with them. To Theophilus and Myra Seller were born three children, Walter, Jennie and Luna. Walter is engaged in the grocery business in Greencastle, Jennie is the wife of William Randel, of Greencastle.

Luna W. Seller was reared by his parents and received his education in the public schools of Greencastle, also attending an academy in that city. After completing his education, he devoted himself to farming, with which he has been identified continuously since. In 1889 he located on the farm in section 15, Jefferson township, where he now resides. He had formerly owned one hundred and ten acres of the old home farm, but now his holdings in section 15 amount to one hundred and ninety acres, nearly all of which is under a high state of cultivation and yielding bountiful crops. Mr. Seller carries on general farming, raising all the crops common to this section of the country. He has also given some attention to the raising of live stock, with considerable success. In 1895 Mr. Seller built a substantial and attractive residence and the property is otherwise highly improved, its appearance reflecting credit on the owner.

On May 7, 1893, Mr. Seller married Nettie, the daughter of Francis M. and Sarah E. (Sandy) Allee, who are mentioned elsewhere in this work. To this union has been born a son, Hubert, who is now a student in the high school at Greencastle.

Politically Mr. Seller is a Republican, while his religious affiliation is with the New Providence Baptist church. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, holding membership in the subordinate lodge at Belle Union. He is a man of splendid personal qualities and is public spirited in his attitude toward all movements for the advancement of the best interests of the community. Because of his genuine worth he enjoys the esteem of all who know him.

JOSEPH A. THOMAS.

The history of the Thomas family in Putnam county is coincident with much of the important and interesting history of this locality and in examining the local records we find that many members of this worthy family of the past and present have been prominent in various walks of life locally and have always discharged their duties in a manner befitting high-grade citizenship and in a manner that never failed to win the esteem of their fellow countrymen who knew them best.

Of this family, Elzeaphus Thomas should receive our first consideration. He was long a well-known citizen of Morton, Clinton township, and his death occurred September 22, 1889, when eighty-two years, ten months and seventeen days old. Elzeaphus Thomas was the son of Joel and Mary (Stiles) Thomas, the former of Bath county, Kentucky. Joel Thomas brought the family to Putnam county, Indiana, about 1825 and entered land in Clinton township, one mile north of Morton, and there spent the remainder of his life, dying at an advanced age. William Thomas, father of Joel, came here about 1828 and settled near Pisgah church, but soon moved to the Thomas farm north of Greencastle, on the place where H. T. Thomas was born. His wife, Fanny Butcher, married in Kentucky; she lived to be about seventy years old. William's sons besides Joel were Isaac, William, George and Lewis. Isaac was a soldier in the Union army; he lived in Madison township until his death; William spent many years in Parke county, where he died; George also lives in Parke county, and Lewis married there. Isaac and Joel are the only living ones in Putnam county. The elder Joel Thomas' children, besides William were, John and James, who served in the Union army. Elzeaphus Thomas married Ruth A. Ralston, who died January 22, 1876, when sixty-six years, five months and twenty-one days old. Mr. Thomas settled on the farm at the Morton Corners and in the fifties built the house that still stands there. Rudy Burkett having recently built on the site of the original house. Mr. Thomas began life with but little, but prospering, he added to his place until he became one of the well-to-do and influential men of this and adjoining counties, owning at one time nineteen hundred acres of valuable land, mostly near the home place, so that he could ride horseback over his broad acres and give it his personal attention. He loaned money and traded in stock extensively, keeping all within range. He paid as high as fifty and sixty dollars per acre for that which at first cost only four or five dollars per acre. He hauled wheat to Lafayette and sold it for thirty-seven and one-half

cents per bushel. He was a keen observer, a good manager and was very successful in business. Although often importuned to do so, he would never hold office, being a Democrat, but no politician. His family consisted of eleven children, named as follows: John H. spent his life in this county, dying at the age of seventy-three years in 1903; Elizabeth is the widow of George Frank at Morton; Margaret is the widow of George Cooper and is living in Clinton township; Marthy Patsy married Richard Lloyd, lived in this county and died when past sixty years of age; Amanda Ellen, wife of Harry Randel, employed in the bank of J. L. Randel at Greencastle; James N. lives in Clinton township; Joseph Andrew, of this review; Rosanna married Ed. Perkins of Greencastle; Sarah Frances is the wife of James Cross, of Lebanon, Indiana; Milton E. died at the age of forty-seven years, in this county; Mary Augustus married Rudy H. Burkett, of Greencastle.

Joseph Andrew Thomas, whose name initiates this sketch, was born April 10, 1843, at Morton, Putnam county, on a farm where he spent his boyhood days until the breaking out of the Civil war when he showed his love of country by enlisting in 1861 in Company B, Forty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving with much credit through all the vicissitudes of his regiment for three and one-half years. He was captured by the enemy at Marks Mills, while with Steele, while on detail for supplies, and he was later sent to Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, placed in the stockade there and retained eleven months or until exchanged in March, 1865. He was compelled to march three hundred miles on short rations, in reaching Tyler. He relates that his Christmas dinner that year consisted of ox tail soup. When finally liberated he was much reduced in flesh, but he never regretted his service to his country.

He remained with his father until his marriage in 1867 to Nancy C. Burkett, who was twenty years old at that time, the daughter of Benton C. and Rebecca (Nutgrass) Burkett, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. She was born in Russell township, this county, and she was always always known by the soubriquet of "Nan."

After his marriage Mr. Thomas settled in Clinton township, near where his brother James lives and there he remained for fourteen years, getting a good start, then bought his present excellent place at Morton, and he bought a farm in Russell township which he operated very successfully. He received one hundred and forty-two acres of his father's farm and he has owned over five hundred acres in all at one time, most of which has been given to his sons. He has been an excellent manager and is regarded as one of the leading agriculturists of this township.

To Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Thomas three children were born, one of whom died when nineteen years old, named Zoe; Alva V. owns one hundred and sixty acres near Brick Chapel, Monroe township; he married Gertrude O'Hair and they have two children, Russell and Orville. Ottis M. has remained single and he operates the home farm. Joseph A. Thomas is a good Democrat but no politician, and he is known to be a man who is deeply interested in the welfare of his neighbors, with whom he is uniformly popular because of his honesty.

JOHN W. O'DANIEL.

The history of the loyal sons and representative citizens of Putnam county would not be complete should the name that heads this review be omitted. When the fierce fire of rebellion was raging throughout the Southland, threatening to destroy the Union, he responded with patriotic fervor to the call for volunteers and in some of the bloodiest battles for which that great war was noted proved his loyalty to the government he loved so well.

The subject is descended from sturdy Scotch ancestry, where the name was formerly spelled "O'Donnell." The paternal grandfather, William O'Daniel, was a native of Scotland, while his mother was a native of Germany. William O'Daniel, Sr., emigrated to the United States and among his children was a son, also named William, father of the subject of this sketch. William O'Daniel, Jr., who was born after the family came to America, became a shipbuilder in New Jersey, removing later to Pennsylvania, and eventually locating near Columbus, Ohio, where he followed the coopering business. In the fall of 1852 the family came to Owen county, Indiana, locating near Cataract, where the father had a contract to do the coopering for the mill there. In 1854 the family removed to Cloverdale and in August, of the year following, the father died. His widow lived to be eighty-four years old, her death, on May 24, 1909, having been caused by blood poison. Up to her last illness she had enjoyed remarkably good health. William O'Daniel, Jr., was twice married. By the first union were born Elijah, George, Washington, Eliza, Maria, Priscilla, Rachael, Sally Ann and William R. The children by the second marriage, which was to Emily Holdren, were George W., John W., Louis R., Thomas J. and Uriah V. George W. was a member of the Fifteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry during the Civil war and died at Nashville, Tennessee. Louis R. died at Cloverdale in young manhood. Thomas J. resides at Cloverdale and Uriah V. at Greencastle. All the children were born in Ohio excepting the last named.

John W. O'Daniel was born June 21, 1845, at the old home on the National road just east of Columbus, Ohio. In 1852 he came with his parents to Cataract, Owen county, Indiana. He spent two years, 1857-58, in Illinois. In August, 1861, Mr. O'Daniel enlisted in Company A, Fifty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, which command was assigned to the Department of the West, under Generals Pope, Sherman and Grant. They took part in the siege of Vicksburg, including the several severe engagements in that immediate vicinity and at Jackson, Mississippi. The regiment then went back to Black River and at Champion's Hill the regiment took part in a bloody charge that cut the enemy's forces in two. Mr. O'Daniel was present at the capture of Vicksburg and saw Generals Grant and Pemberton together under the historic tree arranging the terms of surrender. The command was then sent to Tennessee and took part in the battles of Shiloh and Missionary Ridge and others, followed which was the hard campaign down to Atlanta, many battles and skirmishes being engaged in on the way. After General McPherson's lamentable death the company to which the subject belonged was assigned as a body guard to accompany the remains to the rear. The subject then participated in Sherman's celebrated march to the sea, assisted in the capture of Columbia, South Carolina, from which point he proceeded with the regiment to Wilmington, North Carolina, where he received an honorable discharge, having served six months after the expiration of his period of enlistment. He passed through many severe experiences and hardships and proved a valiant and courageous soldier. At Vicksburg a shell burst so near his head that the concussion destroyed an ear drum, injuring his hearing.

In 1882 Mr. O'Daniel was seriously injured in an explosion of dynamite, suffering the loss of his right hand and wrist. Since 1880 he has been engaged in the real estate, insurance, patent and pension business at Cloverdale, in which he has met with a gratifying degree of success. In 1909 he received from the Home Insurance Company a beautiful medal, in testimony of the fact that he had been connected with the company for twenty-five years. He is a man of good business qualifications and sound judgment and is numbered among the leading men of his community.

Politically Mr. O'Daniel is a staunch Republican, though not an office-seeker. Under the old statutes, when one man could hold several offices at the same time, he served as clerk, treasurer and assessor of Cloverdale, but aside from this he has never been connected with public official life. Fraternally he is a member of Gen. Frank White Post, No. 422, Grand Army of

the Republic, at Cloverdale. Religiously he and his wife and their son are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Cloverdale and take an active interest in its work.

Mr. O'Daniel has been married three times. In 1870 he married Sarah Matilda Brown, daughter of Thompson Brown, and to them was born a daughter, Eva M., who now lives with her maternal grandfather. Mrs. Sarah O'Daniel died on September 18, 1883, and subsequently Mr. O'Daniel married Minnie E. Horn, daughter of Thomas and Eliza (Douglas) Horn. A son, born to this union, died in infancy. The wife and mother died on May 10, 1899, and on June 3, 1890, Mr. O'Daniel married Lucy Branham, daughter of William G. and Sarah E. (Hughes) Branham. William Branham was a lifelong school teacher and was the first superintendent of schools of Putnam county, later following farming. To the last marriage of the subject has been born a son, William Wesley.

HENRY CLAY DARNALL.

A fine type of pioneer farmer, whose life covers practically the history of Putnam county with which he has been identified in a most honorable way, is the subject of this sketch. In the twilight of his existence, retired from the active struggles and hard work with which he was long so familiar, he is able to look back complacently to his boyhood days and contrast them with the circumstances surrounding the youth of the present generation. He is justified in taking pardonable pride in reflecting on the part he took in making modern Indiana possible and it is but a just compensation that he has lived to enjoy the comforts and luxuries that have come to the class to which he belongs. Where formerly he trudged through mire and miserable mud roads, he is now able to travel at swift speed over fine pikes ramifying in all directions. Instead of going miles for his mail, he finds it at his door every morning, delivered free of charge. Messages to friends, formerly delivered by slowgoing letters or uncertain messengers, may now be communicated by word of mouth to any part of the county by that marvelous product of electricity, the telephone. It is pleasing to see one of the old pioneers surviving in good health to get the benefit of the marvels, in which he bore his full part. His family originated in Kentucky, both his father and mother being natives of Mt. Sterling, in that state. Turpin Darnall was born August 8, 1799, and Louisa Yeates, whom he married, was born May 7,

1807. They came to Putnam county in 1831 and entered a section of land in Clinton township, worth then a dollar or two, but now commanding from one hundred and twenty-five dollars to one hundred and fifty dollars an acre. This difference in value of itself marks as no words could do the progress of Putnam county during the last eighty years. Mr. Darnall was a Whig, then a Republican, but the only office he ever held was that of captain of militia while living in Kentucky. This fine pioneer pair had seven children, William, Nancy, Sarah, Livonia, James F., Henry Clay and Mary. The father died in August, 1881, and the mother on March 28, 1888.

Henry Clay Darnall, the only surviving member of his father's family, was born in Putnam county, Indiana, October 12, 1832. He is able to tell all about the old log school house, as it was the only seminary of learning into which he entered. He has pleasing recollections of the greased-paper windows, the hard slab benches and the puncheon floor, to say nothing of the rosy-cheeked girls, then full of laughter and freedom from care, but now, alas, all passed away. Mr. Darnall remained with his father on the farm until he was twenty-one years old and many was the hard lick he struck with an ax or mattock in getting things in shape to raise crops. The training was good for him, however, and he got the benefits afterward in life, from the practical knowledge obtained and the good health, of which the foundations were laid by his outdoor life on the farm in his youth and early manhood. He looks back with pride to the fact that he cast his first vote for the young Republican party when John C. Fremont was the candidate in the fifties. Mr. Darnall has always been enthusiastic in Masonry and has been a member of that noble order for fifty-four years. He belongs to Lodge No. 75, Free and Accepted Masons, at Bainbridge and has held numerous offices connected with the fraternity. He is of religious temperament and a member of the Methodist church at Bainbridge.

On September 11, 1860, Mr. Darnall married Elizabeth L. Bridges, born July 12, 1840, and a daughter of Charles Boles and Rachel (Lockridge) Bridges, both early pioneers of Putnam county. Mr. and Mrs. Darnall have six children: Flora E., born December 9, 1861, married O. M. Batman; Charles T., born February 4, 1864, married Mamie Fry, and resides at Indianapolis; Lena R., born January 6, 1866, is the widow of William R. Todd, who died September 29, 1906; Franklin DeWitt, born November 24, 1869, married Prudie Allen, and is in the general merchant tailoring business at Butte, Montana; Nellie P., born April 22, 1876, is the wife of Charles Young, who is engaged in the handle factory business at Poplar Bluff, Missouri; William C., born August 15, 1878, married Cecil Frank and is railroading at Kansas City, Missouri.

Mr. Darnall is a well preserved man, of good health and still enjoying life to the full. At one time he owned three hundred forty acres of land, but has disposed of most of this and now retains only a fine farm of seventy acres. Though practically retired, he still keeps an eye on farming matters and insists that everything shall be run in shipshape. He is one of the type that make a good model for the imitation of the rising generation, who may learn from him the value of sobriety, industry and the painstaking care for details without which there can be no permanent success in business.

THE RISSLER FAMILY.

This prominent old family has been so closely identified with the settlement and development of certain parts of Putnam county that the history of one is pretty much the history of both. The Risslers are of German origin and were first represented in the United States by an immigrant from the Fatherland who settled many years ago among the Blue Ridge mountains of Virginia, where he established a home and reared a family of five sons and two daughters, all but two of whom lived and died among the rugged scenes of their native state.

William Rissler, the son who left the Virginia homestead and came to Indiana, was born October 12, 1797, and when a young man married Susan Boone, a sister of the noted hunter and pioneer, Daniel Boone, who figured so prominently in the early annals of Kentucky and elsewhere on the frontier. A sister of William Rissler became the wife of Squire Boone, Daniel's brother, who took an active part in the history of southern Indiana and Kentucky and later went to Iowa, locating on the present site of Boonesboro where his son, Tyler Boone, and a daughter, Myrtle, still reside.

William Rissler came to Putnam county in 1825 and purchased from the government the tract of land in Washington township now owned by his grandson, George Rissler, riding to Vincennes to make the entry and receiving a patent bearing the signature of John Quincy Adams, President of the United States. Later, in 1831, he entered land adjoining his original purchase and in 1838 he purchased a third tract in the same locality, the patent for which was signed by President Van Buren. William Rissler was a miller by trade and shortly after settling in Putnam county he erected a mill on Walnut creek, near what is known as the Huffman Bridge, and it was greatly prized by the community, he operating this mill for a number of years with gratifying suc-

cess. In due time he cleared and improved a good farm and became one of the leading men of the township in which he lived, having always taken an active part in the development of the country and used his influence for the social and moral advancement of his neighborhood. In his old age he turned his business over to his son Moses and spent the last few years of his life at the home of his daughter, dying in the month of February, 1884; his wife, who was born October 24, 1802, departed this life in October, 1885.

The following are the names of the children of William and Susan Rissler: Hiram, who died in 1875; Phoebe Ann, wife of Robert Rollins, both deceased; George, who lives in Wayne county, Iowa, aged eighty years; Harriet, widow of the late Joseph Rissler, lives in Washington township, having reached the age of seventy-eight; Lewis, lives in Brown county, Iowa; John T., a resident of Washington township, Putnam county, and Moses, whose birth occurred at the family homestead March 14, 1839. During the father's last illness Moses, the youngest son of the family, looked after his father's comfort and interests and after his death took charge of the farm, which he managed so efficiently that within a comparatively brief period all indebtedness against the estate was settled and its affairs satisfactorily adjusted. Subsequently he paid off the heirs and in due time became owner of the farm which, as already indicated, is now in possession of his son, George Rissler, one of the leading agriculturists of the township.

Moses B. Rissler was reared on the above farm, received his educational training in the public schools and on attaining his majority began tilling the soil upon his own responsibility, which honorable calling he followed with success and profit the remainder of his days. Louisa Pallom, whom he married in his young manhood, was born July 24, 1845, in Ohio and at the age of two years was brought to Indiana by her parents, Joseph and Lydia (Frie) Pallom, and grew to maturity in Clay county.

About the year 1884 Mr. Rissler moved to the farm in Washington township where his son Morton now lives, having previously purchased other lands in the county, including what is known as the Rollings farm, also a tract of one hundred sixty acres of bottom land, to which he afterwards moved and on which he continued to live and prosper until his death, in the month of July, 1905. His widow, who still makes her home in Washington township, is an estimable and popular lady whose high character and beautiful life have won the lasting friendship of those among whom her lot has been cast.

Moses B. and Louisa Rissler had four children, George, the oldest, who is living on the family homestead, Morton L.; Emma, who married E. P. Aker, of Washington township, and Rosa, the wife of Clarence Wright, who resides near Big Walnut church.

Morton L. Rissler was born September 15, 1866, and spent his early life amid the healthful influence and excellent discipline of the country and while still a mere lad became familiar with the rugged duties of the farm. He remained at home until his twenty-fourth year, at which time he chose a companion and helpmeet in the person of Maggie Huffman, with whom he was united in the bonds of wedlock on the 13th day of October, 1889. Mrs. Rissler was born in Putnam county, Indiana, March 20, 1870, being a daughter of Edmund and Louisa Ann Huffman, notice of whom may be found by reference to the sketch of Douglas Huffman on another page of this work. Securing seventy-five acres of the old homestead at their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Rissler in 1906 returned to the same and have made their home there since. Previous to that date, however, Mr. Rissler purchased other real estate in various parts of the county and at the death of his wife's father he came into possession of another fine farm of three hundred thirty-three acres, which he manages in connection with the place where he lives.

Mr. Rissler is energetic and progressive in the most liberal acceptance of the terms and as a farmer and stock raiser ranks among the most successful men of his calling in the county. He has owned several farms at different times, but is now mainly concerned with the two above mentioned, which are about one mile apart and situated in one of the finest agricultural districts in this part of the state. He has made many valuable improvements on his land in the way of buildings, etc., and cultivates the soil according to the most approved modern methods, devoting special attention, however, to livestock, principally cattle and hogs, which he breeds and sells in large numbers every year. The Rissler farm is pronounced one of the finest and most productive in Putnam county, its every feature indicating the presence of a broad-minded American agriculturist, who believes in the dignity of his vocation. Neither money nor labor has been spared in making the place beautiful and attractive, and in all the essentials of a desirable modern home there is little to be added.

Mr. Rissler is a Republican in politics and manifests an active interest in the leading questions and issues of the time. In religious views he holds to the Baptist creed and with his wife belongs to the Big Walnut church, of which his parents were also communicants, the present building having been erected by his father.

Mr. and Mrs. Rissler have four living children, viz: Delpha Hazel, Clyde Hansel, Harlan Moses and Otis Herschel. Gladys Marie dying when two years old and another dying in infancy. The children are bright and intelligent and nothing is being spared in providing for their educational training, to the end that they may grow up to be an honor to their parents and a blessing to the world.

A. J. OWEN.

While success cannot be achieved without unflagging industry, the futility of effort is often noticeable in the business world and results from the fact that it is not combined with sound judgment. Many a man who gives his entire life to toil, earnest and unremitting, never acquires a competence, but when his labor is well directed, prosperity always follows. Mr. Owen is one whose work has been supplemented by careful management and today he is numbered among the successful agriculturists of the township in which he lives.

A. J. Owen is the son of George Owen, who was born in Clark county, Indiana, on November 21, 1820, and the latter was the son of Levi Owen, who was born February 7, 1795. George Owen came to Putnam county in 1836, and lived here continuously until his death, which occurred on the 7th of October, 1903. After coming to Putnam county he was married to Margaret Stobaugh, a member of a prominent old pioneer family of Virginia who spent their first winter in Indiana at Indianapolis. They became the parents of four children, namely: Levi, A. J., John F., and Anna Eliza, who died in infancy. The subject's grandmother, Sarah Shaker Owen, was born on January 2, 1803, in Clark county, Indiana, in a fort, being the first white child born in the territory. The Shaker family was of German origin. Sarah Shaker was married to Mr. Owen in 1819 and their marriage was blessed with ten children, namely: George, Rachael, Mordecai, Sarah, Levi, Elizabeth, Hugh, Mary, Indiana, Evan, all of whom grew to mature years. Levi, while on a trip with his father, was bitten by a dog, from the effects of which he died after his return home. Evan left home at the age of sixteen years, about the opening of the Civil war, and has not been heard from since. The members of this family are now all deceased excepting Mordecai, who resides at Lebanon, Boone county, Indiana, being now eighty-five years old.

The subject of this sketch was born April 16, 1856, and was reared under the parental roof. He secured his preliminary education in the public schools, supplementing this by attendance at a normal school at Ladoga, thus acquiring a sound, practical education. Since reaching manhood Mr. Owen has given his attention mainly to agriculture. He also served as secretary of the Farmers' Co-operative Insurance Company. It is as a husbandman, however, that Mr. Owen has achieved his greatest success and among the farmers of Floyd township he occupies a conspicuous position. His farm is well improved and

has been maintained at a high standard of productivity, the property being also well improved in every respect. Mr. Owen is progressive in his methods, keeping in touch with the most advanced ideas relating to the science of agriculture, consequently he is able to realize handsome returns for the labor bestowed.

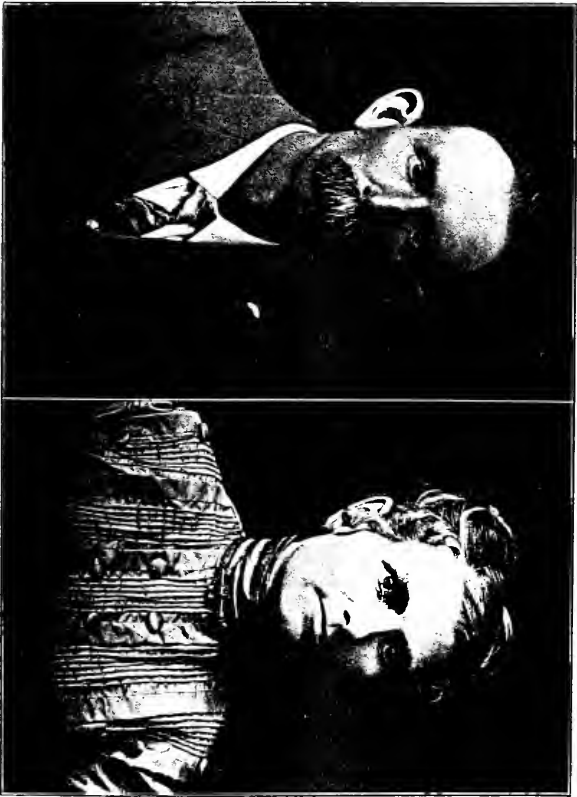
A staunch Democrat in his political views, Mr. Owen has at all times given his party earnest support and in 1888 he was elected trustee of Floyd township, serving five years and rendering his constituents an efficient and satisfactory administration of the office.

On the 16th of September, 1883, Mr. Owen was united in marriage to Lydia B. Wilson, a daughter of Michael and Elizabeth (Black) Wilson, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. To this union were born two children, namely: Stella M., born January 28, 1884, and George M., born March 26, 1887. The mother of these children passed away on the 7th of August, 1907. She was a woman of many splendid qualities, a faithful wife and loving mother, and her death was deeply regretted throughout the community.

Fraternally, Mr. Owen is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and is also an active member of the Knights of Pythias, holding membership in Bainbridge Lodge, No. 323. He has held all the offices in the last-named lodge and is also a member of the grand lodge. He is a Baptist in his religious proclivities. A man of splendid personal qualities, Mr. Owens has, because of his genuine worth, long enjoyed the respect and confidence of the people of his community and is numbered among its leading and representative men.

JESSE LEE HUBBARD.

The Hubbard family has been one of the most progressive and popular in Cloverdale township since the early history of the same and Putnam county has known no better citizen. One of the best known members of this family of the present generation is Jesse Lee Hubbard, who was born in this township January 7, 1862, the son of William and Catherine (Beard) Hubbard. William Hubbard was a native of Garrard county, Kentucky, born there October 17, 1816, and he accompanied his parents to Putnam county, Indiana, in 1831. He was the son of Wright and Lydia (Walder) Hubbard. Wright Hubbard and wife settled in the northeast part of Cloverdale township and lived there the rest of their lives.



MR. AND MRS. JESSE L. HUBBARD

William Hubbard grew up on a farm in Cloverdale township and on May 2, 1837, he married Mahala Peck, who died leaving five children, two of them still surviving, Jacob P., now in the state of Washington, and Lydia, wife of Hiram Moser, of Jefferson township. After the death of his first wife, William Hubbard married Catherine Beard, June 2, 1853. She was born in Ohio May 1, 1832, the daughter of Philip and Elizabeth (Doup) Beard. Her parents were from Germany and the voyage across the Atlantic required six months, during which time two of their children died and were buried at sea. The Hubbards came to Putnam county, Indiana, and entered land from the government in section 33, Jefferson township, in 1847; they also traded for other land.

William Hubbard remained in Cloverdale township, in the east part of which he entered land, section 33. Five children were born to his last union, three of whom are now living, namely: Hester A. Moore, of Westfield, Illinois; Jesse Lee, of this review; Hannah Horn lives in the east part of Cloverdale township on the old homestead.

William Hubbard remained on his farm until in October, 1888, when he moved to Cloverdale and lived until his death, April 24, 1889, his widow surviving until in May, 1906. They were highly respected people and had hosts of friends throughout this locality.

Jesse L. Hubbard grew up on the home place in Cloverdale township and there assisted with the general work about the place until his marriage, October 2, 1888, to Rosa E. Horn, the daughter of Jesse Thomas and Nancy Elizabeth (Cox) Horn. She was born in Cloverdale township. Her father was a native of Wayne county, North Carolina. He came to this county with his parents, John and Celia (Bogue) Horn. John was the son of Thomas and Phoebe Horn, the father dying in North Carolina and his wife, Phoebe, came to Putnam county, Indiana, in an early day and located in sections 35 and 36, Cloverdale township, where they entered government land. Jesse Thomas Horn lived most of his life in Putnam county and awhile in Owen county. He is mentioned at greater length on another page of this work.

Nancy Elizabeth Cox was born in the southeast part of Jefferson township, this county, the daughter of William Morris and Hannah Pemberton (Powers) Cox. Her father was from Virginia and came here in an early day and entered land in Jefferson township. He and his wife came all the way from the Old Dominion on horseback, Mrs. Cox carrying a baby in her arms. They located in the forest, for the land here was new and had to be cleared. They erected a two-room log cabin and began life in true first-settled fashion.

The country was overrun with all kinds of wild game, and once during a storm a herd of wild deer came up to their door. They entered their land near a spring, the ground being high enough to be free from standing water.

After their marriage Jesse L. Hubbard and wife lived three years on the old Hubbard homestead. He already owned some land in section 28, Jefferson township, and built a house there after his marriage and moved into it. He has been very successful and has since added more land, now owning a fine farm of two hundred and eleven acres in Cloverdale township, thirty-seven acres lying in Jefferson township, all joining in one piece, nearly all under cultivation and well improved. He carries on general farming and stock raising in a manner that stamps him as being abreast of the times. In 1892 he built a four-room house and in 1908 remodeled it, adding other rooms, so that it is practically a new house, is unusually well constructed and attractive from an architectural viewpoint. It is well suited in every way for a good comfortable home, having many of the very latest conveniences, such as a furnace, etc. It cost four thousand dollars, is tastily furnished and about it is always an air of hospitality and cheerfulness.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard seven children have been born, namely: Anna Gladys is a graduate of the Cloverdale high school; William Thomas is living on a farm at Hooper, Washington, in the southeast part of the state; Robert Lee is attending high school; Hester Florence; Omer Worth, Theodore Von and Royal Glenn.

Mr. Hubbard in 1909 made an extensive tour of the West, visiting the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle, Washington. Politically he was first a Democrat, but is now an ardent Prohibitionist and aids in the cause whenever possible. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and he and Mrs. Hubbard belong to the Methodist Episcopal church. They are regarded by their neighbors as being kind, good hearted and generous, and their friends are numbered by the scores.

JOHN SAMUEL MICHAEL.

Among the citizens of Floyd township, Putnam county, Indiana, who have built up a comfortable home and surrounded themselves with a fair amount of landed and personal property, few have attained a higher degree of success than the subject of this review. With few opportunities except what his own efforts were capable of mastering and with some obstacles to over-

come, he has made a success of life, and in his declining years has the gratification of knowing that the community in which he has resided has been benefited by his residence therein.

John S. Michael was born March 17, 1841, in Greencastle township, this county, and is the son of Jacob and Maria (Hulett) Michael. The former was a native of Virginia and the son of a German emigrant, he himself not being able to read the English language. He had three brothers, Benjamin, Jacob and G. H. He was a Democrat in politics and a man of staunch integrity of character, who enjoyed the respect of all who knew him. He came to Putnam county, Indiana, in 1833, being numbered among the early and active pioneers of this section of the state.

John S. Michael was reared under the parental roof and received his education in the common schools, the school which he attended being located about two and one-half miles from his home. He was reared to the life of a farmer and has devoted the greater part of his life to that occupation. He is now the owner of one hundred and eighteen acres of splendid and fertile land, on which he raises all the crops common to this section of the country, and he also gives considerable attention to the raising of livestock, giving special attention to the breeding of Aberdeen Angus cattle, in the handling of which he has been very successful. Besides farming, Mr. Michael is an expert stonemason, and has done considerable work in that line, having constructed several culverts in this county. He is accomplished in several lines of work, being in some respects a jack-of-all-trades. He has lived in his present residence for forty years and has maintained the property, at a high standard of excellence, it being improved with a good residence and substantial barns and outbuildings.

On June 2, 1861, Mr. Michael was united in marriage with Mary E. Wilson, a daughter of William and Mary E. (Wilson) Wilson, and to them have been born the following children: John H., who married Elizabeth Summers; Ida is the wife of James Snowden, of Indianapolis, this state; Jacob, a son, married Mildred Wilson, but he died leaving a son and a daughter; Ammi; Sophia A. was the widow of G. Fitzimmons and later married Shelby Blades, living near Roachdale; Ora married Ida Brown and is living in Hendricks county, this state; Maude, deceased; Ernest, who lives in this county, married Norah Oliver; Orville married Erie Montgomery.

In politics Mr. Michael is a staunch Democrat and takes an intelligent interest in local public affairs. He is a man of positive convictions and takes a firm stand on the temperance question, exerting his influence in the direction of the abolition of saloons. A remarkable fact in connection with Mr.

Michael's genealogical record is that his paternal grandfather had twenty-three children, of which number twenty-two were boys. The subject is a man of commendable personal qualities and enjoys the regard and confidence of all who know him, his acquaintance in the county being extensive.

JOHN A. BAUMUNK.

This enterprising farmer and stock raiser hails from Owen county, Indiana, where he was born on the 8th day of August, 1860, being a son of Michael and Christina Baumunk, both natives of Germany. Michael Baumunk was brought to America when eight years old and grew to maturity in Pennsylvania, marrying in that state when a young man, Mrs. Christina (Haynes) Smith, who also came to this country in early life. In 1834, in company with his younger brother, Peter, he came to Indiana and located in Owen county, Peter settling at Poland, in the county of Clay. Michael bought land about one-half mile from the Putnam county line and lived on the same until his death. Peter after a few years moved to the farm south of Reelsville, where he spent the remainder of his days and which is now owned and occupied by his son, Thomas Baumunk.

The death of Michael and Peter Baumunk and a daughter of the latter, Mrs. Homer Smith, occurred the same year (1901), under peculiar circumstances. Mrs. Smith departed this life in the month of August and was followed to the grave by her father and uncle Michael; one month later Michael was called to his reward, Peter being among the chief mourners at his funeral, and in October, ensuing, Peter breathed his last, all three being interred in the cemetery at Poland.

The family of Michael and Christina Baumunk consisted of one son, John A., of this review, and two daughters, Mary E., wife of Ivan Huffman, of Washington township, and Margaret, who married John Zenor and lives at Spencer, Owen county, near which place her husband has large farming interests. Another son died in infancy.

John A. Baumunk was reared on the home place in Owen county and remained with his father until his twenty-second year; meantime he bore his full share of the labor of the farm and of winter months, during his minority, pursued his studies in the public schools until acquiring a pretty thorough knowledge of the branches taught. When twenty-two years old he severed home ties and began life for himself, choosing the honorable vocation of

agriculture for his calling and has since followed the same with most gratifying results. The same year in which he left the parental roof, Mr. Baumunk was united in the bonds of wedlock with Eliza Jane Rightsell, daughter of John and Mary (Neece) Rightsell, and immediately thereafter set up his domestic establishment on a farm in Putnam county, where he continued to reside until trading the place for another tract of land in the same locality. Subsequently he made other exchanges and in 1901 moved to the farm in Washington township, where he now lives and which under his judicious labors and excellent management has been brought to a high state of cultivation and otherwise improved.

Mr. Baumunk is a careful and methodical farmer and seldom if ever fails to realize ample returns from the time and labor expended on his fields. By studying the character of soil and its adaption to the different grains and vegetables, etc., also by a judicious rotation of crops, he has largely developed the productive capacity of his land and in addition to its tillage devotes considerable attention to livestock, especially the finer breeds of cattle and hogs. He also raises quite a number of mules, for which there is a wide demand and which he sells at weaning time, finding it more satisfactory and profitable to dispose of them when young than when fully grown.

In the management of his varied interests Mr. Baumunk displays business ability of a high order and it is a fact worthy of note that everything to which he gives his attention proves financially successful. From the beginning of his career to the present time he has made money and it is unnecessary to state that he is now the possessor of a comfortable competency of this world's goods. His farm, consisting of ninety acres, seventy of which is bottom land, lies in one of the richest agricultural districts of Putnam county and his splendid modern dwelling, one of the finest and most attractive homes in Washington township, crowns the summit of a beautiful knoll and commands an extensive view of the valley and surrounding country. Mr. Baumunk has furnished his home with all the latest improvements, it being in every respect up-to-date and such a dwelling as to make rural life pleasant and desirable. He believes in using the good things of this world to judicious ends, hence has not been at all sparing in providing comforts for his family and rendering the lot of those dependent upon him as agreeable as circumstance will admit.

Mrs. Baumunk bore her husband seven children and departed this life on January 7, 1907, profoundly lamented by the large circle of neighbors and friends who had learned to prize her for her many excellent qualities of head and heart. She belonged to one of the old and respected families of Putnam county and her loss was deeply mourned by all who knew her.

Of the six living children of Mr. and Mrs. Baumunk, James Albert is the oldest; he married and moved to Illinois some years ago, where he is engaged in farming. Perry Franklin, the second son, is with the Burdsal Paint Company, of Indianapolis, and stands high in the confidence of his employers. John Michael is at home assisting his father in cultivating the farm. Anna is in school, as is also Mary Effa and Louis Edward. Mr. Baumunk married on September 1, 1909, Mrs. Lucretia (Craft) Rissler, daughter of Daniel and Jane Craft. Lucretia Baumunk has a daughter, Flossie Jane, aged six years, by her marriage to John Rissler.

GEORGE TAYLOR REEVES.

The history of the Reeves family in Putnam county is traced back to the log-cabin days and one of the best known members is George Taylor Reeves, who has lived to see Monroe township pass through all the states of development to one of the prosperous sections of the Hoosier state. His birth occurred on February 28, 1847, the son of Stacey Lawrence and Nancy (Howlett) Reeves, the father born in Campbell county, Kentucky, September 20, 1820, and the mother was born on February 22, 1822. They came to Putnam county, Indiana, in its early days and married here in 1835. Mr. Reeves buying land from Mr. Johnson. George W. Howlett was among the first settlers and by the assistance of Indians he erected his first house. A pet bear followed Mr. Howlett and his family from their Kentucky home. Nancy Howlett was then only eighteen months old and the Indians often visited their hut and played with her, giving her little trinkets of their own making. Stacey L. Reeves devoted his life to farming; however, when a boy he worked for a time at the boot and shoe business in Greencastle, and he successfully maintained a shoe shop on his farm many years.

The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Stacey L. Reeves: Sarah E. died when twenty years of age in 1861; Emmerine is deceased; James L. is deceased; George Taylor, of this review; Allen Wiley was born May 12, 1849; Mary C. was born March 12, 1851; Charles F., born November 17, 1853, was city marshal of Greencastle at one time; Annie E., born November 3, 1855, married C. Y. Johnson and is living in Crawfordsville.

Stacey L. Reeves was a Republican in politics, but held no offices; but he took great interest in the affairs of the Methodist church, of which he was a regular attendant. He was well known in this county, and his death oc-

curred on December 26, 1888, his ashes resting in the old Brick Chapel burying ground.

George T. Reeves attended the schools taught in the old log school houses in Monroe township. He lived with his father for thirty years and assisted in farming and has made this his life work, now owning a neat little farm of forty-five acres, which, together with his stock raising, makes him a very comfortable living.

Mr. Reeves was married on December 7, 1879, to Martha Ellen Shinn, daughter of Willoughby and Elizabeth Frances (Wilson) Shinn, the father born in Mercer county, Missouri, from which place he came to Putnam county, Indiana, being then twelve years of age, having been born on February 22, 1839. Grandfather Shinn came here in the spring of the year, contracting the cholera soon afterwards which caused his death. But the family found kind friends among their neighbors and were greatly assisted in getting established. The trip from Missouri was made in the usual mode of pioneer traveling, in ox carts. George T. Reeves still lives on the old Grandfather Shinn farm.

To Mr. and Mrs. George T. Reeves one child, a daughter, has been born, Edith May, whose birth occurred June 24, 1884, and she married Elmer McCamey, living at Advance, Boone county, this state, and they are the parents of three children, Effie, Oscar Lee and Hazel. Mr. McCamey is engaged in the livery business sixteen miles east of Crawfordsville.

Mr. Reeves is a worker in the Methodist church, being regarded as one of the pillars of the local congregation, and having been a delegate to the conference of his church six times and serving on the stationing committee. Politically he is a Republican.

JOHN WILSON.

It will be found upon examination that the person who lives the quietest and most uneventful life—one that is free, on the one hand, from too great degree of toil, and free, on the other, from nervous excitement, such as falls to the lot of the dwellers of the cities, will live the longest span on earth and will to the greatest degree enjoy his declining years. It seems that all persons are given at the outset of their lives only about so much vitality, and if they squander it before they reach maturity, or if they squander it too fast at any stage of their careers, it means a premature death. Like a candle, they burn out too fast and are left nothing but a wick, black and insightly.

But the quiet and steady life is what counts. Such a person has great reserves of vital force which he can call into action at any emergency and is thus enabled to make a better showing in a crisis than the person who is ready to fall at the least excitement. John Wilson, a highly honored and successful resident of Floyd township, is one who has had the wisdom to save his best powers for suitable occasions, and, as a result of his sober, exemplary life, he has not only conserved his energies, rendering him hale and hearty in his old age, but he has won the confidence and friendship of all who have formed his acquaintance.

Mr. Wilson was born January 23, 1838, the son of Abel and Julia A. (Holsapple) Wilson, natives of Kentucky, the former of English and the latter of German ancestry. This old pioneer family came to Putnam county, Indiana, in 1834 and developed a good farm, Abel Wilson reaching an advanced age, dying here on January 31, 1892, followed to the unseen world a few days later, February 2, 1892, by his wife. They were a fine old couple whom everybody delighted to honor.

John Wilson was educated in the old log school houses of his day with their greased paper windows and slab seats. He was reared on a farm and continued that line of endeavor, having prospered by reason of close application to his work and good management and he is now the owner of one of the choice farms of Floyd township, comprising two hundred and seventeen acres, which has been placed under modern improvements and is yielding large returns for the labor expended upon it. He has a good home and is very comfortably fixed in every respect.

John Wilson was married on February 1, 1860, to Isabella Lewis, daughter of John Lewis, which union resulted in the birth of three children, named as follows: Delana C., born July 23, 1865; Charles A., born October 1, 1867; and Gilbert A., born August 19, 1872.

The mother of these children died on July 12, 1895, and Mr. Wilson married again, on November 5, 1896, his last wife being Mrs. Ellen Allen, widow of Frank Allen, by whom she had one son.

Mr. Wilson is a Democrat in politics and he held very acceptably the office of county commissioner from 1886 to 1889.

Delana C. Wilson, mentioned above, received a good common school education and he later attended higher schools and fitted himself for a teacher, and for two years he taught very successfully in Floyd township, but he left the school room for the more remunerative and less exacting life of the agriculturist and he has been well paid for the labor he has expended in this line.

He is making his home with his father and has a good farm of his own near Bainbridge.

Charles A. Wilson, also mentioned before, received a good common school education, graduating from the State Normal at Terre Haute, also at Franklin College, south of Indianapolis; also passed through the McCormick Seminary of Chicago, later taking a course in an oratorical school, thus becoming unusually well equipped for his life labors—that of the ministry—at which he has been very successful, now being pastor of the Bethany Presbyterian church of Chicago.

Gilbert A. Wilson, the other son, is a well-known school teacher in Jackson township.

DAVID WALLACE.

A successful farmer of Mill Creek township is David Wallace, who was born in Morgan county, Indiana, December 5, 1839, the son of Elijah and Elizabeth (Manley) Wallace, the former the son of David and Elizabeth (Atkins) Wallace. Elijah Wallace was born in Tennessee and it is believed his parents were of Scotch-Irish descent. The parents of David Wallace came from Tennessee to Indiana and settled near the convergence of Putnam, Morgan and Hendricks counties, and there followed farming and stock raising.

David Wallace was one of a family of eleven children, namely: Amanda, wife of Leonard Shaw, deceased; John, of Mill Creek township; James lives in Morgan county; David, of this review; Elizabeth is the widow of James Hill (deceased) and lives in Morgan county; Louisa Ann is the wife of Thomas Sandy, living in Cloverdale; Nancy is the wife of Samuel McCollum; William is deceased; Surelda, deceased; Mary Ellen is the wife of Richard Brown, of Morgan county; Adeline died when three years of age.

David Wallace's father lived in Hendricks county on a farm consisting of six hundred acres; he also owned a large body of land in Mill Creek township, Putnam county, part of it lying in Morgan county. He was a Democrat, always active, but never held office. His death occurred July 12, 1884. David Wallace's mother died May 11, 1890.

David Wallace grew to maturity on the farm, which he assisted in reclaiming from the wilderness, among his duties being to assist in operating his father's old "ground-hog" threshing machine. David also threshed grain with a flail and by tramping it out. His uncle had a mill in Tennessee, and

before leaving that state David's father worked at the shoemaker's trade for a time. He made the long journey to Indiana in a one-horse wagon, making his fortune after coming here. He bought land, fed hogs which he drove to Lawrenceburg, on the Ohio river, and when a boy his son, David, assisted in driving some of his hogs to Indianapolis.

David Wallace lived on the home farm until his marriage, February 3, 1865, to Rebecca E. Stringer. She is the daughter of Reuben and Mildred (Ludlow) Stringer. Her parents were from Kentucky. She was born in Hendricks county.

To Mr. and Mrs. Wallace four children were born, namely: Charlie died when seven years old; Lidia died at the age of three; Albert and Alpha are living. The former married Shada Dale Staley, daughter of Hiram Staley. Albert is living on a farm south of his father's. He and his wife have one daughter, Lola. Alpha married Walter Allee and lives in Mill Creek township, a short distance southeast of her father; they have six children, Nona Marie, Jewel D., Thelma and Velma (twins), Flossie and Albert Ross.

David Wallace has lived forty-five years on the same farm in section 8, Mill Creek township, having moved here April 1, 1865. He was in Company K, Fifty-fifth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil war. Politically he is a Democrat and he and his wife are both members of the Friends church.

LORENZO D. SECKMAN.

An enterprising and successful farmer of Putnam county, Indiana, and one who proved his loyalty to the government and his patriotism in upholding the national union, is the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch and who is a native son of the Buckeye state. He was born June 1, 1835, and is a son of Benjamin and Mary A. Seckman. These parents were natives of Virginia, who in 1834 moved to the state of Ohio, where they remained during the following sixteen years, removing in 1850 to Iowa. Their stay in the latter state was brief, however, as in 1851 they came to Marion township, Putnam county, Indiana, where they bought forty acres of land, for which they paid twelve dollars and fifty cents per acre. Benjamin Seckman entered at once upon the task of improving this land and by dint of hard labor and rigid economy he prospered and eventually added twenty acres to this farm. He was by trade a papermaker and he carried on this pursuit as a side line, this being prior to the advent of modern paper-

making machinery. He was a man of inflexible character and sterling integrity, and was a constant reader of the Scriptures, having read the Bible through many times. He and his wife were faithful members of the Poplar Grove Methodist Episcopal church and their daily lives were consistent with their professions. The father died on December 23, 1897, at the age of eighty-eight years, and the mother on October 20, 1895, at the age of eighty-one years, their remains being interred in the Stilesville cemetery, in Hendricks county.

Lorenzo D. Seckman remained with his parents in their various places of residence until 1860, when, his patriotic spirit being aroused by the attempts of the South to destroy the national union, he enlisted in the Forty-third Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and during the following three and a half years he rendered valiant and faithful service in the defense of Old Glory. At Marks' Mills, Arkansas, he was captured and for ten months was confined at Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas. On his return home he resumed farming, and in 1868 he married and settled on his father-in-law's farm, where he remained until the death of his first wife, in 1870. He then located on sixty acres of land, which he cultivated for seven years and then sold, buying ninety acres of land in section 23, Marion township, on which he has made his home during the past twenty-five years. He is a practical farmer and has achieved a distinctive success of his vocation. His place is well improved and Mr. Seckman is known as one of the substantial and enterprising farmers of the township.

On March 18, 1868, Mr. Seckman married Cynthia J. Burton, the daughter of Alfred S. and Katherine J. Burton. She was a member of the Missionary Baptist church and was a woman of culture and refinement. Her death occurred on March 1, 1870, her remains being interred in the Burton family lot at Greencastle, and on February 16, 1876, Mr. Seckman was joined in marriage with Susanna Q. Quinlan, who was born in Putnam county, Indiana, September 30, 1845, the daughter of William M. and Serelda (Sinclair) Quinlan, the former a native of Maryland and the latter of Putnam county, Indiana, Mrs. Seckman having been for a number of years a successful teacher in the public schools. No children were born to the subject's first marriage. To William L. and Serelda Quinlan have been born eight children, five of whom are living, namely: Virginia, the wife of James Denny, an attorney at Greencastle; Mrs. L. D. Seckman; Ann Missouri is unmarried and keeps house for her brother, Frank W.; Gramiel B., a farmer in Marion township; Lorenzo D.; Lucinda E., the deceased wife of James W

Burton; Angeline A., who died unmarried. Mr. and Mrs. Seckman have not been blessed with any children of their own, but they have acted the part of the good samaritians in rearing a boy from tender years to manhood. He was well educated and is still, at the age of twenty-two years, making his home with them.

William N. Quinlan came from Maryland to Putnam county in 1837, being numbered among the early pioneers of the county. He had a large part in the moral and material development of the county, helping to lay the foundations of good government in this frontier section. He entered a tract of land and improved a good farm, spending the rest of his days and dying in this county. He was a son of James and Susanna (Cooper) Quinlan, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Wales. These parents emigrated to America, locating in Maryland, where the father died at the remarkable age of one hundred and one years. James Quinlan was loyal to his adopted land and during the war of the Revolution he served valiantly on the side of the colonies. He was a man of marked influence and stood high in his community. Mrs. Seckman possesses a number of valuable relics which have descended to her from her honored ancestry, in which she takes a justifiable pride. Among these is a set of pure silver spoons which were made for her mother from her grandfather's knee buckles. She also has a mustard cup over one hundred years old, and an exquisite sample of her grandmother's needle work. The latter, which is very artistic in design and execution, is made on brown linen, and shows that in the early days art was prevalent which at this day would be hard to duplicate. Other relics in the collection evidence the high position which the former possessors held in society in the early days of this Republic, many of them having held high positions in relation to our early institutions and industries. Among the early generation of the Sinclairs and Quinlans were a number of ministers who took a prominent part in advancing the civilization of the new communities in which they settled, they enjoying the confidence of all who knew them, their honor and integrity being above reproach.

Politically, Mr. Seckman is a Republican and takes an intelligent interest in local public affairs, though he is not a seeker after public office. His religious membership is with the Methodist Episcopal church, in the various activities of which he takes a prominent part, giving the society an earnest and liberal support. He is a man of good parts and enjoys the high regard of all who know him.

CHARLES MILTON PICKETT.

Among the progressive, enterprising and industrious residents of Floyd township, Putnam county, Indiana, none takes higher rank than the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He is descended from a prominent and well-known Southern family, the Picketts having come originally from North Carolina, where they occupied a prominent place in their locality. The subject's paternal grandfather, Aquilla Pickett, reared a family of fourteen children, all of whom attained to respected positions in life, being well known in Putnam county. Two brothers, Thomas and Ralph, and two sisters, Elizabeth and Seritha, still survive. The Pickett settlement in this county numbered many members and during war times it was commonly known as Fort Pickett.

The subject's father, David Pickett, was born on the 14th of April, 1829, and died on the 29th of January, 1909. He was born in Davidson county, North Carolina, and accompanied the family on their removal to Putnam county, Indiana, in 1830. Here the father entered land, first settling in Russell township, but three years later he moved to Floyd township, where he spent his remaining years. He was a Democrat in politics, but not an office seeker, though he was induced to accept the position of overseer of roads. Though not a member of church or fraternal organizations, he was a good man and enjoyed the unbounded confidence and respect of all who knew him. His wife bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Spaugh, and she also was a native of North Carolina. To this worthy couple were born six children, namely: Polly, Charles M., Ellen, Lawrence, Sophia and Malvina. These children are all living and all, with the exception of the last named, are residents of Floyd township.

Charles M. Pickett was born on the 26th day of July, 1856, and was reared under the parental roof. As soon as old enough he took up the work of the farm and became an able assistant to his father. After completing his education in the common schools, he became a student in the Normal School at Danville, and then took up the occupation of teaching school, in which he was successfully engaged for fifteen years. In 1900 he served as township trustee, his former experience in the school room aiding him in his performance of the duties of the office, which he discharged for four years to the eminent satisfaction of his constituents. Since quitting the school room Mr. Pickett has devoted his attention to agriculture, in which also he has met with marked success. He owns sixty acres of as good land as can be found

in the township and, being practical and systematic in his operations, he has been enabled to realize a good profit on his land. He carries on a general line of farming, raising all the crops common to this section of the country, and also gives some attention to the raising of livestock.

On August 30, 1887, Mr. Pickett was united in marriage with Myrtie Adams, who was a native of Putnam county and a daughter of Ephraim Adams, of Greencastle, and to this union were born five children, namely: Chester, Dallas, Lelia, Rolland and Garia, all of whom are living. Mrs. Pickett died on March 25, 1898, and on February 1, 1906, Mr. Pickett married Ella Hendricks, who was born in Owen county, Indiana, March 25, 1866, the daughter of John M. and Clara (Lancet) Hendricks. The father is a native of Warren township, this county, his father having been a native of Bath county, Kentucky, and a pioneer settler in Putnam county, where he entered land. Mrs. Pickett's mother is descended from German ancestry. To this second union three children have been born, twins, who died in infancy, and a daughter, Louise, born November 21, 1909.

Politically Mr. Pickett is a staunch Democrat and he takes a keen and intelligent interest in public affairs, though not an office seeker. Fraternally he is a member of Lodge No. 542, Free and Accepted Masons, at Groveland, which he served as worshipful master several terms and of which he is now secretary. His religious membership is with the Missionary Baptist church, of which he is a regular attendant and in the work of which he takes an active part. His support is always given to whatever tends to advance the highest interests of the community and because of his integrity of character, his genial disposition and his genuine worth, he is held in high esteem in the community.

WILLIAM A. MOSER, M. D.

In a locality ranking high for its medical talent, whose professional men take conspicuous places among their colleagues throughout the state, is Dr. William A. Moser, who is located at Belle Union, Jefferson township, Putnam county, where he is enjoying a lucrative practice and has long been known as one of the leading citizens of this section of the county. He is the descendant of one of the old and influential families of this county, having been born in the southwestern part of this township, September 19, 1869, the son of David and Sarah A. (Bryan) Moser. A full history of his ances-

try is to be found on another page of this work, hence will not be repeated here.

The Doctor's boyhood was spent on the home farm, where he early learned the art of agriculture, but when a mere lad he determined to enter the medical profession and consequently began bending every effort in that direction. He enjoyed a liberal education, having attended the public and high schools at Cloverdale and later the Normal School at Danville, Indiana. He spent one year in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at St. Louis, Missouri, and he then entered the medical department of the University at Indiana, located at Indianapolis, formerly known as the Indiana Medical College, thus completing the four-years course in medicine and surgery, graduating in 1903. In May of that year Doctor Moser opened an office at Belle Union, Jefferson township, at which place he has practiced ever since, meeting with a fair measure of success from the first and he now ranks as one of the leading physicians of the county.

Doctor Moser married Clara Vesta Cradick, of Owen county, Indiana, in 1894. She was the daughter of John Cradick. This union resulted in the birth of one child, O. Joyce Moser. Eleven months later Mrs. Moser died, and in May, 1908, Mr. Moser married Hazell Gillette Dobbs, daughter of George Dobbs, of Greencastle.

The Doctor is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. He is also a member of the Putnam County Medical Society and the State Medical Society of Indiana.

Doctor Moser possesses the happy faculty of winning and retaining many warm personal friends and the high regard in which he is held indicates on his part a determination to discharge his every duty and obligation as becomes a good man and a worthy citizen.

JOHN S. NEWGENT.

Few citizens of Putnam county, especially Clinton township and vicinity, were better or more favorably known than the late John S. Newgent. He was born August 25, 1830, and after an active and useful life passed to his rest on March 14, 1894. He received a fairly good education in the common schools of his day and assisted with the work on the home place until he reached maturity, marrying Lucinda Lewis, who was born January 16,

1831, in Shelbyville, Kentucky, the daughter of Aaron and Millie (Moseley) Lewis. This family came to Monroe township, Putnam county, Indiana, 1838. John S. Newgent served twice as county commissioner.

The Newgent family consisted of the following children: William Talbot married Margaret Noble and lives in Putnam county; Nancy married Thomas Heady, who lives in Madison township; Sarah Elizabeth died in early life; James Edward remained with his mother; Lewis Newgent was born January 28, 1861, remained single, spending his entire life on the home farm; Nellie married Walter Sigler, of Putnam county; John S., Jr., died when thirty years of age, having married Mary Martin, by whom he had two children, Merl and Earl.

JOHN SCADY CHANDLER.

Among the progressive citizens of Clinton township who are deserving of representation in a work of this character is John S. Chandler, who was born in the house in which he now lives, on July 6, 1850, the son of Scady and Sarah (Busey) Chandler, the latter the widow of James Roberts. Scady Chandler was a native of Virginia and was reared to manhood at Crab Orchard, Kentucky. He spent one year in Shelby county, Indiana, and in 1824 entered the land on which his descendants now reside in Clinton township, the entry being made at Crawfordsville. He settled in the woods and built a half-faced shanty near the present Chandler residence. In 1828 he erected what was then a fine substantial brick house, burning the brick on his place. Two of his molders differed in politics, one being a Jackson man, the other favoring Adams, and they inserted the names of their favorite candidates in the year 1828, and many of the bricks bear them to this day. Scady Chandler took a scholarship at Wabash College, Crawfordsville, having been deeply interested in educational affairs. He was a public-spirited man and patriotic, having served in the war of 1812 as a commissioned officer. He spent his life on the farm. Later he added to the three original brick rooms, making it a long brick house, one-story. He was well-to-do for those days and owned about four hundred acres of land in this tract, at the time of his death, seventy-six acres at Mt. Meridian and two hundred acres in Clark county, Illinois. He was a Democrat, but not an office seeker. He was a member of Wesley Chapel Methodist church. The death of this prominent and well liked old pioneer occurred on March 7, 1864, when he lacked only seven days of his seventieth birthday. His first wife died early.



JOHN S. CHANDLER

bearing him one daughter, Eliza, who married David Talbot, and is deceased. Her daughter is living in Illinois. Mr. Chandler married a second time, his last wife being Mrs. Sarah (Busey) Roberts, a sister of a brick mason who laid brick in his house. Her father, Jacob Busey, was from Kentucky. The Roberts family lived in Kentucky, where Mrs. Chandler spent her girlhood days and married James Roberts. Three children were born to Mrs. Chandler by her first husband, James Roberts, among them being a daughter, Mahala, who is now the widow of James Devore, of Terre Haute, and is the only one of the three children living. Three children were born to Mr. Chandler by his second wife, named as follows: Sarah married Jesse McPheeter and went to Illinois, where she died at the age of forty, leaving two children; Elza died near Hannibal, Missouri, having left here when a young man; John Scady, of this review. The mother of these children died in April, 1873. Scady Chandler was a man of good foresight and made early entries of lands and John S. Chandler holds as relics five old sheepskin patents, three issued by President Monroe and two by Andrew Jackson. Scady Chandler was a popular and well-known and highly respected farmer and his integrity and honor were above reproach.

John Scady Chandler spent his boyhood on the farm, operating the same with his brother until he was of age, remaining with his mother until her death in 1873. On December 23, 1875, he married Ann Eliza Phillips, daughter of John D. and Hester A. (Smith) Phillips, the latter born near Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, and about the close of the war came to Fillmore, Putnam county, and made that her home for several years. Her father was a shoemaker and later a farmer at Putnamville. He came to Clinton township about 1877 and here lived until his death, April 27, 1885. His widow went to Evansville, Indiana, where she still resides.

Remaining on the farm until about 1893, John S. Chandler went to Evansville for seven years, where he was interested in the lumber business in which he had been more or less interested while on the farm. He returned to the farm about 1900 and devoted his after work to this line of endeavor with varied success, on ninety-eight acres, a part of which his father had entered from the government, he buying out his mother's dowry, making one hundred and sixty-six acres, but he has sold all but ninety-eight acres. He carries on general farming. He has a fine sugar grove and takes a great deal of pains with it. He is a member of the advisory board of his township and refuses to be trustee, although often solicited by his friends; however, he takes a deep interest in local matters and always does what he can

for the general good of his community. He is an uncompromising Democrat and uses his influence where it will do the most good.

One child, a daughter, has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Chandler: Myrtle E., born November 22, 1876, wife of Lewis H. Garton, of Greencastle, a lumber salesman; no children have been born to them.

Mr. and Mrs. Chandler are members of Union Chapel Methodist church; he has filled most of the church offices and is a good contributor to the support of the church. Fraternally Mr. Chandler is a member of the Masonic order, and he and his wife and daughter belong to the Eastern Star, Morton Chapter. He has long been active in lodge work.

Mr. Chandler has a neat and comfortable home which is often the gathering place for the many friends of the family, and the immediate surroundings of the place are most pleasant. Nearby is one of the finest springs in the county, of pure, sparkling water which runs down a beautiful vale through other farms, furnishing water for stock, and in many respects this place is a very valuable and desirable one. Mr. Chandler underwent the deprivations and hardships of pioneer life and helped lay the foundation for good government and morals in this locality.

HUGH H. PARKER.

Among the long established and highly respected families of Putnam county, Indiana, none have occupied a higher place in public esteem than the Parker family, numerous representatives of which reside here and who for many years have taken a prominent and active part in the advancement of the various business interests of the county.

The emigrant ancestor of the Parker family was John Parker, who was born and reared in England, but who, because he accidentally injured the wife of a nobleman, was banished from his native land. His coming to America was sometime prior to the war of the Revolution and relics of this ancestor are now in the hands of his great-grandson, Benjamin A. Parker, of this township. Among the children of this John Parker was a son, William, who was born in South Carolina about 1790. On reaching mature years, the latter married Candace Austin, and to them was born a son, William Henley Parker. On November 27, 1827, William and Candace Austin arrived in Putnam county, Indiana, and located on section 17, Mill Creek township, of which they were the third settlers, their pioneer home being located in the

heart of the forest. Here William Parker entered eighty acres of land, and this tract of land has remained in the family ever since, being now the property of his grandson, Benjamin A. Parker. The log cabin which they built there served as their home for many years and remained standing as late as 1906.

William Henley Parker was reared on the parental homestead in Mill Creek township and lived practically all his life there. He devoted himself to farming pursuits and was rewarded with a fair measure of success. About 1847 he and his cousin, Joel Wright, started a general store on the farm, which they conducted until about 1867. At the time of the inception of this enterprise there was no other store between Stilesville, Greencastle and Cloverdale, thus they drew trade from a wide territory. Mr. Parker also engaged to some extent in the shipping of livestock, which had to be driven to Indianapolis, as many as four hundred hogs being shipped this way in one year. He was active in politics, being affiliated with the Democratic party, and served as the first trustee of Mill Creek township. He was the leader of his party in the township and exerted a wide influence. His death occurred in 1875, his wife having died the previous year. They were active members of the Primitive Baptist church and commanded the respect of all who knew them.

William Henley Parker married Bethena P. Dobbs, the daughter of Joel Dobbs. She was of German descent and came to Putnam county in 1825, with her parents, who were among the early settlers in this section, their farm adjoining on the west to that owned by Mr. Parker. To this worthy couple were born the following children: Martin, Candace, Sarah, Benjamin A., Martha W., Mary, Joel D., Matilda, Hugh H. and Lucy Ann. Brief mention is made of these children as follows: Martin died at Eminence, leaving two sons; Candace is the widow of James S. Parish and lived at Freeman, Missouri, where he died; Sarah is the wife of David W. Sherrill and lives south of Stilesville, Hendricks county, this state; Benjamin A. is referred to in a later paragraph; Martha W. is the widow of Solomon Dorsett, deceased, of Eminence; Mary, who was the wife of Richard Stringer and lived in Morgan county, south of Stilesville, died in 1906; Joel D., who lives in Shattuck, Oklahoma, is a widower and the father of seven children; Matilda is the wife of Marion M. Hurst and they live north of Belle Union; Hugh H. is the immediate subject of this sketch; Lucy Ann, of Eminence, is the widow of Thomas Surber, deceased.

Benjamin A. Parker, the fourth in the order of birth of the children of William Henley and Bethena Parker, was born on the old homestead June

30. 1838. In 1860 he married Hannah Pruitt, of Morgan county, who died in 1861, leaving a daughter, Mary Esther, who died in the summer of 1892. In 1863 Mr. Parker married Rachael Brown, of Owen county, Indiana, the daughter of Rev. John and Lydia (Smith) Brown, the former being a native of Scotland and a minister of the Campbellite church. To Benjamin and Rachael Parker were born the following children: Hannah A., Willis R., John W., Daniel, Clara, Noah, Charles, Rena and Ona.

After his first marriage Mr. Parker moved to a farm near Broad Park, where he resided up to 1874, when he moved to Alaska, Owen county, where he lived two years. In February, 1876, he located where he now resides, in Mill Creek township. Mrs. Rachael Parker died on February 28, 1897. Of their children, the following facts are noted: Hannah A. is the wife of Charles M. Dorsett, of Mill Creek township, and they have eight children, Thomas, Flora, Paul, George, Willis, Viola, Eddie and Evaline; Willis R., who married Martha Lewis, died in September, 1906; John W., who lives in Hendricks county, married Victoria Arnold, and they have four children, Clona, Clyde, Emory and Emma, the two last named being twins; Daniel, of Mill Creek township, married Effie Lewis, and to them have been born three children, Lester Verlin, Lloyd and Nola Marie, the last named dying in infancy; Clara first married John Grimes, by which union was born one child, Sarah Melissa, and she afterwards married Wilfred Ogles, of Morgan county, and they have a daughter, Myrtle; Noah, of Martinsville, Indiana, married Viola Humphries; Charles, who resides near his father, married Lottie Keller and they have a daughter, Garnet Myrtle; Rena married John George and lives near her father in Mill Creek township; Ona lives at home with her father.

Hugh H. Parker, whose name appears at the head of this sketch, was born in Mill Creek township, Putnam county, August 28, 1852, the son of William Henley and Bethena Parker. He received his education in the common schools of the neighborhood and has always pursued the vocation of farming, in which he has met with a gratifying measure of success. He owns five hundred and seventy acres of land in section 8, the land extending into Morgan county, and he also owns land in Jefferson township. He is a practical and systematic worker, keeps in close touch with every detail of his business and is numbered among the successful men of this part of the county. His splendid estate is highly improved and the residence property is comfortable and attractive, the general appearance of the entire place indicating the owner to be a man of good taste and excellent judgment.

On February 28, 1875, Hugh H. Parker married Sorilda Wood, a daughter of Elisha and Rhoda (Broadstreet) Wood. Elisha Wood was born in Washington county, Indiana, on February 3, 1822, the son of Daniel and Margaret Wood, the former a native of Indiana and the latter of Pennsylvania. The paternal grandfather was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, serving valiantly for seven years. He was among the first settlers of Washington county, Indiana, and died there at the age of eighty-four years. When Elisha Wood was fourteen years old his father died and in 1840 he and others of the family came to what is now Mill Creek township, Putnam county. On June 1, 1840, he married Rhoda Broadstreet, the daughter of Thomas Broadstreet, a pioneer settler of Putnam county, and of their seven children Mrs. Hugh Parker was the youngest. Mrs. Rhoda Wood died April 20, 1857, and on September 8th of the same year Mr. Wood married Phoebe C. Phillips, to which union seven children were born. Mr. Wood located on a farm in section 6, Mill Creek township, in 1845, at which time it was practically covered with a heavy growth of timber. Commencing life for himself with a cash capital of only ten dollars, he eventually became the owner of two hundred and eighty acres of good land, the result of hard work and economy. He was a faithful and active member of the Missionary Baptist church, of which he was a trustee. His death occurred on March 14, 1906, and his widow died in June, 1909. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hugh H. Parker, namely: Elmer, who died at the age of nine months; Victory, who died on February 15, 1894, at the age of seventeen years; Bessie died at the age of four years; Bertha D. married Ancil Dorsett, who died in 1904, and they had one daughter, Gladys, who, with her mother, are now living with the subject, Hugh H. Parker; Grover Cleveland, who lives a half mile east of Broad Park, married Dolly Coffman, the daughter of Andrew Coffman, of Cloverdale township, and they had one son, Gerald Ray Parker, who died at the age of seventeen months; Vernie Clyde, the youngest son, who lives at home with his parents, attended the Normal School at Danville, but is now a student in the high school at Broad Park.

Politically Mr. Parker is aligned with the Democratic party and has taken an active interest in local public affairs, having served as trustee of Mill Creek township for seven years. Religiously he and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist church, to which they give an earnest and liberal support. Mr. Parker is a man of large physique, is genial and whole-souled in his relations with his fellow men and in every relation of life he displays a candidness and honesty of purpose that has gained for him the esteem of all whom he has come in contact with.

JAMES H. SPARKS.

Prominent among the worthy representatives of the pioneer element in the county of Putnam is the well-known gentleman to a review of whose life the attention of the reader is now invited. For many years James Sparks has been a forceful factor in the prosperity of Cloverdale township, and now, at the advanced age of nearly eighty-five years, he is enjoying that rest which his long life of earnest toil so richly entitles him to.

James H. Sparks was born in Lewis county, Kentucky, on the 8th day of February, 1826, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Gilman) Sparks. The maternal great-grandfather, Henry Gilman, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, serving under General Wayne. When the subject was about twelve years of age the family removed to Putnam county, Indiana, locating near Mount Meridian, the father buying a tract of land about a half mile east of that place. Two years later they moved to the southern part of Jefferson township, where another farm was purchased. James H. remained with his parents until he was about eighteen years old, when he went to Greencastle and apprenticed himself to learn the trade of blacksmith. About twenty years after coming to Putnam county the other members of the family removed to Clayton county, Iowa, where they made their subsequent home. Mr. Sparks was employed at the smithy's forge in Greencastle for about five years, becoming a proficient workman, and at the end of that period he came to Cloverdale and opened a shop of his own, which he continued to operate about fifteen years. He then gave up blacksmithing and took up agriculture as a vocation, locating on his present farm in the eastern part of Cloverdale township. He gave intelligent direction to his efforts and in due time developed his farm to a fine estate. He has always been a hard worker and has been practical in his methods, so that his efforts have been rewarded with a due meed of success. The place is well improved, containing a comfortable residence, commodious and substantial barns and out-buildings, while the general condition of the place indicates the owner to be a man of sound judgment and good taste.

On February 27, 1851, Mr. Sparks married Emily Jane Coffman, a native of Fountain county, Indiana, and the daughter of John and Mary (Williams) Coffman. These parents were natives of Kentucky and came to Fountain county, Indiana, in an early day. In 1832, when she was about six weeks old, the family located in Cloverdale township, Putnam county, where she grew to womanhood. John Coffman was a soldier in the war of 1812, under Gen. William Henry Harrison, and was in the noted battle at

Morgantown, on the river Thames, where the Indian chief Tecumseh was killed. To Mr. and Mrs. Sparks were born six children, of whom but two are now living, two having died in infancy. The four who grew to maturity were James, Mary Ann, Eliza Jane and Niles H. James lives with his father on the home farm. Mary Ann, who died April 22, 1882, was the wife of Peter Shopl, of Eminence, Morgan county, Indiana, and she left two daughters, Emma and Lucy Jane. Eliza Jane, who died on February 25, 1888, was the wife of Isaac N. Carpenter, of Cloverdale township, and she left a son, J. H. Carpenter, whose death occurred on April 19, 1908. Niles married Elizabeth Hood and lives a short distance northeast of Cloverdale. To him and his wife have been born ten children, of which number four are living. Three of the children died in infancy, the others being briefly mentioned as follows: John William is married and is living at Mansfield. Charles P. lives in Cloverdale township, this county. Allen died November 18, 1901. Lee on the 29th of the same month, and Herschel on the 25th of October of the same year, the three deaths being due to typhoid fever. Of those living, Arizona and Elmer remain at home with their parents. Mrs. Emily Sparks died on the 7th of February, 1902, at the age of sixty-nine years.

Religiously, Mr. Sparks is a consistent member of the Christian church at Cloverdale, to which his wife also belonged up to the time of her death. Fraternally, Mr. Sparks became a member of Temple Lodge, No. 47, Free and Accepted Masons, many years ago and is now probably the oldest Mason residing in Putnam county. He was a charter member of Cloverdale Lodge, No. 132, Free and Accepted Masons, to which lodge his son James also belongs. Mr. Sparks is a member of Gen. Frank White Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Cloverdale, this affiliation being consistent from the fact that during the Civil war Mr. Sparks enlisted in Company I, Forty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and gave effective service to his country in her hour of need. He is one of the best known men in Cloverdale township and enjoys the unbounded confidence of all who know him. He has always given his support to every movement having for its object the advancement of the best interests of the community and has been influential for good.

LEWIS NEWGENT.

Lewis Newgent was born January 28, 1861, on the farm where he now lives. His father was John S. Newgent, and mother Lucinda (Lewis) New-

gent. The father was a native of Putnam county, born August 25, 1830, and the mother was born in Shelbyville, Kentucky, and came to Putnam county with her parents when seven years old. The father farmed all his life and was county commissioner two terms. He was a Democrat. He died March 14, 1894. He belonged to the Methodist church. He owned two farms of one hundred and sixty and eighty acres when he died. His widow still survives, and lives with Lewis Newgent of this sketch. She is in her eightieth year. These parents have seven children, namely: William T., of Parke county, Indiana; Nancy, wife of Thomas Heady, of Madison township; Sarah Elizabeth, deceased; Edward, on the old homestead; Lewis, the subject of this sketch; Millie, wife of Walter Sigler, of Clinton township; John, deceased, who married Mary Martin, and left two children, Merl and Earl.

Lewis Newgent was reared on the farm where he has lived all his life. He received a common school education. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Bethel, is a Democrat in politics and active in party affairs, having been committeeman of his precinct.

JONATHAN HANSELL.

From an old industrious family that has enjoyed a most excellent reputation wherever its members have lived comes Jonathan Hansell, one of the best farmers of his township and a man who is deserving of the success he has achieved because he has worked for it along right lines and preferred to "eat bread by the sweat of his brow" rather than try to win fortune by unscrupulous or questionable methods. He was born in Floyd township, Putnam county, December 3, 1859, the son of George Hansell, who was born in Frederick county, Virginia, April 29, 1813, and he came to Putnam county, Indiana, in 1839. He was the son of John and Hannah (Adams) Hansell. On September 15, 1836, George Hansell married Mary A., daughter of Elijah C. and Elizabeth Wilkinson, born February 18, 1817, in Highland county, Ohio, and this union resulted in the birth of thirteen children, eight of whom are living at this writing, named as follows: Juretta is deceased; John W., who was a soldier in the Union army, a member of the Twenty-seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, was killed at the battle of Antietam; David is living at Lena, Indiana; Elijah C. is living in Pulaski

county, this state; Rachael Maria lives in Greencastle; Hannah L. lives in Kansas; Elizabeth Ann is deceased; Mary Ellen, of Iowa; George W. is deceased; Rebecca is living in this county; Jonathan, of this review; Jehu is a contractor in Arkansas City, Kansas, the two latter being twins. Mrs. Hansell died March 17, 1901.

George Hansell is a Republican but he is not interested in political offices. He is a strong Methodist and a devout Christian. He died at the age of seventy years and four months, at the old homestead, on September 11, 1883, on the land he purchased when he first came to this state from Hillsbury, Ohio, of which state his wife was a native. He has devoted his entire life to farming and has been very well repaid for his long years of hard toil.

Jonathan Hansell received a very good education in the public schools. He grew up on the home farm in this township and has devoted his attention to farming. When he was thirty years old he bought thirty acres of land, and being a hard worker he has been able to add to his original purchase until he now owns an excellent farm of one hundred and twenty acres which is well improved and well tilled. He has erected here a modern, commodious and desirably located dwelling which was built in 1899. No farm in section 21 is better adapted for the carrying on of general farming and stock raising, at which he is equally successful.

Mr. Hansell was first married on August 3, 1887, to Ollie A. Wright, daughter of Marion and Amanda (Chatham) Wright, of old pioneer stock. Two children were born to this union; Gracie, born May 31, 1888, married Earl Smith, who is a mail carrier at Greencastle; Blanche B. was born May 23, 1892, and is living at home, attending high school in Floyd township. The mother of these children passed away on October 23, 1899, and on March 20, 1902, Mr. Hansell married Clora A. Wise, daughter of Isaac and Regina (Newman) Wise, of Hendricks county. Four children have been born to them: Jonathan Maynard, born April 1, 1903; Ila A., born September 29, 1904; Lema B., born August 4, 1906; Isaac Ward, born June 14, 1908.

Mr. Hansell is a handy man with tools and is something of a builder, having planned his own home and barn and worked on the local church. He is a skilled stone mason. He has never aspired to any of the county offices, and he is in favor of prohibition. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge No. 373, at Bainbridge, having been a Knight for the past fifteen years, and he has held all the offices in the local organization, being one of the best known members of this order in the county.

JAMES A. RIGHTSSELL.

This representative farmer and business man is a native of Putnam county, Indiana, and was born in Washington township, March 20, 1863, having first seen the light of day on the old Rightsell homestead, which his grandfather purchased from the government. His father, John Rightsell, after living for some years on the old place, bought land in Cloverdale township and about 1871 purchased the farm on Walnut Bottoms now owned by his son Frank. By subsequent purchases from time to time he added to his holdings until he finally became the owner of more than five hundred acres, about one hundred and sixty consisting of bottom land, the rest lying among the hills, all being fertile and, under his control, highly cultivated. Mr. Rightsell started in life with nothing, but by industry and good management and strict economy, succeeded in amassing quite a fortune and at the time of his death was one of the wealthiest men in the southern part of Putnam county. He was a splendid example of the successful self-made man, stood high as a citizen and was public spirited in all the term implies. He was born September 22, 1836, married, in the year of 1857, Mary Neese, and departed this life in the month of November, 1903. Mrs. Rightsell, whose birth occurred in July, 1834, was a daughter of John and Mary Neese, early settlers of the southeastern part of Washington township, her death taking place on March 20, 1905.

The early experience of James A. Rightsell was similar in most respects to that of the majority of country lads, his childhood and youth having been spent in close touch with nature and the district schools affording him the means of a fair educational training. He remained at home until attaining his majority, when he sought his fortune in the west, going first to Kansas, where he remained two years, variously employed, and at the expiration of that time proceeded further westward until reaching Colorado and Wyoming. During the nineteen years he spent in the west he followed different pursuits, farming in Kansas and contracting to supply timber and lumber to the Cripple Creek mines in Colorado, near which he also took up a pre-emption claim. Later he engaged as motorman with the Denver electric street car line, in which capacity he continued for five years, and shortly after resigning his position returned to Putnam county and engaged in agriculture, which he has since followed.

Mr. Rightsell moved to his present farm in Washington township in January, 1903, and at the settlement of his father's estate came into posses-

sion of seventy acres on which he has since lived. He has made a number of valuable improvements on his place, including a fine modern barn, thirty-six by forty-four feet in area, with a large shed sixteen by thirty-six feet, the structure being complete in all of its parts and admirably adapted to the purposes for which intended. He has brought this land to a high state of cultivation and in connection with tilling the soil devotes considerable attention to livestock, his cattle, horses and hogs being of superior breeds and among the best in this part of the county. Mr. Rightsell's home stands on an eminence about one hundred feet above the valley and commands an extensive view of the surrounding country. The home, which was erected in 1884, is a large and commodious edifice and with improvements since added is now one of the best residences in the neighborhood, being furnished with modern conveniences and meeting all the requirements of an attractive and desirable rural residence.

Mr. Rightsell married at Colorado Springs, Colorado, November 1, 1887, Hontas Nicholson, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Nicholson, she being on a visit to a sister at that place when the ceremony took place. Mrs. Rightsell was born at Fillmore, Putnam county, Indiana, and died March 15, 1897, at Denver, Colorado, leaving two children, Raymond M. and Ruth, both making their home with their uncle, Frank Rightsell, and attending the Washington township high school. Mr. Rightsell is largely interested in the Reelsville Telephone Company, one of the leading enterprises of the kind in central Indiana, and is now serving as its president. This company has grown steadily in the favor of the public until it has quite an extensive patronage, the service including one hundred and sixty telephones throughout the county, with exchanges at Greencastle and Poland, the rate of fifteen cents a month paying all the expenses of the concern. While interested in all that makes for the good of his community and the welfare of his fellow men, Mr. Rightsell takes little part in public affairs further than voting his principles and giving his support to the best qualified candidates. He has never been a politician, much less an office seeker, but has ever stood for law, order and good government, being ready at all times to labor for these ends and to make any reasonable sacrifice for what he considers the best interests of the body politic. While in the West he spent much of his leisure among the mountains where he found rare sport as a huntsman, and since returning home, the rifle, in the use of which he is quite an expert, affords him his chief means of amusement and recreation. Personally Mr. Rightsell is quite popular and has many warm friends

throughout the county. Moral, upright and a fine type of the courteous American gentleman, he is a credit to the race from which he sprang, and of the community in which he was born and reared.

OLIVER NELSON HOUCK.

This is an age in which the farmer stands pre-eminently above any other class as a producer of wealth. He simply takes advantage of the winds, the warm air, the bright sunshine and the refreshing rains, and applying his own hands and skill to nature's gifts he creates grain, hay, live stock, etc., all of which are absolute necessities to the inhabitants of the world. Among the up-to-date farmers of Putnam county is Oliver Nelson Houck, a member of a well known family here, the son of David Houck, whose life record, also those of the subject's brothers, Jonathan and James E., appear elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Houck was born in Madison township, Putnam county, September 5, 1858, just three years younger than his brother Edgar. The day he was nine years of age he came to the present farm. He received a fairly good education in the local schools and early in life directed his attention to farming, having been in partnership with his brother Jonathan for five or six years. Edgar was also associated with them in general farming and stock raising. In 1892 Oliver N. came back to the old farm, of which he owns fifty-one acres. He also owns a very valuable tract of land on the west side of the creek, consisting of two hundred and ten acres, adjoining the farm of his brother Jonathan, on the old Gilmore farm. All this land has been well improved and is mostly under a high state of cultivation, Mr. Houck being regarded as one of the leading agriculturists of this part of the country. He has a commodious and attractively located dwelling, erected by himself, facing north and overlooking the valley of Walnut creek. He erected his large, substantial barn himself. For ten years he lived on about sixty acres of the old place, about one mile west of his present home. In 1903 he left there and came to his present place, erecting a dwelling in 1906. He had lived for three years in the old log house that John Gilmore built, Mr. Gilmore using the upstairs rooms where he conducted a sort of high school which was popular in those days, pupils coming from Illinois.

Mr. Houck carries on the various phases of his work with hired help, devoting a great deal of attention to stock raising, feeding all the grain

the place produces, often feeding a car load of cattle and about two hundred head of hogs at a time—in fact he has continued this annually for some time, confining his attention to the farm exclusively, and he has been very successful.

Mr. Houck was married March 11, 1880, to Gertrude Elliott, daughter of Harrison and Elizabeth (Young) Elliott, a well known family, the old Elliott homestead being about three miles from Manhattan. Mrs. Houck's parents having settled there about 1854, having come from Wayne county, this state, where they were born, reared and were married. They lived there until Mr. Elliott died in 1888, at the age of seventy-one years. He was at one time county commissioner and proved to be a strong member of the board, he and Messrs. Gardner and Ballard being instrumental in building many bridges and county buildings, bridging Walnut creek in many places, also Mill creek. Of the eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, only two are now living in Putnam county, Mrs. O. N. Houck and Dan Elliott, of Greencastle.

One son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Houck, bearing the name of Earl, now twenty-four years of age. He is engaged in the undertaking business in Terre Haute. He married Drucilla Ringo, of Clay county, Indiana, and they are the parents of one child, Walter Nelson.

Oliver N. Houck has long been active in political circles; however, he has never sought political offices, being too busy with his individual affairs, but he is deeply interested in the county's best interests and always ready to lend a helping hand in furthering any movement looking to the general good.

ALFRED E. FLINT.

Alfred E. Flint is a native son of the old Hoosier state, having been born near Versailles, Ripley county, January 4, 1866, and he is the son of Alfred and Mary A. (Anderson) Flint. Alfred Flint, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, was a son of William Flint, who, with his wife, came to the United States from London, England. He was the son of a wealthy physician, and received a finished college education, but the father died and when William attained his majority he found himself in straitened circumstances financially. Nothing daunted, he learned the carpenter's trade and started out to carve his own fortune. Coming to America, he and his wife located in Cincinnati, and he became a dealer in large tracts of land in

southern Indiana. Among his deals, was the sale of a square mile of land in Ohio county, Indiana, to Hugh Anderson and another man, who built there a grist mill, carding mill and saw mill. Mr. Flint then bought tracts of land in the northern part of Ripley county, which he later sold and then bought more land in the southern part of that county. Mary A. Flint, the subject's mother, was a daughter of Hugh and Ann Anderson, the former of whom was born, reared and educated in Scotland, while his wife was born in Ireland in very humble circumstances. Both emigrated to the United States, met for the first time at Cincinnati and were there married. It was on the Ripley county farm of Mr. Flint's that Morgan's raiders camped one night during the Civil war, and it was also in that neighborhood that Morgan's men captured a number of men who were being sworn in to fight him.

Alfred E. Flint was reared under the paternal roof in Ripley county until he was about eighteen years old, at which age he began teaching school. His ambition at this time was to secure a thorough education and he took up teaching in order to help defray his college expenses. After teaching two years he became a student in the State University at Bloomington, where he remained nearly three years. Returning then to Ripley county, he again engaged in teaching, completing six years in that profession in that county.

In 1890 Mr. Flint bought a livery stable at Cloverdale in partnership with J. S. Hamilton. In June of the following year he also went to farming in Cloverdale township, which he found so satisfactory that in the fall of the same year he sold his interest in the livery business. A year later he again became a pedagogue and was so employed during the winters of the following six years, continuing his farming operations at the same time. In the latter enterprise Mr. Flint has been practical and systematic and he has met with a very gratifying degree of success. For about four years and until very recently Mr. Flint was also interested in the furniture and undertaking business at Cloverdale. He has maintained his residence in Cloverdale during the past twelve years and is numbered among the best citizens of the town. He is actively interested in all that tends to advance the best interests of the community and exerts a definite and salutary influence in the town and township.

On the 14th day of January, 1891, Mr. Flint was united in marriage with Luella Sandy, the daughter of Aaron H. and Amanda (Allee) Sandy, and they have become the parents of three children, namely: Sidelia S., a college student at Terre Haute; Dolly F. and Sandy A., who are still members of the home circle and attending school in Cloverdale.

Politically Mr. Flint is a Republican and takes an active part in local public affairs, though he is not a seeker after the honors or emoluments of public office. Fraternally he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. Religiously he and his wife are members of the Christian church, to which they give an earnest and liberal support. Mr. Flint is regarded as a man whose integrity of principle is unquestioned and he is a man of friendly disposition, consequently is popular in business, fraternal and social classes.

DAVID MOSER.

Among the sturdy pioneers of Putnam county was David Moser, the son of Michael and Rebecca (Stevens) Moser. He was born in Jefferson township, this county, August 14, 1826. He grew up in the rude log cabin that his father built as early as 1824, when the county was very sparsely settled. He received some schooling at Cloverdale, walking three miles night and morning. Early in his boyhood he knew what hard work meant. On November 15, 1866, he married Sarah Ann Bryan, daughter of William J. and Dulcena (Myers) Bryan. She was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky; her father, born August 18, 1796, was the son of Andrew and Mary (Jack) Bryan. The Bryans first came from Ireland and, penetrating into the interior, located first in Bourbon county, Kentucky, later moved to Montgomery county, that state. Dulcena Myers was born December 13, 1819, and was the daughter of Henry and Rebecca Myers. Her parents came from Kentucky and settled near Bainbridge, Putnam county. Dulcena Myers spent her early childhood in Bourbon and Montgomery counties, Kentucky, and was brought to the northern part of Putnam county when she was a little girl, her parents being among the earliest settlers there: they died a few years later and she went back to Kentucky where she grew to maturity and was married.

To William J. Bryan and wife six children were born, namely: Sarah Ann, Mary Allen, Margaret Jane, William Andrew, Maria Amanda and Rebecca Elizabeth.

In 1846 the Bryan family came to Putnam county and located in the southwest corner of Jefferson township. A year later he bought a farm five miles south of Greencastle on the National road where Westland is now located, his farm consisting of two hundred and seventy acres. Mr. Bryan

later bought more land and lived there until his death, June 17, 1875, his widow surviving until April 10, 1902, dying at the age of eighty-two years. Of the children of William J. Bryan and wife only three survive, Sarah A., Mary Allen and Margaret Jane. The first named married David Moser, November 15, 1866, and this union resulted in the birth of seven children; the eldest, Louis Albert, died when one year and eight months old; Dr. William Andrew; Verna May died September 18, 1907; Laura Ellen married Otto McCoy and lives on the Bloomington road, two miles north of Cloverdale; she is the mother of two children, Hazel Marie and Elbert Moser; Ida Dulcena married L. F. Cradick and lives two and one-half miles north of Cloverdale on the Bloomington road; she is the mother of three children, Zella Fayne, Leo Moser and Gilbert; Myrtle Florence married Jessie Cline, of Cloverdale, and they are the parents of four children, Dorothy Drew, Clifford Moser, Emory Lee and Claudie Madge; Emory L. married Minnie Cline and lives at Lawes, California, and they have three children, Glenn Moser, Geraldine and James Meredith.

Mr. and Mrs. Moser lived on his father's place for eleven months after their marriage, then bought a farm of fifty-eight acres in section 21, Jefferson township, and lived there three years, then bought a farm west of the home place. His father died in March, 1872, then David Moser and family moved back to his father's place which has been the family home ever since.

Mr. and Mrs. David Moser while yet young in years became members of the Christian church to which they were always loyal, Mr. Moser having taken considerable interest in the affairs of the church and was always a regular attendant upon its services. The death of this good man occurred March 24, 1883. Mrs. Moser still makes her home on the old farm, but spends her winters in Belle Union with her sister, Mary Ellen Bryan.

EDWARD NEWGENT.

It would be presumptuous for the biographer to introduce to the readers of this book Edward Newgent, who is well known throughout the county and regarded by everyone knowing him as one of Clinton township's leading citizens. He was born here, in the house which still shelters him, April 26, 1843, and, with the exception of a decade, from 1868 to 1878, has spent his life in the same dwelling, which was built in 1830. He is the son of Edward



EDWARD NEWGENT

and Elizabeth (Pugh) Newgent, the former born in Shelby county, Kentucky, January 8, 1801, and the latter in the same vicinity, November 17, 1800. Thomas Newgent, father of the former, was a Virginian, who moved to Kentucky, thence to Indiana, where he died ninety-four years ago. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. A twin brother, John, also came to the Hoosier state, later, and settled also in Clinton township, Putnam county, where he remained until his death; his sons, Thomas and Richard, still live here, also two daughters, Martha Ann Newgent and Eliza, wife of Joseph Jewett. It is thought that Edward Newgent came to this locality in 1825, settling on land which his wife's father owned, the latter having previously entered the land. Edward had but seventy-five cents in cash when he arrived here, but he owned some tools, and with the assistance of two sons, Charley and Richard P., he erected a cabin near his present home and they began keeping house in that, their nearest neighbors being three or four miles away. An Indian trail crossed near the cabin, and the woods were so thick that he once got lost on his own land within one-eighth mile of his cabin, the Indians telling him the way to his own home. He set to work clearing his land, burning up what would now be very valuable walnut and poplar timber; but in time he prospered and owned two hundred and forty acres of land. He also owned two tracts of one hundred and sixty acres each in another part of the township, placing a large acreage in cultivation. He did a great deal of hauling with a large four-horse team, taking large quantities of wheat to Lafayette and bringing back goods for the local stores and even hauled between Louisville, Terre Haute and other remote cities. A trip of four days over the swamps to Lafayette was often made where he sold wheat for thirty-seven and one-half cents per bushel. The death of this rugged old pioneer occurred on June 22, 1853, as a result of erysipelas, resulting from vaccination. He had done a great deal of hard work and had succeeded. His first eighty acres of land was valued at one hundred dollars, for which he gave a horse, worth eighty dollars, and twenty dollars in cash. As intimated, the present Newgent home was built in 1830; it is of hewn poplar logs and was doubtless the best dwelling in the county at the time. It was always open for all who passed that way. The first meeting of local Christians was held in it until a church house could be built. Mr. Newgent often made trips to Kentucky on horseback, bringing back apple and locust trees, three of the apple trees still standing. He was active in township affairs, holding many local offices, as a Democrat. He is buried on the farm in the family cemetery. His widow survived to a remarkable age, dying in her ninety-third year, in March, 1893. She became head of the family at her

husband's death and reared the children, taking charge of everything until 1878. She remained on the old homestead until her death. Their family consisted of twelve children, eleven of whom reached maturity, namely: Charles, who lived in Clinton township, died March 5, 1909, at the age of eighty-seven years; his son Joseph lives on part of the original farm. Richard P. graduated in medicine at Louisville, practiced in Iowa, then Putnam county, living on his farm near the old home until advanced in years, dying in April, 1906. Nancy married Zimri Manker, and two children were born to them; she is deceased. Sarah is the widow of Thomas Sigler, of Clinton township. John, who secured one hundred and sixty acres of his father's farm, was county commissioner for two terms, dying when past seventy years of age. Polly is the widow of Ezekiel White, of Parke county, this state. Isaac lives in Pulaski county, Indiana. Lewis P. died when thirty-eight years old. Lucy, the wife of Joseph Moler, lives on the place adjoining the old home. Edward, of this review. Wallace, who now lives in Russellville, has farmed part of the old homestead.

Edward Newgent, of this review, was ten years old when his father died. He remained with his mother during her lifetime, but spent ten years on another part of the farm. When the division of the home place was made in 1878, Edward got the home and forty-nine acres and there he and his mother lived until the latter's death; he delighted in caring for her, although she was helpless for many years. He had added eighty acres which adjoins the home place, having made farming his principal life work; he has been somewhat handicapped for years by failing health. He has kept the old place well improved and has kept the buildings well repaired. His barn was built the year he was born, 1843, of solid hewn timbers.

Edward Newgent was married on November 29, 1865, to Martha Jane Holland, daughter of Thomas and Jane (Gooden) Holland, farmers of Clinton township, where Mrs. Newgent was born and reared, her birth occurring in 1849, she being sixteen years old at her marriage; her death occurred March 5, 1903. The following children were born to this union: Helen, wife of Charles Maddox, who lives on part of the old Newgent homestead; William Warren is a farmer in Clinton township; Lizzie married John Knauer and died, leaving three children; Thomas H., who works part of his father's farm, married Millie Cricks; John lives at home with his father and assists in operating the home place.

Mr. Newgent is a Democrat, but has not been an office seeker. He is a peace loving, honest man, never brought suit nor had one brought against him, and he was never called to serve on a jury except before a justice of the peace.

JONATHAN HOUCK.

Among the representative farmers of Putnam county is Jonathan Houck, who is the owner of a fine landed estate in Washington township, and is carrying on the various departments of his enterprise with that discretion and energy which are sure to find their natural sequence in definite success, having always been a hard worker, a good manager and a man who would quickly grasp an opportunity when it arose, and being fortunately situated in a thriving farming community, it is no wonder that he stands today in the front rank of the agriculturists and stockmen of this favored locality.

As is noted elsewhere in this volume, the Houck family is and for generations has been one of the leading and most influential families of Putnam county and owing to complete records of David Houck, father of Jonathan, also Oliver N. and James E., brothers of Jonathan, appearing under separate captions here, this review will deal exclusively with the immediate subject.

Jonathan Houck was born in Clinton township, this county, two miles south of Clinton Falls, May 31, 1852, and he spent his boyhood days on the home farm, remaining there until he was twenty-four years old, associated with his father. He attended the home schools during the winter months and got a fairly good education, to which he has added constantly by home reading and contact with the world at large. Early in life he decided to follow the vocation of husbandman and he and his brothers, Edward and Henry, bought a farm of their father, consisting of two hundred acres,—the land that joins Jonathan Houck's present farm,—and this trio of brothers worked the same very successively for several years; they also farmed some in Madison township and dealt in live stock extensively, buying and feeding large numbers from time to time. He and his brother Edward bought his present farm and continued to work together six or seven years. Together they bought the father's old farm, and divided it, Edward taking the old home part at Hanrick Station and Jonathan the present place, the old Thomas Gilmore farm, his widow having built the fine house that still adorns the place, some fifty years ago; it stands on a bluff overlooking the beautiful valley of Walnut creek and is one of the finest homes in the township. Although built a half century ago, it is still substantial and attractive, having all modern conveniences which Mr. Houck has added, located near the interurban line, seven miles southwest of Greencastle. It is not only known as one of the most attractive places in the county, but also as a place

of hospitality, Mr. Houck and his family being genial and free-hearted entertainers to friends and wayfarers who by chance pass this way. The farm contains two hundred and six acres, one-half of which lies in the bottom. It is all under excellent improvements and has been so skillfully cultivated that the richness of the soil has in no wise diminished. Here Mr. Houck carries on general farming in a very successful manner, sometimes handling stock in partnership with his brother Edward, dealing in large numbers of both cattle and hogs, often as many as three car loads of cattle and three hundred hogs at a time; they are widely known as buyers of stock cattle. Mr. Houck has in every way improved his farm, by laying some tile, etc., to make it rank with the best farms of the county, and it is one of the "show" places of his locality. He has given it his exclusive attention, not caring to lead a public life.

Jonathan Houck married, on January 6, 1876, Alice Landes, daughter of Christian and Elizabeth (Hillis) Landes, both now deceased, the family home being now owned by Christian Stoner, who was named for his grandfather. For further details of this family see sketch of John L. Hillis.

To Mr. and Mrs. Houck two children have been born, namely: Laura, died in May, 1899, at the age of sixteen years; Lloyd, who is assisting his father on the home place, was born October 12, 1885.

HERBERT S. ALLEE.

Among the intelligent, enterprising and successful agriculturists of Putnam county, none stands higher in public esteem than Herbert S. Allee, who operates a well cultivated and productive farm in Jefferson township. A native of the township in which he lives, he has always enjoyed the confidence of all who know him and he justly merits representation in this work.

Mr. Allee was born in Jefferson township, this county, on August 22, 1876, and is a son of Francis M. and Sarah E. (Sandy) Allee, who receive specific mention elsewhere in this work. Mr. Allee was reared under the parental roof and secured his education in the public schools, being a graduate of the high school at Mt. Meridian. He became a practical farmer under the intelligent direction of his father and he remained on the home farm until 1903, when he located on his fine farm of two hundred and forty acres in section 21, Jefferson township, where he now resides. On this place he erected a commodious, well arranged and attractive residence and the place

is otherwise well improved in every respect, its general appearance indicating the owner to be a man of sound judgment and excellent discrimination. He is progressive in his methods and keeps in close touch with the most advanced ideas relating to the science of husbandry, being considered one of the leading farmers of the township.

On January 11, 1897, Mr. Allee was united in marriage with Effie Dorsett, a daughter of Robert and Mary (Hurst) Dorsett. Robert Dorsett was a son of Abijah Dorsett and a brother to Henry C. Dorsett, both well known in this part of the state. Mary Hurst was a daughter of Mahlon and Lucretia Hurst, and for detailed reference to the Hurst family the reader is referred to the Hurst genealogy, which appears elsewhere in this work. To Mr. and Mrs. Allee has been born a son, Noble Franklin Herbert Allee. The family stand high in the social circles of the community, being esteemed by all because of their genuine worth.

OLIVER HAMPTON SMITH.

To be a successful news-writer requires much more innate ability and stronger qualities of character than the superficial observer might think. Journalism is a profession into which many enter but few remain, the recruits to its ranks dropping out before they have made a showing of any consequence owing to their lack of proper attributes. One of the Putnam county newspaper men who has proved his mettle in this particular sphere of endeavor is Oliver Hampton Smith, reporter and writer on the Green-castle *Banner*, who was born June 2, 1830, near Harrisburg, Fayette county, Indiana. His parents were Mr. and Mrs. John Smith, who, with a colony of homeseekers, came from the state of New York in the early twenties of the nineteenth century and settled in Fayette county. His father died when he was five years old and his mother when he was fifteen. This left him at a tender age to battle alone in life's struggles. His boyhood education was limited, consisting only of the meager three months' winter schooling such as the Hoosier boys and girls received sixty and seventy years ago. In these schools the teacher was paid by subscription and "boarded around." The price of tuition was seventy-five cents, one dollar and one dollar and fifty cents per "scholar" according to the age of the pupil.

When sixteen years old Mr. Smith accompanied a relative to the vicinity of Indianapolis and soon after this was indentured as an apprentice

to learn the cabinetmaker's trade with Joseph I. Stretcher in that city. At that time, 1846, the population of our capital city was only six thousand.

Young Mr. Smith served his time out and worked two years at his trade. About this time he became acquainted with a man who proved to be the best friend he ever had. He was a lover of young men, a Methodist preacher and pastor of old Wesley Chapel, Methodist Episcopal church, now Meridian Street church, Indianapolis. He took occasion frequently to talk to his young friend about the future and life's duties. He persuaded him to seek a better education and offered some inducements to go to college. The result was that Mr. Smith entered the preparatory department of Asbury University (now DePauw), at Greencastle, Indiana. This was in 1851 and from this historic institution Mr. Smith was graduated in 1856 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and he immediately began teaching, and spent over forty years in that work and the ministry in Indiana, Arkansas and Missouri, doing a great amount of good and becoming well known in both lines of endeavor. About fifteen years ago he quit professional work, and seven years ago he came from Maryville, Missouri, and entered upon his present line of work.

In December, 1857, Mr. Smith was married to Elvira Allen, second daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. R. M. Allen, of Greencastle. To this wedlock were born five children and all are living, namely: Willis P., commercial traveler, wholesale drugs, Portland, Oregon; Arthur A., editor and proprietor of the *Tribune-Times*, Port Angeles, Washington; Harry M., editor and proprietor of the *Weekly* and *Daily Banner*, Greencastle, Indiana; Mrs. Harry E. Lippmann, of Seattle, Washington; and Mrs. John M. Saunders, of Kansas City, Missouri.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith celebrated their "golden wedding" on December 27, 1907. Both are in excellent health and bid fair to add yet a goodly number of years to their already extended wedded life.

JOHN MILLS WALKER.

Few men of past generations succeeded in impressing their personality more forcibly upon the people of Madison township, or left behind them a cleaner record, than the late John Mills Walker, noted among his neighbors and friends alike for his hospitality, industry and strict honesty. He was born in Putnam county October 10, 1846, and he spent his life on his native heath, from which he passed to his rest September 15, 1893, at the

age of forty-seven years. He was the son of Hiram and Frances (Mills) Walker, the father born in Maysville, Kentucky, and they grew to maturity in that state, marrying at Bowling Green. They came to Putnam county, Indiana, in an early day, and located amid primitive surroundings in Madison township, and there their son, John M., was born. He did not have much opportunity to attend school, but made the best of what he did have. He assisted with the work of developing the home place and remained there until he reached maturity. On October 31, 1888, he was married to Lucy B. Stoner, daughter of Joseph and Martha (Hall) Stoner, a neighbor girl. He became the owner of three hundred and sixty acres, on which he carried on general farming, raising a great deal of corn on the bottom lands, which he fed to large numbers of hogs and cattle and he became well-to-do. When twenty-one years of age he started out for himself, earning his first five dollars by milking for his neighbor. John M. was but a lad when his father was killed, but he soon began managing his mother's affairs and he remained with her until his marriage, then she made her home with him; she did not look to him in vain for every possible care, for it was his chief delight to minister to her wants. She reached an advanced age, dying April 1, 1894; she had lived to bury eight of her ten children, having experienced a great deal of trouble resulting from much sickness in the family, but she was a woman with a strong body and mind, kind, noble and good, and bore affliction patiently.

John M. Walker was not a public man, yet he took a delight in seeing his county progress and supported any legitimate measure looking to the general good. He was a Republican in politics and he died in the faith of the Christian church. He was so full of energy and persistency that he injured his health and for three years prior to his death was practically an invalid, too close application to farming depleting his energy. He assisted his mother in the rearing of two nephews from childhood to maturity; they were John Young and Artie Call. All that is mortal of this excellent character is sleeping the eternal sleep in the Forest Hill cemetery at Greencastle.

Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. John M. Walker,—James Samuel and Frances Olive, the latter the wife of Ivan Ruark, of Stilesville; she graduated at the Greencastle high school where the son, James S., was also educated, later spending one year in Purdue University, at Lafayette, taking the agricultural course, with a view of making farming his life work.

Mrs. Walker rents the home farm, which yields her a good annual income. She is a woman of many pleasing traits of character and has hosts of friends here, as did her worthy husband.

OLIVER J. SHAW.

Energy, sound judgment and persistency of effort, properly applied, will always win the goal sought in the sphere of human endeavor, no matter what the environment may be or what obstacles are met with, for they who are endowed with such characteristics make of their adversities stepping-stones to higher things. These reflections are suggested by the career of Oliver J. Shaw, who has fought his way to the front ranks and stands today among the representative citizens of Putnam county. He was born in Knox county, Ohio, in 1842, the son of Upton and Susannah (Branneman) Shaw. She was the daughter of Daniel and Magdalene Branneman, each of Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry. The former came from Vermont and the latter from Virginia. Upton Shaw was born in Maryland, the son of William Shaw, a native of Ireland. Upton Shaw and wife were married in Knox county, Ohio, and came to Indiana in 1845. The log house in which this family spent their first night after arriving here is still standing on the farm of Oliver J. Shaw. Hardly a field was cleared in this vicinity at that time—only a few “patches” here and there. Upton Shaw entered three hundred and twenty acres from the government, in section 22, Jefferson township, and there he spent the rest of his days, becoming fairly well-to-do. His family consisted of eight children, an equal number of boys and girls, named as follows: Leonard; Lyman; Hesten Ann married William Cummings; Louis; Oliver J.; Adeline, who married John Butler; Amelia married William Larkin; Mary married Sam Wright. The father of these children died about 1874, the mother surviving many years, making her home with her son, Oliver J., of this review, until her death about 1892. The reader is referred to the sketch of John Branneman for a full history of Mrs. Upton Shaw's ancestry.

Oliver J. Shaw grew up on the home farm and remained on the parental acres until his marriage, in 1861, to Mahala Ann Runyan, daughter of John and Zarah (Allen) Runyan. John Runyan came to Greencastle from Virginia. It is believed that his father's name was James, who also came to this county from Virginia in an early day. John Runyan was a tanner and farmer near Fillmore and in later life he lived near Mt. Meridian, where his wife died about 1883, he having survived her until about 1895.

One child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Oliver J. Shaw, Florence, who married Albert Farmer, a traveling salesman, and they had one child, Zella; Mr. Farmer died in 1896, and his widow now makes her home in Greencastle. Her mother died in April, 1894.

Mr. Shaw has devoted his life to farming and stock raising and has been very successful in both lines, especially the latter. About 1885 he began keeping stallions and jacks, and now has three stallions and four jacks of excellent grades. He has raised a great number of each also horses, cattle, hogs and sheep, making a specialty of shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs, but he gives most of his attention to breeding horses and mules, and enjoys a wide reputation as breeder of fine stock, always finding a ready market for what he raises owing to their excellent quality. A better judge of all kinds of live stock would be hard to find. He is one of the model farmers of his township, owning a valuable place of two hundred and ninety-seven acres in Jefferson township, nearly all under cultivation, all level and could be put under the plow. It is high grade soil, well kept and under modern improvements. Mr. Shaw has one of the largest, best and coziest houses in this part of the county and the many warm friends of the family frequently gather here, sharing their generous hospitality. Their dwelling was erected about 1878.

Mr. Shaw married, in 1896, Alice Runyan, youngest sister of his first wife, and they have one son, Oliver Upton Shaw, now twelve years old, and a lad of much promise.

Politically Mr. Shaw is a Democrat, and he is a member of Cloverdale Lodge, No. 132, Free and Accepted Masons. He and his wife are both members of New Providence Baptist church. Mr. Shaw is a whole-souled, liberal and genial man, of whom everybody speaks well who have had occasion to know him or have dealings with him.

ELDER OSCAR F. LANE.

A gentleman who is too well known to the readers of this history to need formal introduction by the biographer is Elder Oscar F. Lane, son of Higgins and Angeline (Thompson) Lane, born in section 11, Monroe township, Putnam county, Indiana, May 5, 1848. There he spent his early life on the home farm, attended the common schools of his township during the winter until he was twelve years old, then entered the Bainbridge Academy where he spent two years and a part of a third year. Then for one year he took private instruction in Latin, Greek and mathematics under Rev. E. C. Johnson, of Bainbridge. During the spring of 1867 he entered the freshman class of the Northwestern Christian University, now known as Butler College,

of Indianapolis. On account of a physical break-down he was not in the university during 1868; entering again in January, 1869, he had completed the regular course as prescribed and two studies additional, not required in this course, at the close of the fall term of 1870. He was graduated in June, 1871, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by his alma mater in 1874. He is a member of the Sigma Chi Greek-letter fraternity, being an alumnus of Rho Chapter. April 19, 1864, he united with the Christian church at Bainbridge, Indiana, under the ministrations of Elder O. P. Badger. He soon began to take part in the public worship and was given a class in the Sunday school, having been identified with this department of church work from early childhood. For a period of twenty-two years he served as a Sunday school teacher or superintendent and he has delivered many Sunday school addresses. When only sixteen years of age he began preaching, delivering his first discourse at Bainbridge, January 1, 1865. During the fall of the same year he was licensed by the Christian church at Bainbridge to preach. In October, 1869, he was ordained in the Central Christian church at Indianapolis by Elders O. A. Burgess, W. K. Pendleton and Thomas Munnell a regular minister of the gospel. He preached regularly from the time of his license for churches in Putnam county and adjoining counties until he entered college. During the time of his attendance at college he preached for churches within a short distance of Indianapolis. January 1, 1871, he was called to the pastorate of the Christian church of Shelbyville, Illinois. This work he continued until failing health compelled him to resign it. He had over-worked himself while in college. As a sample of his work in college during his last two years there, we mention the fact that he "carried" seven studies, preached nearly every Saturday night and twice on Sunday, held one revival, read four thousand pages of history, took part each week as a member of a college society and prepared and delivered four literary addresses. As a result he had a bad case of insomnia. During the spring of 1872 he spent five weeks in evangelistic work in Kansas and Missouri. Returning from this trip, he resumed his work at Shelbyville, Illinois, but in a few days he was stricken with cerebro spinal meningitis, and he lingered between life and death for a period of seven weeks; but as soon as he could stand in the pulpit by the aid of a cane, he renewed his work. In a short time the disease returned, which incapacitated him for work for four months—in fact, he has never fully recovered from its effects. After resigning at Shelbyville he received calls during the close of 1872 from Bloomington, Springfield and Mattoon, Illinois, and from Terre Haute, Indiana. But considering these calls involved more than his strength

would allow, he declined them. January 1, 1873, he became pastor of the Christian church at Greencastle, Indiana, serving it for one year. January 1, 1874, he accepted a call from the Christian church at Laporte, Indiana, which he served for two years and three months, when failing health forced him to give up regular pastoral work. It was with a struggle and much regret that he was thus forced to abandon the ambition of his life at the age of twenty-seven years. At the time he left Laporte he had flattering calls from four large churches. During the fall of 1876 he moved to the farm where he now lives and began work as a farmer. After one year of moderate outdoor exercise his health was generally improved, but for three years he was able to endure but little mental work. At the close of 1879 he took work as a minister, preaching for two and three congregations. This he continued until 1903. He is now seldom seen in the pulpit with the exception that he conducts a large number of funerals. To January 1, 1910, Elder Lane had preached one thousand and fifty-two funerals, and he had declined to officiate at about as many.

As a public speaker Mr. Lane is dignified, earnest, argumentative, logical, sometimes very impetuous and touching and always inspires thought. Some of his best efforts have been entirely extemporaneous and impromptu, wholly inspired by the occasion. He never memorized a sermon for delivery and rarely ever uses notes in a public address. His nature is positive; what he believes he advocates with all his might. His holds that no man can be true and plead neutrality on moral issues or in regard to any subject involving the well-being of humanity. He believes in doing good and being good; first, at home and then abroad. He believes that no man should endeavor to be more genial and polite to some other man's family than he is to his own. He has all his life been an earnest advocate of temperance and has done much both in pulpit addresses and by personal effort to bring about reform. He believes just as sincerely that God-fearing men and women should not rest until the social evil is eradicated, holding that card parties never result in good, and he has never given policy a place before principle and believes that popularity should not be sought at the expense of right doing; that nothing is worth doing that will not stand the test of infinite years.

Elder Lane has never taught school, but has given private instructions in the languages, and has three times declined the presidency of institutions of learning; however, he is a warm friend of education and is glad to pay for the support of the public schools. He was one of twenty persons to start the Foreign Missionary Society of the Christian church in 1875 by giving one hundred dollars, and is a life member of the society. During the Civil war

he twice offered his services to his county as a volunteer, being then fifteen and at his last trial sixteen years of age, but was not accepted on account of physical disability. Politically he is a Republican. While he has had a constant interest in political issues, he never had much ambition for personal preferment or taste for office. He has three times declined nomination for office when he could have been twice elected. In 1908 he yielded to the urgent call of his party to stand for the state Legislature on the temperance issue and he succeeded in reducing the majority of his opponent one hundred and twenty votes from his previous majority.

Fraternally Mr. Lane is a member of Bainbridge Lodge, No. 75, Free and Accepted Masons, having been treasurer of the same for the past five years. In 1890 he assisted in the organization of the Farmers Institute in Putnam county. The first institute had an attendance of fifty, held at Greencastle. The next five were held at Bainbridge. Mr. Lane was county chairman for three years and during his chairmanship the attendance reached six hundred. For a period of fourteen years he was state lecturer for the institute by appointment of Prof. W. C. Latta, state superintendent. During these years he visited nearly every county in Indiana, lecturing in some of them four different times.

Mr. Lane owns the farm on which he was born and is now successfully engaged in general farming on his well tilled and well improved place of five hundred and seventy acres, which lies in sections 11, 13 and 14, Monroe township, having added four hundred and ten acres to his inheritance, proving that he is a good manager and well grounded in modern agriculture. Never robust in health, he has succeeded as a result of strong will power, which has enabled him to accomplish the work of two men, during much of his life. He has a beautiful home in which is to be found a well selected library of the world's best literature.

In November 21, 1872, Mr. Lane was married to Mary E. Wendling, a lady of culture and refinement, a native of Shelbyville, Illinois, and the daughter of Hon. George J. Wendling, a prominent and influential citizen of that place. Mrs. Lane was born April 1, 1852. Her father was born at Strassburg, Germany, and her paternal grandfather was a soldier under Napoleon. Mrs. Lane received a liberal education and is a gifted musician, affable in manners, strong-minded and a favorite with a large circle of friends, having been, indeed, a true helpmate in every respect. This union has been graced by the birth of eight children, named as follows: Anna L., Carrie M., Frank W., Edwin R., Oscar Bruce, Nellie Ruth, Elizabeth H. and Ralph. Six of these children are living, Carrie M. and Ralph having passed into the silent land. They have seven grandchildren.

SAMUEL A. HAZELETT.

The gentleman to a review of whose life and characteristics the reader's attention is herewith respectfully invited, is among the successful agriculturists and fruit growers of Putnam county, who, by energy and correct methods, has not only achieved success for himself but has also contributed in a very material way to the industrial, civic and moral advancement of his place of residence. A liberally remunerative enterprise and won the good will of his fellow men.

Samuel A. Hazelett, son of Richard M. Hazelett and wife, whose life and record are to be found elsewhere in this work, was born in Putnam county, October 20, 1849. He attended the district schools and graduated from Asbury (now DePauw) University in 1870, having made a very creditable record in that institution. He then turned his attention to school teaching, which he followed with gratifying success for a period of two years, then moved to the state of Missouri, where he remained several years. Returning to Putnam county, Indiana, in 1882, he took up farming and fruit growing which he has continued with gratifying results, owning a well improved farm of two hundred twenty acres one and one-half mile southeast of Greencastle, and his suburban home of forty acres one mile from Greencastle. He has a fine orchard, well kept and of splendid variety. He is well versed in horticulture, being regarded as an authority on both horticulture and agriculture. He has one of the most attractive, modern and beautifully located homes in Putnam county, it being equipped with all modern conveniences, such as telephone, electric light, city water service, the latter being distributed through house and barn, and the interurban railway makes a stop close by the house.

Mr. Hazelett married Ellen Tuttle, of Homer, Licking county, Ohio, on April 26, 1877. She is the daughter of Ephriam and Judith (Channell) Tuttle, both deceased, a well known family of Licking county, where she grew to maturity and received a liberal education. They were married at Albany, Missouri, where her parents had moved and where Mr. Hazelett was engaged in farming. The following children have graced this union: Nellie, Richard M. married Nellie Savage, now engaged in the grocery business in Greencastle; Richard M. was in the Spanish-American war as a member of Company I, One Hundred Fifty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He served throughout the war but did not see active service and received an honorable discharge. Earl T., living at Tucson, Arizona, has been engaged in the

railroad business since he was seventeen years of age, having filled many positions of trust and responsibility. He has traveled around the world, spending considerable time in China and Japan where he engaged labor for railroad construction work, also engaged in railroad construction in old Mexico. Samuel Jerome Hazelett, who graduated from the Greencastle high school in 1905, is now occupying a position in the Central National Bank of Greencastle. He married Evelyn Dumas, a native of the state of Illinois. Clarence is attending DePauw University. Lawrence is living at home. Mrs. Hazelett, who is a woman of high education and culture, was acknowledged to be one of the most intellectual and charming women in Albany, Missouri, at the time of her marriage. She is prominent in the social and club circles of her community and is an active member of the Christian church. She was one of the organizers and prime movers in the Domestic Science Club of Greencastle and is actively connected with the Woman's Auxiliary of the Farmers Institute, being frequently called to lecture before the institutes.

Politically, Mr. Hazelett is a Republican, but he has never held office, being too busy with his private affairs to take much interest in politics; however, his support may be depended upon in the promulgation of all worthy objects having as their issue the betterment of his county, state and nation. He is a gentleman of pleasing manners and his pleasant home is a place where the many friends of the family delight to gather.

MARION EDGAR COOPER.

One of the thrifty farmers and well known citizens of Warren township, Putnam county, is Marion Edgar Cooper, who was born in this community, May 17, 1868, the son of Archibald and Frances (Connelly) Cooper. The father, born February 25, 1836, in this county, was the son of Archibald Cooper, who was born in Greenbrier county, Virginia, January 15, 1798, and when quite young moved to Tennessee. When sixteen years old he enlisted in the war of 1812 and served until its close. On April 6, 1823, he married Elizabeth Hodges, and in October, 1834, he moved with his family of eleven children to Putnam county, Indiana, settling in Putnamville the following year. A few years later he moved to a farm in section 10, Warren township, where he resided until his death, which occurred on April 17, 1872. He was a blacksmith by trade and built the first shop in Warren township. Mrs.

Cooper was born in Claiborne county, Tennessee, February 14, 1800, and she died January 26, 1868, her ashes now resting beside her husband's in the cemetery at Bethel. Of the eleven children they brought to this county, two of them are now living—Mrs. Margaret Duckworth, of Iowa, and James C. Cooper, of Putnamville. The latter remembers a family tradition to the effect that his maternal grandmother was scalped by the Indians, and although a very small boy at the time the family came to Indiana, he remembers well when his mother placed him in the wagon preparatory to making the long overland journey from Tennessee.

Archibald Cooper, Jr., was married on December 22, 1844, to Frances E. Connely, the daughter of Gilmore and Jane Connely. He moved with his family from Kentucky in 1834 and settled on a two-hundred-and-seventy-acre tract of land, a part of which was the old Cooper homestead. After two years' residence in Floyd county, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper moved to Putnam county, Indiana, locating on one hundred and sixty acres in section 10, Warren township, purchasing the place at the time, and he continued to make his home here for forty years, or until his death, February 11, 1904, his widow surviving until June 26, 1907. Mr. Cooper was a farmer and stock raiser. He was one of the early commissioners of Putnam county. Politically he was a Democrat and he was one of the highly respected men of his township. He and his wife were members of the local Methodist church and they are buried in the cemetery at Greencastle. They were the parents of four children, James Walter, born July 21, 1865, received a common school education and on June 30, 1887, married Frances Williams and one child, Ethel, was born to them on February 22, 1888; J. W. is a farmer in this county. Amanda M. Cooper, now Mrs. Hurst, wife of a Putnam county farmer, whom she married April 15, 1888, is the mother of two children, Bonnie and George. William Albert Cooper was born November 24, 1872, and he has remained single.

Marion Edgar Cooper, of this review, spent his boyhood on the home farm and received a common school education. He was married to Nellie Lewis, daughter of W. Y. and Mary E. (Clearwater) Lewis, December 24, 1899, and they soon afterward moved to an eighty-acre farm in section 10, Warren township, which his father gave him. He has prospered by close application to his work and now owns a fine farm of two hundred and forty-three acres, having made farming and stock raising his principal life work and has been very successful in each. He has a modern, attractive and well located dwelling on the National road and his place ranks well with the best in the township in every respect. He has always had the respect and con-

fidence of all his neighbors and acquaintances. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They are the parents of four children, namely: Marion L., born August 2, 1902; Mary Frances, born May 27, 1904; Ruth, born April 3, 1906; Cathryn, born December 26, 1907.

JAMES F. O'BRIEN.

Great achievements always excite admiration—men of deeds are the men whom the world delights to honor. To attain success in any specific line of endeavor, indicates on the part of the doer a well trained mind, mature judgment and the ability to take advantage of circumstances and make them suit his purposes. But occasionally there is found a man with a diversity of talents, which if properly developed enable him to achieve distinction in as many callings as the gifts with which he has been endowed—such a man is the honorable subject of this review, a gentleman who has done much to promote the material growth and prosperity of his county and state.

James F. O'Brien is the scion of an old and well-known family, the history of which is directly traceable to Brian Boroimhe (pronounced Boni), the one hundred and seventy-fifth monarch of Ireland, who was killed in battle with the Danes at Clontarf, in the year A. D. 1014. According to the most acceptable data at hand, the descendants of this early ancestor have been subdivided into twelve distinct and well defined branches, the subject springing from the O'Briens, king of Thomond, in county Tipperary, Ireland, where they have been represented for nearly if not quite six hundred years, and from which they have scattered to nearly every country of the civilized world. It is also a fact worthy of note that for the last two hundred years the eldest son has been named in honor of his grandfather, the custom being retained in the family of the subject, whose father and grandfather, John and James O'Brien respectively, were natives of county Tipperary, the latter a son of John O'Brien of the city of Cashel.

John O'Brien was born May 27, 1822, in Cashel, of which city his brothers, William, Edward and Thomas, were also natives, a fifth brother, James by name, having been born at a place called "The Townsland of the O'Briens," so named in compliment to the family. Owing to the limited opportunities afforded a young man in the city of his birth, John O'Brien in 1844 left Cashel and went to Dublin, and thence to Liverpool, England, and later started on an extensive tour, which included nearly every part of



J. P. O'Brien.

Europe and several countries of Asia. Desiring to see more of the world, he took a vessel for America and in November, 1848, landed at New Orleans, from which city he continued his travels until, rambling over many of the states of the Union, he finally, in 1853, visited Terre Haute, Indiana, where he met a young lady with whom he was pleased and he decided to remain awhile at that place. This acquaintance ripened into love and they were married. The bride was Anna Brereton, a native of Templemore, county Tipperary, Ireland, where her birth occurred on the 26th of December, 1830.

Shortly after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien moved to Greencastle, Indiana, where their older children were born, later transferring their residence to Washington township, Putnam county, where Mrs. O'Brien departed this life in May of the year 1867. John and Anna O'Brien were the parents of six offsprings, viz: James F., the subject of this sketch; Edward, of Canon City, Colorado; John, Jr., who lived in Chihuahua, Mexico; Mrs. Mary A. Thacker, of Terre Haute; Sarah E., wife of William H. Cliff, of Indianapolis, and Miss Jennie O'Brien, who resides at Springfield, Ohio.

Mrs. O'Brien's father and mother, James and Mary (Ryan) Brereton, were natives of county Tipperary, Ireland, where they spent the greater part of their lives. In 1850 their sons, John and Edward, and two daughters, Annie and Kate, came to the United States and remained for awhile in New Jersey, where certain relations were then living. Anna subsequently came to Terre Haute, Indiana, where she met the gentleman who afterwards became her husband, as already stated. Some time after her death Mr. O'Brien married Rachel E. Anderson, by whom he had four sons, all of whom entered the medical profession and are now successful physicians and surgeons, William M. being located at Danville, Indiana, Thomas J. at Stilesville, Charles A. at Fillmore and Bertram M. at New Winchester.

James F. O'Brien, whose name introduces this review, was born at Greencastle, Indiana, February 1, 1857, and when a small boy removed with his parents to the northeastern part of Washington township, Putnam county, where his father purchased a small farm, on which the lad spent his childhood and youth. Like the majority of country boys, his early experiences in close touch with nature in the woods and fields was without stirring incident or tragic setting, his life from the time of being able to assume his share of the duties of the farm consisting of a round of work during the summer season, while of the winter months he attended the district school of the neighborhood. After finishing the common branches he entered an academy at Ladoga where he made commendable progress in the more advanced branches

and on leaving that institution took a short course in the State Normal School at Terre Haute, where he prepared himself for teaching, which calling he followed for a number of years in his own county. While engaged in educational work he served two years as principal of the schools of Reelsville, and for two terms held a similar position at Manhattan, in the meantime taking up the study of the higher branches of mathematics, besides devoting much of his leisure to reading law, a profession for which he had long manifested a decided preference.

Mr. O'Brien became an accomplished mathematician and utilized his knowledge as such in civil engineering, at which he also acquired great proficiency and skill. In 1886 he was nominated by the Democracy of Putnam county for county surveyor, to which office he was duly elected that year, and such was his record that he was chosen his own successor by an overwhelming majority. He held the position, by successive re-elections, six terms, a longer period of service than any other surveyor in the county and his official career is above the suspicion of reproach.

On retiring from his office, Mr. O'Brien turned his attention to engineering for various kinds of public work, such as turnpike roads, macadam roads and streets, and later engaged in contracting for the building of such highways, over fifty-five miles of which he constructed in Owen, Lawrence, Ripley, Putnam and other counties, besides doing a large and successful business in the building of concrete bridges in various parts of the state, the latter kind of work being something new at the time he took it up, and he was required to give bond for the solidity of the structure during the first two years. Although not so extensively engaged in the above lines of work as formerly, he still does a very large and satisfactory business, his knowledge of the laws governing public utilities enabling him to perceive at a glance the advantage or disadvantage of accepting or rejecting certain contracts.

Mr. O'Brien's career as a lawyer dates from his admission to the bar in 1897, since which time he has built up a lucrative clientele in Putnam county, having for the past six years held the office of deputy prosecuting attorney for Cloverdale, the duties of which he has discharged with credit to himself and the satisfaction of the public. He is a safe and reliable counsellor, and in the drawing of legal papers is careful and an error of sufficient import to justify rewriting is never found in any instrument emanating from his office.

Additional to his legal profession and business enterprise, Mr. O'Brien has important agricultural interests, owning farms in Cloverdale and Wash-

ington townships, to which he gives personal attention and from which he receives no small share of his income.

Personally he enjoys great popularity, having been a life-long resident of Putnam county, also for many years a trusted official whose duties brought him in contact with the people, his acquaintance is very extensive and his friends are as the number thereof. Mr. O'Brien is a reader and a thinker, a close observer and possessing a sound, practical mind and well balanced judgment, his advice is sought by many and his counsels have never been found unsafe or misleading. Indeed his unsupported word has the sanctity of a written obligation.

Fraternally he holds membership with the Knights of Pythias and Masonic brotherhoods, having risen to high standing in the latter, being a Knight Templar, besides having held from time to time official positions in both organizations. For twenty years he has been a member of the Indiana Society of Civil Engineers, in the deliberations of which he takes an active and influential part.

Mr. O'Brien was married in 1879 to Elizabeth Cline, daughter of Nicholas Cline, whose father, Jacob Cline, came to America a number of years ago from Germany. Lucinda Swift, wife of Nicholas Cline and mother of Mrs. O'Brien, was a daughter of Jonathan Swift, who came from Virginia to Putnam county in 1819 and was one of the first white men to settle within the present boundaries of Putnam county, camping the first night of his arrival at the big spring on what is now Spring street in the city of Greencastle, there being no houses then on the town site. Later he moved to what is now Putnamville, where he established a home and reared a large family, his descendants being among the substantial people of the county at the present time. Jonathan Swift married Catherine Byrd at Cumberland, Kentucky, about the year 1810. The Swifts in this part of the country were lineally descended from a cousin of the noted Dean Swift and possessed many of the attributes which characterized that distinguished but unique literary genius. After marriage to Lucinda Swift, which occurred June 2, 1838, Nicholas Cline settled west of Cloverdale, where their daughter, Mrs. O'Brien, was born, she being one of a family of two daughters and seven sons, viz: James Emory, Joe, Dr. L. C. Cline, of Indianapolis, Tillman H., Daniel L., present mayor of Medford, Oklahoma, and Almira J., who married Alonzo E. Chamberlain, of Cloverdale.

Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien have three children, Lela, the oldest, being a student in the junior year of the State Normal School at Terre Haute, and making a specialty of literature and language. Florence, the second in order

of birth, married C. Bruce O'Connell, and lives at Gary, Indiana. Francis E., the youngest of the family, is a telegrapher in the employ of the Union Pacific railroad, temporarily stationed at Hermosa, Wyoming. All three are graduates from first class educational institutions and stand high in the confidence and esteem of all who know them.

JAMES EDWARD QUINN.

Back to the pioneer days in Putnam county, when but little of the land had been reclaimed from the wilderness through which still roamed many a wild beast, is traced the interesting life record of James Edward Quinn, who has now passed on to his reward in the mystic beyond, leaving behind him a valuable estate to his family, and, what is more to be prized, an honored name. His long life was spent for the most part in the vicinity of Bainbridge, where he accumulated a large landed estate which he improved and successfully managed for years, becoming known as one of the leading agriculturists of that locality. He grew up on the farm here and was familiar with agricultural work from his early boyhood. His birth occurred in Fleming county, Kentucky, February 9, 1820, the son of John and Sarah Quinn. John Quinn was a hardy pioneer who moved to Indiana when James E. was an infant and settled in Union county, where he began life in true first-settler fashion, finally building a very comfortable home and getting possession of a good farm, which by the hardest work imaginable he reclaimed from the woods. John Quinn died in Union county after rearing thirteen children.

James E. Quinn had a very limited opportunity to secure an education, for in his youth few schools were to be found in this locality and those that were established were of the most primitive sort, and another reason was found in the fact that as soon as he became large enough he was put to work on the home farm and assisted in making the living for the family. He came to Putnam county March 1, 1846. On September 19, 1844, he married Rachael Keller, daughter of John and Sarah Keller, also early citizens of Union county. She died May 28, 1879.

To this union were born three children. Sarah B., wife of Lewis P. Leinberger, an undertaker of Bainbridge, was born October 15, 1846. They have two children, Paul, a farmer, and Glenn, postmaster of Bainbridge. John W., born March 28, 1850, died January 28, 1874. Mary Margaret, who is well known to a large circle of friends, is living near Bainbridge; she was born

June 18, 1845, was reared and educated in this vicinity and on October 3, 1866, she married Frank McKee, who, after a mutually happy life together of six years, was summoned from earthly scenes on December 16, 1872. Their son, James Lee McKee, who was born November 5, 1868, received an excellent education, having attended DePauw University after passing through the common schools, and he is a member of the Phi Gamma Delta society, and is a Democrat. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Lodge No. 75, Bainbridge. He is known as a man of excellent business qualifications and is very successfully managing the estate left by his father, a part of which original estate is now within the limits of the village of Bainbridge.

James Edward Quinn, after a long and eventful life, replete with honor and success, was called to his reward on September 1, 1905. All who knew him, and that included everyone in this part of the county, admired him for his kindness, pleasing address to both stranger and old acquaintance, but most of all for his clean, upright and strictly honest life which he sought to make a blessing to others while gaining material success for himself, and thus, for his many little acts of kindness and for the splendid example he set the youth of this vicinity, he will long be remembered, for those who were accustomed to behold his benign, patriarchial face and his silvery hair frosted by over fourscore winters, will readily forget him, for he was indeed a grand old man.

RICHARD THOMSON COLLIVER, M. D.

The Collivers were an old Kentucky family, which ramified in various directions until it had representatives in many states. They gave a good account of themselves wherever they were found as they possessed the sturdy qualities which assure success. Perhaps the connection boasted no stronger man than Samuel Colliver, who during his lifetime was engaged in active affairs and exercised a wide influence over his fellows. He was born May 10, 1818, and in the prime of life came to Putnam county, settling in Russell township. He was elected to the Legislature in 1864 and took an active and influential part in its proceedings. He early saw the necessity of good highways, was one of the first to organize a company to construct gravel roads in this part of Indiana, and was secretary of the Greencastle and Crawfordsville Gravel Road Company. He held several prominent positions and was justly regarded as "a grand old man." His death occurred March 29, 1901,

and the universal remark was that Putnam county had lost one of its best citizens. His widow died August 29, 1909. He married Susan E. Thomson, member of one of the best Kentucky families, by whom he had six children, one dying in infancy. The others are Nancy F., now Mrs. Dan G. Darnall; Richard T., of Bainbridge; Samuel J., born July 16, 1850, died August 28, 1872; Presly O., born May 11, 1852, now judge of the thirteenth judicial district and a resident of Terre Haute; W. D., a farmer residing at Lafayette.

Richard Thomson Colliver, second of the children, was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, August 24, 1848. He obtained the usual primary education and entered old Asbury University, now DePauw, where he acquired a collegiate finishing. Having early formed a resolve to become a physician, he did more or less preliminary reading in that line and eventually became a student at the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1882. Immediately afterwards he opened an office at Greenup, Illinois, where he practiced till 1890, when he removed to Roachdale where he practiced ten years. In 1902 he came to Bainbridge and has practiced his profession assiduously up to the present time. He has been a successful practitioner and ranks high in his profession. He is a Mason, being a member of Roachdale Lodge, No. 602, Free and Accepted Masons. He also belongs to the Tribe of Ben Hur and is a Democrat in politics.

September 14, 1886, Doctor Colliver married Leona Parker, daughter of Ephraim J. and Narcissa (Harget) Parker. She was born at Bainbridge. To this union have been born five children: Presley, Frances, Clare, Mildred and Jesse.

The Colliver family is of Scotch descent. Richard Colliver came to America from Scotland soon after the Revolutionary war, settling in Virginia and later removing to Kentucky. He married Mary Hollingshead, and they had two sons, Richard and Elijah. Richard settled in Montgomery county, Kentucky. He married Mary McCray, by whom he had ten children. Samuel, the eighth of these, was the father of Doctor Colliver, of this review. No other family by the name of Colliver is known in Putnam county.

WILLIAM BOSWELL.

Holding worthy prestige as a citizen and standing in the front rank of Putnam county's successful agriculturists, the subject of this review is deserving of mention among the representative men of his township and it is

with much satisfaction that the following brief outline of his career is herewith presented.

The Boswell family in this country were among the early colonists of Virginia and in various parts of the Old Dominion state the name is still a familiar one. John Boswell, the subject's grandfather, a Virginian by birth, was reared in the county of Botetourt and there married Catherine Peffley, whose antecedents were also old residents and well-to-do planters. Some time in the early forties this couple moved to Clark county, Ohio, and later came to Putnam county, settling on the west fork of Walnut creek in Madison township where Mr. Boswell built a saw-mill which received its motive power from the creek. His sons, Jacob, Daniel, John and Samuel, came about the same time and settled near by, also a daughter, Mrs. William Richardson, all of whom became well known residents and were greatly esteemed by their neighbors and friends.

John Boswell, senior, developed a good farm and spent the remainder of his life in Putnam county, losing his sight and living with his son John for some years previous to his death, which occurred in his eighty-first year, his wife preceding him to the grave.

Jacob Boswell was born in Clark county, Ohio, January 27, 1818, and was a young man when his parents moved to Indiana. He early turned his attention to agricultural pursuits and in due time located on a farm in Washington township, where he remained a few years, removing thence to Clinton township, where he lived until some time in the fifties, when he purchased the farm in Madison township on which the remainder of his days were spent, dying there on the 12th of August, 1886, at the age of sixty-eight. In connection with tilling the soil he did considerable carpentry work in his neighborhood and was esteemed a very proficient mechanic. He was an enterprising, industrious man and an excellent citizen, devout Christian, having long been a member of the church of Brethren near his place of residence. Sarah Darting, whom Jacob Boswell married in Clay county, Indiana, departed this life at the home farm in Madison township on the 5th day of May, 1895. She bore her husband ten children, namely: George W., a carpenter, who was murdered some years ago in Madison township; Catherine married William Moss, and moved to Illinois, her husband dying later in the state of Arkansas. She subsequently returned to Indiana, where her death afterwards occurred. John Henry, the third of the family, moved to Illinois in 1869, thence to Missouri and Arkansas and is now living in Texas. David, the fourth of the family, is a prosperous farmer of Madison township. William, the subject of this sketch, is the next younger. Zimiri lives in Madison township, also

Mary, now Mrs. Samuel Wells. Elizabeth married Robert Gardner, a Madison township farmer. Susannah is the wife of Newton Harlan, who died in young womanhood, sometime after becoming the wife of Robert Gardner, who after her death married her older sister Elizabeth, as stated above.

William Boswell, of this review, was born June 4, 1853, on the family homestead in Madison township and remained under the parental roof until about twenty-three years of age, receiving in the meantime a fair education in the public schools. On August 23, 1876, he entered the marriage relation with Nica Jane Wells, daughter of Peter Wells, of Putnam county, and immediately thereafter began farming for himself on the old Boswell homestead, where he lived until the death of his wife, four years later. Mrs. Boswell was only twenty-one years old when summoned to the Great Beyond, and her loss was greatly deplored by all who knew her. She left beside her husband one son, Ora A., a railway employe at Greencastle, a daughter, Minnie May, dying in infancy.

Mr. Boswell's second marriage was solemnized on September 23, 1881, with Lucy Wells, daughter of Joseph and Delilah (Love) Wells and a half sister of Peter Wells, the father of his first wife. Joseph Wells was a native of North Carolina, where he married in young manhood a Miss Stoner, whose death occurred some years later at Crab Orchard, Kentucky. Subsequently Mr. Wells moved to Putnam county, Indiana, and purchased a tract of land which in due time he cleared and converted into a fine farm. He was quite a successful man, owning at one time three hundred sixty acres of valuable land, two hundred and forty in his home farm and one hundred and twenty in the same locality, which he subsequently sold. He died in March, 1884, at the advanced age of ninety-one years, being the oldest member of the Christian Chapel church when called to his reward. Mr. Wells was one of the influential men of the community and stood high in the confidence of his fellow citizens, both locally and throughout the county. He gave unyielding support to the Democratic party and was tenacious in the support of his opinions. A sincere Christian, he exemplified his faith in his every-day life and as a profound student of the Bible he was long an authority on scriptural subjects, also on church history and general religious matters, concerning which he was frequently consulted. Mr. Boswell's third wife was Delilah Wells, to which union were born two children, the first being Mary, who married David Bennett and spent her entire life on her father's farm, dying there September 29, 1900, leaving two sons and one daughter, Joseph, Gerald and Alta, now Mrs. Charles W. Keyt, of Clinton township. The second child being Lucy, wife of William Boswell, subject of this sketch.

Mr. Boswell now resides in Madison township and has given his entire attention to agriculture and stock raising, in both of which his success has been very gratifying. His home farm of one hundred and twenty acres is under a high state of cultivation and otherwise well improved, in addition to which he owns another farm of one hundred and sixty acres, a half mile distant, the latter also being successfully tilled and containing good buildings and other improvements. Mr. Boswell operates both farms and tills the soil on quite an extensive scale. He also breeds and raises high-grade stock, his cattle, horses and hogs being among the best in his section of the country. In politics he is a Democrat; he keeps in touch with the times on all matters of public interest, lends his influence to all laudable enterprises and stands high in the community. Although connected with no religious organization, he is strictly moral and upright in his dealings and a regular attendant of and liberal contributor to the Brethren church, with which his wife holds membership.

Mr. and Mrs. Boswell have six children, namely: Alva T., who lives with her parents; Anna M., wife of F. H. Alspaugh, of Oklahoma; Mary D., who married Wallace Morris, of Greencastle; Herbert D., Homer Vilas and J. Lee, the last three still at home.

WELLMAN D. CONN, M. D.

Professional success results from merit. Frequently in commercial life one may come into possession of a lucrative business through inheritance or gift, but in what are known as the learned professions advancement is gained only through painstaking and long continued effort. Prestige in the healing art is the outcome of strong mentality, close application, thorough mastery of its great underlying principles and the ability to apply theory to practice in the treatment of diseases. These qualities seem to be possessed by Wellman D. Conn, one of the best known physicians in Putnam county, who, for many years, has maintained his office at Bainbridge, Monroe township.

Doctor Conn comes of an excellent pioneer ancestry, the types that have made the great Hoosier commonwealth what she is today, one of the brightest states in the Union's great constellation. His birth occurred in Wabash county, Indiana, February 9, 1861, the son of Thomas P. and Harriet K. (Julian) Conn, who were long known as substantial farmers of Wabash county.

The Doctor attended school in Cass county, this state, later taking a course at Valparaiso College, from which institution he was graduated with

honors in 1883. He began life as a school teacher and prosecuted this line of work with much success for a period of eight years in Cass county, his services being in great demand, and he bid fair to become one of the noted educators of the state when he abandoned this line of work and took up the study of medicine, which had been a desire of long standing with him—in fact, since early boyhood he had been ambitious to enter the medical profession. With this end in view he entered the Louisville Medical College, from which he was graduated in the year 1893. Thus well equipped for his work he began practice in Clark county, Indiana, practicing there for a period of five years. He was very successful from the first and enjoyed a liberal patronage, but, seeking a broader field for the exercise of his talents, in 1898 he moved to Bainbridge, Putnam county, where he has since remained, building up a large and growing practice and establishing a lasting reputation not only as a conscientious and skilled physician, but also as a man of genuine worth and integrity.

Fraternally he is a member of Lodge No. 75, Free and Accepted Masons, the Bainbridge Lodge of Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights of Pythias, Jennings Lodge, No. 418, Tribe of Ben Hur. He also belongs to the Clark County and Indiana State Medical Societies. He takes an abiding interest in all these organizations and his influence is felt for good in all of them. Politically he is a Democrat, but he is too busy with professional duties to take much part in party affairs; however, his support can always be depended upon in the furtherance of any movement looking to the general good of the county.

Doctor Conn was married on May 26, 1895, to Nora Inez Enloe, a native of Clark county, Indiana, where she was reared and educated and where her people were long well and favorably known. One child was born to this union, Jesse Enloe, his birth occurring on May 11, 1900, and death claimed him on December 30, 1904.

EDWARD McG. WALLS.

Few of the early pioneers reached Putnam county before Clinton Walls, who removed from his native town of Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, and arrived in Indiana in 1826. He was born July 15, 1806, learned the carpenter's trade in early life and followed it for many years, his death occurring at Greencastle in 1880. He first married Cynthia Burton and after her death espoused Elizabeth Brown, of Kentucky, by whom he had eight children: Samuel Scott,

of Parsons, Kansas; Ransom H., deceased; Jeanette C., wife of W. J. Johnson, of Miram Park, Minnesota; Maggie B., wife of Albert Torr, of Joplin, Missouri; Orlando M., deceased; Melvin M., of Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis; B. F., of Parsons, Kansas.

Edward McG. Walls, second of the family, was born at Limedale, Putnam county, Indiana, January 19, 1855. He remained on his father's farm until sixteen years old, when he secured employment in the office of the railroad station and continued in this line of work until 1899. Part of the time he was with the Monon railroad at Limedale and after leaving the railroad service he became bookkeeper for the Central National Bank, of Greencastle, remaining with that institution for five years. In 1904 he was elected county treasurer on the Democratic ticket and made such a good record that he was re-elected in 1906. Since retiring from this office he has become assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Greencastle, of which he is a stockholder. He is a grandson of John Walls, a native of Winchester, Virginia, who enlisted as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and served throughout the seven years of that immortal struggle in such a way as to leave a record of which his descendants are justly proud. After the close of hostilities he came west and died at Greencastle in 1836. His son Clinton was a worthy descendant of this Revolutionary sire and his popularity is attested by the fact that the people elected him county recorder, in which office he served for eight years. He and his wife were members of the Christian church.

On June 1, 1880, Edward McG. Walls was married to Martha E. Staley, a native of Frederick, Maryland. They have had three children: Elizabeth V., Lela E., and Edna S., deceased. Mr. Walls belongs to the Christian church, his wife is an Episcopalian and the daughters are Presbyterians. Mr. Walls is a deacon and trustee of his church and is a member of the Masonic order, in which he is a Knight Templar, and to the Red Men. He is a good business man and enjoys general public confidence.

CHARLES T. PECK.

Indiana was little more than a wilderness when William Baker Peck joined the adventurous band that was seeking homes in the Northwest Territory. Born in Fleming county, Kentucky, in January, 1801, he crossed the Ohio in the early twenties and made his way to Putnam county, Indiana, in which he was among the first arrivals. He entered wild land and spent his

early manhood in the hard task of clearing and getting it in shape for agricultural purposes. He married Margarette Stevenson, a member of one of the pioneer families, whose scions became quite prominent and influential in the early development of Putnam county. Doctor Stevenson, one of her brothers, was noted as a physician throughout western Indiana and Benjamin Stevenson, another brother, was a well known minister. William Baker and Margarette (Stevenson) Peck had ten children and the father survived until July, 1886. Thomas Virgil Peck, one of his elder sons, was born December 16, 1833, in Greencastle township, Putnam county, Indiana, and died April 4, 1908. He was a farmer and most of his life followed that occupation, although in his early manhood he was engaged in merchandising at Greencastle under the firm name of Stevenson & Peck. He married Mary Ruth Osborn, who was born in Bowling Green, Clay county, Indiana, October 15, 1846, and is still living. Thomas Virgil and Mary Ruth (Osborn) Peck had four children; Frank Everett, the eldest, who lives on the home farm, was born April 3, 1867; Emily, the third child, was born October 24, 1872, married Ed. Bicknell, a hardware merchant of Greencastle, and has three children: William Baker, who was born October 25, 1876, is a resident of Greencastle, and is engaged in the real estate business.

Charles Thaddeus Peck, second of the above list of children, was born in Greencastle township, Putnam county, Indiana, December 16, 1868. He grew to manhood on the paternal farm with the usual experiences that fell to country boys of his period, and remained with the home folk until he had completed his twenty-first year. The farm was close to Greencastle and he had the benefit of the city schools. Later he entered DePauw University and went through the sophomore year, after which he taught school for three years and having for some time made up his mind to become a lawyer he availed himself of the first opportunity to begin his studies. For this purpose he entered the office of Hon. Silas A. Hays, where he spent four years in diligent application to the intricacies of this learned profession, after which he felt prepared to face the difficulties involved in the active practice. In November, 1897, he opened an office in Greencastle with Francis M. Lyon, which partnership has since continued. Mr. Peck has achieved success both in law and politics, besides establishing himself as one of the leading citizens of Putnam county. Having been an active Republican from his early manhood, he has been honored by his party as a leader and wise counselor. For some time he served as chairman of the Republican county central committee, was elected city attorney and held that office for six years or more. Mr. Peck is

treasurer and trustee of the Greencastle Orphans' Home, of which Mary L. Allison, now living in her ninety-third year, was the founder and liberal endower. Mr. Peck is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Gentlemen's Literary Club and quite popular in the social circles of the city.

On June 12, 1902, Mr. Peck married Stella, daughter of Edward Perkins, a farmer of Putnam county. She is a native of the county and descended from one of the first families who settled in this part of the state. Her ancestors came here about 1830 and their descendants have occupied places of influence in all the walks of life, being important factors in the development, growth and progress of the fine agricultural section of which Putnam county is a part. Mrs. Peck was a graduate of DePauw University, class of 1895, and a member of the Kappa Kappa Gamma fraternity.

ALFRED HIRT.

The general public has ever taken pleasure in tracing the history of a man who, starting upon life's career handicapped in many ways, has pushed forward, regardless of obstacles, and finally reached the goal of success set before him. The career of the widely known citizen whose name appears above affords an impressive example of what energy, directed and controlled by correct principles, can accomplish in overcoming an unfavorable environment and lifting its possessor from a comparatively humble origin to a position of usefulness and affluence. Mr. Hirt is too well known in Greencastle and throughout Putnam county to need an elaborate formal introduction to the people of either city or county. Eminently a self-made man, honestly earning every dollar in his possession, he ranks with the most enterprising and successful of his compeers and has won a place among the representative men of his county.

Alfred Hirt was born in Biel, canton Berne, Switzerland, and is a son of Louis F. and Margaret Hirt. The latter died in Switzerland in 1843 and Mr. Hirt again married and emigrated to the United States when the subject of this sketch was eleven years old. They located at Brazil, Trumbull county, Ohio, where the father was employed as a farm hand. Owing to the straitened financial circumstances of the family, young Alfred was not enabled to attend the public schools, but took employment as a waterboy on a railroad, at which employment he remained a year. At the end of that time he went to Canal

Dover, Ohio, and during the following six years he was employed by various men as a farm hand, for which work he received ten dollars per month. While so employed he was taken seriously ill and, his parents being too poor to give him proper attention, he was compelled to go to the county poor house, where he remained until he had recovered. He was ambitious to improve his condition as a wage earner and to this end determined to learn a trade, becoming a carpenter's apprentice. He was engaged at this work two years, receiving the first year the magnificent salary of twenty-five dollars, and the second year thirty-five dollars.

Though not a native of this country, Mr. Hirt's patriotic sentiment was aroused at the outbreak of the Southern rebellion and on November 17, 1861, he enlisted in the Fifty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and at once proceeded to the scene of conflict. The regiment first went to Wellsville, thence down the Ohio river to Cincinnati, where they joined the Northern army. Mr. Hirt saw three and a half years of hard and unremitting service in the defense of his adopted country and took part in a number of the most hotly contested battles of the war, including, among others, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Chickamauga and Resaca, besides many skirmishes. Though exposed many times to the galling fire of the enemy Mr. Hirt escaped without injury, and his faithful service was recognized and rewarded by his promotion to the rank of corporal.

After receiving an honorable discharge from the military service, Mr. Hirt went to Clay county, Indiana, where his parents had located, and there followed his trade as a carpenter. About the same time he commenced trading in staves, in which line of effort he soon met with success. Buying the lumber, he himself hewed out the staves, which he sold by contract to John Puff, a manufacturer of staves. This arrangement continued until 1876, when Mr. Hirt acquired control of the stave business there, which he thereafter conducted under his own name. Under his direction and shrewd management the business rapidly assumed large proportions, the factory employing between fifty and one hundred hands. The business increased rapidly and eventually Mr. Hirt became the principal source of supply for the Eastern stave market and even as far west as Omaha. He also commanded a large export business, sending his products to the markets of Germany, France, Switzerland, England, Scotland and Belgium, he eventually becoming known as the largest dealer in staves in this country. His product was always in demand particularly because of its superior quality and among the noted contracts filled by him was in 1886, when he made the staves for the largest cask

ever made, the completed cost of which was sixty thousand dollars. The staves were made from Mississippi white oak, were thirty feet in length and cost twenty-five dollars each, the entire shipment amounting to seven carloads. The completed cask was from twenty-eight to thirty-three feet in diameter and was made for Adolph Fruensholz & Company, of Nancy, France. The cask was on exhibition at the Paris Exposition and it is stated that one hundred and forty men, of whom Mr. Hirt was one, dined at one time inside it.

In 1877 Mr. Hirt came to Putnam county and bought land in Madison township, still continuing the stave business, in which he had met with such pronounced success. Shortly afterwards he was elected president of the Central National Bank of Greencastle, which position he retained during the following three years, at the end of which time he retired from his bank to continue the stave business until 1903, when he accepted the presidency of the First National Bank of Greencastle, of which he has since remained the executive head and in the stock of which he has acquired a controlling interest. In 1903 Mr. Hirt disposed of his interests in the stave business and has since devoted his attention to his banking and landed interests. The latter holdings are extensive, comprising two hundred and forty acres of Indiana farm land, over two thousand acres of timber land in the Yazoo district, Mississippi, and heavy interests in Mexican mines. The First National Bank of Greencastle is numbered among the solid and influential monetary institutions of central Indiana, much of its success being ascribed to the sound, conservative and judicious management of its president.

Politically, Mr. Hirt is a staunch advocate of Republican principles, and he has taken an intelligent interest in public affairs, but he has never been in any sense an office seeker. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order, having taken all the degrees of the York rite and those of the Scottish rite up to and including the thirty-second, also belonging to the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He has also been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for forty-six years and has held all the chairs in the subordinate lodge. He is also a member of Lodge No. 1077, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His religious creed is that of the Presbyterian church, of which he is an earnest and liberal supporter, belonging to the society at Greencastle.

In the largest sense of the word, Mr. Hirt has been successful, having not only gained pecuniary independence, but, what is of greater value, the confidence and esteem of the community in which he lives. He has at all times given his support to every movement having for its object the upbuilding and

development of the city and county and his advice is sought frequently in business circles. Many young men are indebted to Mr. Hirt for good advice in their private and business affairs and not a few have been materially assisted in getting a start. A man of genial disposition and easily approached, Mr. Hirt enjoys a large acquaintance, among whom are many warm personal friends.

JOHN C. BROWNING.

Specific mention is made of many of the worthy citizens of Putnam county within the pages of this book, citizens who have figured in the growth and development of this favored section of the great Hoosier commonwealth, and whose interests are identified with its every phase of progress; each contributing in his sphere of action to the well being of the community in which he resides and to the advancement of its normal and legitimate growth. Among this number is John C. Browning, well-known contractor and business man, peculiar interest attaching to his career from the fact that his entire useful and busy life has been spent within the borders of this county, whose interests he has ever had at heart and sought to foster while laboring to advance his own. He is therefore held in high regard by all classes.

Mr. Browning was born within one mile of Greencastle, October 16, 1856. His father, Isaac Browning, born in Kentucky, was one of the early settlers here, having come from the Blue Grass state when he was twelve years of age, and located on a farm near Greencastle, where he developed a good place and lived the remainder of his life, dying September 18, 1907. He devoted his life to farming and was very successful. He came here with his mother, his father having died in Kentucky. The mother was known in her maidenhood as Amanda Steers, and she was a native of Putnam county, Indiana. Her death occurred thirty years ago. There were seven children in this family, namely: Hannah, who married F. A. Hays, is deceased; Harriet died when nineteen years of age; William A. lives in Kansas; John C., of this review; George F. lives on the old homestead; Scott lives near Greencastle; Sarah Belle died when twenty years of age. The Browning family lived in Kentucky for several generations and were leaders in various walks of life there. The maternal great-grandmother came to America from Ireland, where she was born.

John C. Browning was born on the parental farm, where he lived until



JOHN C. BROWNING

seventeen years of age. He was educated in the public schools and at DePauw University. He was ambitious to launch out in the business world, and at the age mentioned above he came to Greencastle and began learning the mercantile business, clerking in a store for a short time, then, about 1880, engaged in the general mercantile business with F. A. Hays. This partnership existed for four or five years, then Mr. Browning bought the entire stock and managed the business alone for two years. He was building up an excellent patronage and making money when, owing to ill health, he sold out and engaged in the butcher business for a period of five years. This business was not new to him, for he had maintained a butcher shop all the time he was in the mercantile business. Mr. Browning next turned his attention to general contracting and building, which he has followed with his usual success for a number of years, from time to time, and during the past two years he has followed farming and contracting exclusively. He has erected many substantial and attractive buildings as a monument to his skill and desire to please his patrons, even trying to do more than he agrees to at the outset, consequently he has become one of the most popular contractors in Greencastle. He takes particular pains to see that every detail of his work is correctly performed, the best material used and the most skilled workmen employed. He built the Locust street church, the school house at Putnamville and many fine residences.

Mr. Browning was married first on September 22, 1880, to Mary O. Hays, who was born in Woostertown, Scott county, Indiana. Her death occurred in 1895, the union being without issue. Mr. Browning's second marriage was to Mary Ina Moore, on August 1, 1898, a woman of pleasing personality and the daughter of an excellent family. To this union two children were born, the first dying in infancy. Isaac M. was born on April 17, 1900.

Mr. Browning is a stockholder and the president of the Greencastle Wood Manufacturing Company. He also owns a fine farm in Greencastle township. He has been very successful from a financial standpoint and is one of the substantial men of the county. Politically he is a Republican, and was at one time councilman from the third ward for a period of four years, during which time he rendered very faithful and praiseworthy service to his constituents. Fraternally he is a member of Putnam Lodge, No. 45, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he and Mrs. Browning are members of the Methodist church. They have a beautiful and nicely furnished home which is frequently the gathering place for their numerous friends.

MAJOR HIGGINS LANE.

The eminently worthy career of such a man as Major Higgins Lane is worthy of conspicuous mention in such a work as the one at hand, for many valuable lessons could be gleaned therefrom by the youth whose destinies are yet matters for the future to determine. He was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, July 9, 1812, the youngest son of Col. James H. and Mary (Higgins) Lane. His parents on both sides were of English descent, the first Lanes who came to this country having settled in Loudoun county, Virginia, and the Higgins family in Fairfax county, Virginia, at the beginning of the eighteenth century. The land on which the Lanes located was the arena of the battle of Bull Run. At the close of the eighteenth century Col. James H. Lane moved to Kentucky and erected the first log cabin constructed in Montgomery county. As a pioneer he had many encounters with the Indians. It was in this humble cabin that his son Higgins first saw the light of day, and it was from there, among the green hills of his childhood, that he received the simple rudiments of education, common to this early day. In the spring of 1837 he came to Putnam county, Indiana, and, in pioneer fashion, began establishing a home on unimproved land, having purchased one hundred and sixty acres in section 11, Monroe township. Returning to Kentucky, he was married on August 8, 1837, to Angeline L. Thompson, second daughter of Lloyd and Elizabeth (Jameson) Thompson. Mrs. Lane was a lineal descendant with George Washington, her great-grandmother on her mother's side being Judith Ball, first cousin to Mary Ball, Washington's mother. Mrs. Lane was a woman of strong character and unusual mental poise, considerate, affectionate and kind-hearted. Her death occurred at her home in Bainbridge, October 3, 1881, in her sixty-fourth year. To these parents were born ten children, four in Kentucky and six in Indiana; three died in infancy and two in early childhood, three after reaching the age of maturity, namely: Mary E., who was born in Kentucky on December 13, 1841, died November 1, 1870; Carrie L., who married Eld. J. H. Banserman, was born in Kentucky on February 5, 1844, married September 8, 1867, died May 1, 1877. The only remaining children are Elder Oscar F. Lane, of Bainbridge, born May 5, 1848 (a full sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work), and Elder Edwin T. Lane, of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, who was born February 7, 1851.

The bitterly hard times caused by the low tariff bill of 1837 and the repeal of the United States banking law caused the Lane family to postpone coming to their land in Indiana until the spring of 1844. In order to make a

second payment on his land, Mr. Lane borrowed money at sixteen and two-thirds per cent. interest. Three years after purchasing his Indiana land he could have bought the same kind of land for four dollars and fifty cents per acre, just one-half the price paid for it in 1837, land values having greatly depreciated in the meantime. Their first dwelling in Putnam county was a log house, costing ten dollars, including the clearing of two acres of ground. When Higgins Lane located here he became actively identified with the civil, religious and educational interests of the state of his adoption, and he never lost an opportunity to further the interests of Putnam county. He identified himself with the Somerset Church of Christ, in Montgomery county, Kentucky, in April, 1837. Convinced under the preaching of Alexander Campbell, that Jesus is the Christ, Mr. Lane was immersed on confession of his faith by Elder John Smith. As soon as he established his home in Indiana he identified himself with the Somerset church, four miles from his home, and he was soon made an elder of that congregation, serving in this capacity for fifteen years. In 1860, securing the help of Elder John Smith, of Kentucky, and Elder O. P. Badger, of Greencastle, a Church of Christ was established at Bainbridge. The present house of worship of this congregation was the result of his gifts of time and means, all the lumber used in its construction coming from his farm. He served this congregation as elder for a period of over fifteen years. The confidence of his brethren in his judgment and sense of right was such that he was often called upon to adjust church difficulties in Putnam and adjoining counties. He was liberal almost to a fault; he not only freely responded to all calls at home, but for missionary work abroad as well, having been a life member of the American Home Missionary Society of the Christian church. He was an earnest advocate of education, and among the many good acts of his useful life may be mentioned the aid he rendered in securing the charter for the Northwestern Christian (now Butler) University, at Indianapolis, through the Legislature of 1849 and 1850, of which he was a member. This university was the first in Indiana to open its doors for the co-education of the sexes. Mr. Lane was a member of its board of directors for twenty years and he assisted very liberally in its endowment. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Greencastle. In 1872, in connection with D. T. Thornton, D. S. Ward, Thomas Bayne and John Wilkinson, he organized the Bainbridge Bank and was made its president.

During the Mexican war, Mr. Lane was elected major of a militia regiment organized in Putnam county, of which George Piercy was colonel and James Fisk lieutenant-colonel. Politically he was first a Whig, as were his

father and grandfather, and he was an emancipationist, having always had great sympathy for the oppressed. He allied himself with the Republican party upon its organization and maintained his allegiance to it until his death. He was a nephew of Daniel Lane, the first secretary of state of Indiana, and he was a second cousin of Gen. Joseph Lane, who commanded the Indiana troops during the Mexican war and who was made first governor of Oregon and then United States senator, and who, in 1860, was a candidate for the vice-presidency. Major Higgins Lane was a third cousin to Gen. James H. Lane, lieutenant-governor of Indiana from 1849 to 1853, then leader in the struggle of the Kansas settlers against the Missouri slave holders, and he was the first United States senator from Kansas. He was a brother of Henry S. Lane, one of the organizers of the Republican party and chairman of its first national convention held in Philadelphia in 1856, that nominated Gen. John C. Fremont for President. He was the first Republican governor of Indiana and the state's first Republican United States senator, and he was recognized as one of the foremost political orators of his day. At all times Higgins took an active interest in political issues, but he had no ambition for personal preferment or political office, yet, as a sense of duty, he yielded to the unanimous call of his party and was three times a representative of Putnam county in our state Assembly, each time overcoming a majority against him. As a speaker he made no attempts at rhetorical flights or ornateness, but he possessed rare native ability, was logical, argumentative, practical, impetuous and intensely earnest. He rarely ever failed to carry his point. He despised sham and hypocrisy, and held tenaciously to what he believed to be right. His life was clean and open, and those who came into contact with him at once had confidence and faith in him. He was an uncompromising temperance man, having taken the temperance pledge at the age of fifteen years, which he kept until his death. He was not only an ardent temperance advocate, but he did what he could to abolish the liquor traffic. His views against the use of tobacco were as radical as were those against the use of intoxicants. His nature was positive; he was born to be a leader of men; he could not be neutral on any subject involving the interests of his fellow men. His heart was tender towards those deserving sympathy and his hand was ever open to help the distressed and needy. In social circles he displayed rare qualities, both agreeable and instructive, but he never indulged in jest or foolish things. The memory of such men—good and true—is humanity's best heritage.

The summons came to this worthy character, public-spirited citizen, generous neighbor and Christian gentleman at his home in Bainbridge, March 4, 1877, and his body is sleeping the sleep of the just in the family cemetery on the farm where he lived for twenty-eight years.

LEVI SHELBY MOLER.

One of Clinton township's most progressive citizens is Levi Shelby Moler, born June 28, 1865, in Putnam county. He remained at home, leading the usual life of the farmer boy until he was twenty-four years of age, when he married, August 21, 1889, Cuma Brothers, daughter of Robert and Cyrena (Vermillion) Brothers. She was born August 7, 1869, the day of the great eclipse of the sun, her birth occurring on the farm on which she is now residing. Robert Brothers was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, March 2, 1806, and died January 12, 1883. He came to Indiana when a young man, accompanied by his mother, and entered land from the government, in Monroe township. In 1852 he came to his present farm. Cyrena Vermillion was the daughter of Elder Isaiah Vermillion, a minister in the Predestinarian Baptist church, who settled in Monroe township. The present home of Mr. and Mrs. Moler consists of one hundred and ninety acres, formerly the home of Levi Wright. The patent for the same was issued first in 1826 and secondly in 1827 by President John Quincy Adams, now held by Mrs. Moler. Robert Brothers died January 12, 1883. In 1861 he built a house on the center of the place. The present neat home of his widow, Mrs. Brothers, was erected in 1900. Robert Brothers was twice married, first to Julia Ann Hensley, which resulted in the birth of the following children: Louisa is the widow of James R. M. Hamrick and lives in Greencastle; Mary Ann is the widow of Frederick Leatherman, of Greencastle; Rebecca Brothers married Mason Vermillion, lived in Clinton township and died when over seventy years of age; Martha Ann married Henry Woolery and died in Illinois; Henry died when fifty-six years old; he was the father of Thomas Brothers, of Greencastle; Julia Ann married Lewis Newgent and died when twenty-eight years old. The second marriage of Robert Brothers resulted in the birth of the following children: Melissa married William Tucker, of Princeton, Kentucky; William is a liveryman in Greencastle; Alice married George W. Wright, of Greencastle; Cuma, wife of Levi S. Moler, of this review. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Moler, May, now seventeen years old, who is attending high school in Clinton township; Rae, another daughter, is now six years old.

At his marriage, Mr. Moler came to the Brothers homestead; he has since bought out all the heirs of the place, he and his wife now owning the entire farm, her mother making her home with them.

Mr. Moler was a Democrat and was a candidate before the primaries January 10, 1910, for county clerk. He is an excellent farmer and has been

very successful in all his affairs, keeping his place in an attractive and productive condition, always producing abundant harvests under his able management. Mr. Moler is a member of Morton Lodge, No. 469, Free and Accepted Masons, and has filled all the chairs, having been worshipful master for four years.

JOHN COOK.

The family of this name in Putnam county is of German origin. John and Wilhelmina Cook emigrated to America about 1849 and settled in the state of Ohio. John Cook, their son, was born at Marietta, Ohio, March 4, 1858, and was but two years old when he lost his father by death. In early manhood he came to Putnam county, located at Greencastle in 1884 and has since been prominently identified with the commercial affairs of the city. He first engaged in hardware on rather a small scale, but under his energetic management the business has steadily grown until he is now recognized as one of the leading merchants. He occupies a large store on the Renick building corner, which is splendidly stocked with everything in the hardware line. Besides the usual contents of such a store, he carries the usual number of specialties, in which he enjoys a lucrative trade. Among these are the Studebaker wagons, of which Mr. Cook is sales agent in Greencastle. He also handles the Syracuse and Zanesville plows, which are very popular with the Indiana farmers. Other taking articles are the Majestic ranges, Jewell and Garland heaters, to say nothing of an endless assortment of every tool made out of iron and steel. Mr. Cook, who has been in business at Greencastle for twenty-six years, is very popular with the public who trade in his line as he is always affable and square in his dealings. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is one of the trustees, and he has held a number of offices in the lodge. He also belongs to the Improved Order of Red Men of America. He is a staunch Republican and was nominated by his party in 1909 as a candidate for councilman at large and elected at the ensuing election. However, he has never sought office, preferring to give all his time to his business. He is a Methodist in religion and altogether a model citizen who discharges every obligation placed upon him by the law or social customs.

Mr. Cook married Clara B. Furlough of Nebraska, by whom he has had eleven children, ten living. The list follows: William A., John D., Paul F., Fred D., Nina, Maria, Forest, Glenn, Henry and Gertrude. The family reside in a commodious dwelling situated at No. 316 Hill street.

HENRY BICKNELL.

One of the most progressive citizens of Putnam county is Henry Bicknell, who is carrying on the various departments of his enterprise in Greencastle with that discretion and energy which are sure to find their natural sequence in definite success, having by his own efforts succeeded in establishing a reputation as a hardware merchant that is second to none in this locality, and in such a man there is particular satisfaction in offering in their life historic justification for the compilation of works of this character, because they honor the community where they reside by their wholesome lives and their support of all that tends to improve the community.

Mr. Bicknell was born in Greencastle, October 21, 1866, and, unlike many of his contemporaries who sought uncertain fortune in other fields, he has remained at home, believing that better or at least just as good opportunities existed right at his own door than those to be sought elsewhere. His father, George Bicknell, was born in Philadelphia county, in what is now known as Germantown, Pennsylvania, February 18, 1828. When he was quite young his parents moved to Ohio near Sidney, living there two years. When eleven years of age he came to Brunerstown, Putnam county, Indiana, with his parents, living on a farm and attending school in the winter months. Desiring to follow some pursuit other than agriculture, he came to Greencastle in 1852 and engaged in the wagon-making business, which he followed with increasing success for a period of about thirty years, becoming widely known in this line of endeavor. He then went into the hardware and implement business, which he conducted until his death in March, 1907. He was a successful business man and was admired by all who knew him for his exemplary life. He married Louesa Sheldmyer, who was born in Johnson county, Indiana, in 1844 and who proved to be a very faithful and kind helpmate. Her death occurred in February, 1905. To Mr. and Mrs. George Bicknell six children were born, named as follows: Susana is living in Greencastle; Emma is the wife of Edgar Dick, a hardware merchant in Terre Haute; George E. is engaged in the hardware business in Greencastle; he married Emily Peck, a native of Putnam county, and three daughters have been born to them, Ruth Louise, Mary Lenora and Edna; Henry, of this review, was the fourth child in order of birth; Mary is the wife of Prof. Ernest Roller, of East Lansing, Michigan, where he is an instructor in the college, and they are the parents of two sons, George Philip and Ernest B.; Agnes, the youngest child, is the wife of John E. Dunlavy, a druggist of Greencastle; one son, Elwood B., has been born to them.

Henry Bicknell received a very serviceable education in the common schools of Greencastle, graduating from the high school in 1884. He spent one year in DePauw University, then entered the hardware business with his father as a member of the firm and he has since continued this line of business with increasing success, he and his brother George E. succeeding their father at his death, and they have built up quite a lucrative patronage with the town and surrounding country, always keeping a full, up-to-date and carefully selected stock in a neat and well-kept building, and the courteous and fair treatment always accorded customers insures holding their patronage. In this they follow the examples set by their worthy father, who was one of the early business men of Greencastle, an active member of the Christian church, being on the official board for a number of years, and he took a leading part in erecting the present church edifice.

Henry Bicknell married, on May 10, 1893, Willie Vaughn, of Lady Lake, Florida. She was the daughter of C. P. and Ellen Ora Vaughn, formerly of Georgia; she was born in Sanoy, that state, in 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Bicknell's beautiful home has been graced by the birth of the following children: George Henry, born February 19, 1894; Christine, born in February, 1896; Jessie Lillian, born in May, 1898; Margaret Willela, born in October, 1900; Blanche Louise, born in October, 1905.

Mr. and Mrs. Bicknell are members of the Christian church, in which their three oldest children also hold membership. Courteous, genial and easily of approach, Mr. Bicknell commands the respect of all with whom he comes into contact, and his friends are numerous wherever he is known.

MATTHIAS MASTEN.

One of Cloverdale township's progressive farmers is Matthias Masten, who was born August 30, 1842, the son of Reuben Masten, a native of North Carolina. The latter's father was a native of England who came to America prior to the Revolutionary war, in which he served as a soldier. Reuben Masten was numbered in the early settlement of Hendricks county, Indiana, whither he came from the old Tar state; entering a tract of land and building a log cabin on the same, he began clearing and raising corn. He married Margaret Garrison, the daughter of John Garrison, and to this union ten children were born namely: Heseekiah, Darius, Matthias, Harry, John, Jesse, Mahala, Mary, Anna and Emma. Four of these are still living, Jesse, Mrs.

Mary Roberts, Emma and Matthias. The father of these children was a member of the Quaker church and was known for his sterling qualities, being an outspoken advocate of morality and honesty in every form and a devoted Christian. He was kind to his family and always looked to their interests. He reached the very ripe age of ninety-three years. His wife died about 1895 and they are buried in the family cemetery in Hendricks county.

Matthias Masten spent his boyhood days on the home farm and attended the public schools of his day, his teachers being paid by subscription, holding their sessions in the proverbial log cabin, equipped with rude furnishings. When a young man he volunteered his services to the Union and entered the army, enlisting in Company H, Fifty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, later serving in the One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment, under Colonel Brady. After one year's service he was honorably discharged, February 15, 1864.

Mr. Masten was married on February 15, 1865, to Nancy Elmore, a native of Putnam county, daughter of Willis Elmore, also a native of this county. They began their married life in Hendricks county on a rented farm; he was assisted by his father, and in a short time removed to this county and bought a farm of eighty acres, which he disposed of in time and bought and sold a number of places, finally locating in Cloverdale township, where he has since made his home and has been rewarded by a reasonable measure of success.

Mr. Masten is an ordained minister of the old-school Baptist church, and he has devoted a portion of his time to this calling for many years, doing a great deal of good in various ways. He is a quiet, unassuming man and he has the confidence and respect of all. Politically he is a Republican, but not necessarily a partisan, always desiring to see the best man possible in public office.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masten eight children have been born, named as follows: Ida, now Mrs. Scott Allee, was born March 30, 1866, and they are the parents of three children, Laura, Raymond and Nannie, the last named being deceased; this family lives in Putnam county. Alfred Masten was born August 6, 1871, and died August 15, 1872. Oscar, born October 6, 1873, married Cora Sears, and they have one child, Mary Louise, and are living in this county; Reuben W., born March 26, 1880, married Minnie Butler, and they have four children, Zella, Ruth, Reba and Walter Monroe; they reside in this county. Emma, born December 14, 1881, married Thomas Terry, and they have two children, Gladys Marie and Ella V.; they live in this county. Everett, born August 6, 1884, married Iva Lewis, who has

borne him three children, Lee, Thelma Earnestine and Lucille, the latter being deceased. Ella, born August 19, 1889, received a common school education and is living at home. Fred B., born July 17, 1869, married Mollie Mathews, and they are the parents of seven children, Jewel, Mamie, Hallie, Frank T., Kenneth, Piercy and Robert W.

RUSSELL E. MARTIN.

This enterprising farmer and public spirited citizen is a native of Putnam county, Indiana, and a representative of one of the oldest and best known families of south central Indiana. Ethelred Martin, his grandfather, the son of a Methodist minister, was born in the eastern part of North Carolina, but in an early day moved to Putnam county, Indiana, settling about 1826 near the present site of Cloverdale, where he spent the remainder of his life. He reared a family of ten children, of whom Benjamin, father of the subject of this review, was the ninth in order of birth.

Benjamin Martin first saw the light of day in North Carolina in 1812, and was about fourteen years old when he accompanied his parents to the wilds of what is now one of the best developed and most prosperous districts of the Hoosier state. He assisted his father in clearing the home farm in Cloverdale township and on the 27th day of March, 1834, was united in marriage with Miranda A. Teal, eldest child of John and Rebecca (Helms) Teal. This union resulted in the birth of ten children, whose names are as follows: Rebecca Elizabeth, whose first husband was a Mr. Inge, by whom she had two sons and one daughter; after the death of Mr. Inge she became the wife of Vincent Dent and moved near Mill Grove, Owen county, where she afterwards died, leaving a son by the name of James Dent. Henry Martin, the second in order of birth, moved to Iowa a number of years ago and is still living near Bedford, that state. Mary Jane, the third of the family, married John Van Horn, who died while serving the country as color bearer in the late Civil war; some time afterwards she married Abraham Haddon, with whom she still lives near Mound City, Missouri; Hancy N. Martin, widow of Alonzo Sackett, lives southeast of Cloverdale, where her husband's death occurred in the year 1905; she has three daughters and one son, the latter, William Sackett, a well known business man of Greencastle. John R. Martin, the next in succession, served three years in the late war and was killed in battle only a short time before the expiration of his period of enlist-

ment; he was a young man of high standing, a favorite with his comrades and friends and his untimely death was lamented by all who knew him. Emily, the sixth in order of birth, married John Mercer and lives in Defiance, Ohio. Aradena, wife of William H. Duncan, departed this life in Putnam county, leaving a husband and nine children to mourn her loss. Russell E., the subject of this sketch, is the ninth of the family, the youngest being Minerva, who died when but sixteen months old. Benjamin Martin, the father of this large and interesting family, died in the year 1855, and subsequently, March 7, 1867, his widow became the wife of Henry DeVore. Shortly after the latter year, Mr. and Mrs. Devore moved to Owen county, near Mill Grove, where the husband departed this life on the 16th day of January, 1885, following which his widow returned to Cloverdale, where she still resides. Although ninety-four years old, Mrs. DeVore is still quite active and for one of such advanced age retains to a marked degree her mental faculties. She possessed a keen, retentive memory, recalls many scenes and incidents of her long and strenuous life and nothing affords her greater pleasure than recounting her experiences during the early times in the settlement of Putnam county. Born on the site of Knoxville, Tennessee, in 1815, she was brought to Indiana by her parents three years later and spent her childhood and youth at the Lower Falls in the northern part of Owen county, where her father, John Teal, entered land and improved a farm. The Teals were among the earliest families to settle on Eel river and they figured conspicuously in the development of the section of country in which they located. Two of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Teal were born in Tennessee, and after moving to Indiana they had two others, all of whom grew to maturity on the home farm in Owen county, the father dying there in the year 1824. Mrs. DeVore states that for a number of years their nearest neighbors were Indians, between whom and the family cordial relations always prevailed. The dense forests near the cabin were infested with bear, wolves and panthers and other animals, while deer were so numerous that little difficulty was experienced in keeping the larder well supplied with the choicest meat. Settlers were few and far between, the nearest white neighbor at the time of Mr. Teal's death being seven miles distant.

When eleven years old Miranda Teal (Mrs. DeVore) started to school in Greencastle, between which place and her home, a distance of several miles, she passed but two cabins, the present flourishing city at that time being a mere backwoods hamlet of from twelve to fourteen small houses. The school which she attended was taught in a primitive structure made of round logs, containing a huge fireplace, the windows being fitted with greased

paper in lieu of glass, while the seats and desks were made of unplanned boards and were rough and uncomfortable in all the term implies. Mrs. Devore further states that while attending this school she assisted her mother of morning and evenings with the work of the household and studied lessons at night by the light from the fireplace, there being no lamp in the home and the few tallow candles being reserved for more important occasions. Her teacher the first year was Hiram B. Slavin and during the other two years that she was enabled to attend school she was taught by one William Shields, whom she holds in grateful remembrance still. There being no churches in the country at that time, public worship was held at intervals in the settlers' cabins by pioneer ministers of different churches who happened to be passing through the country. Among these early preachers of the gospel was the noted and eccentric Lorenzo Dow, whom Mrs. Devore remembers hearing preach and whom her father entertained at his home on more than one occasion. Mrs. Devore has long been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, the teachings of which have in a large measure been the controlling motives in her long and useful Christian life.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Martin set up their domestic establishment on eighty acres of wild land, three miles southeast of Cloverdale, purchased with money inherited from her father. In due time the land was cleared and otherwise improved and in the course of a few years the young couple had a comfortable home where they reared their family and lived a long and happy married life. The farm is still in the family name, being now owned and occupied by Russell E. Martin, the subject of this sketch.

Russell E. Martin, to a brief review of whose career the residue of this article is devoted, was born in Putnam county, Indiana, in the year 1851, having first seen the light of day on the family homestead in the southern part of Cloverdale township which his father redeemed from the wilderness when the country was new. Here he spent his childhood and at the proper age took his place in the fields where he became familiar with the rugged duties of farm life and learned to place a correct value upon the dignity of honest toil. His father dying when Russell was fourteen years old, and his mother subsequently remarrying, he moved with the family to Owen county where he grew to manhood near the village of Mill Grove, the meanwhile obtaining a fair education in the district schools. On leaving home, he accepted the position of brakeman on the railroad running from Indianapolis to Cincinnati, now a part of the Big Four or New York Central system, in which capacity he continued for a period of three years, when he resigned

in order to engage in agricultural pursuits. Before engaging with the road he had purchased forty-six acres of land which he paid for out of his wages as brakeman, in addition to which he also inherited a part of his father's estate, the two tracts combined making a fair sized farm and giving him all he cared to do in looking after its cultivation. For a time he kept "bachelor's hall," but this not being to his taste he subsequently took a life partner in the person of Mary F. Kinney, to whom he was united in marriage on the 14th day of January, 1878. Mrs. Martin's father, Lazarus Kinney, was a country merchant and her mother, Maria Kinney (nee Jackson), was closely related to the family from which Gen. Andrew Jackson, the hero of New Orleans and the seventh President of the United States, sprang. Mrs. Martin's paternal great-grandfather, Abraham Kinney, a native of Ireland, came to America when a boy with his parents and settled in New Jersey, thence removed to Virginia, where he grew to manhood and married. He served with distinction in the war of the Revolution and lived to see his adopted country grow strong and prosperous, having reached the remarkable age of one hundred and four years when called to his reward. John Kinney, son of Abraham and grandfather of Mrs. Martin, was a soldier in the war of 1812 and also served against the Indians in Kentucky, Indiana, and elsewhere on the frontier, having been a bold and fearless fighter and a true type of the rugged pioneer of the early times. Mrs. Martin's maternal ancestors, the Jacksons, were also from Ireland and settled originally in North Carolina. Her immediate antecedents came to Indiana Territory as early as 1800 and settled at Vincennes when the country from the Great lakes to the Ohio river was a dense wilderness, whose only inhabitants were a few predatory tribes of Indians. The Jacksons figured prominently in the history of Vincennes and the lower Wabash valley and for many years were actively identified with the varied interests of the state, doing much towards laying the foundation of its subsequent prosperity and greatness.

Mrs. Martin was born in Mooresville, Morgan county, where her parents had a very good home and stood high in the confidence and esteem of the people. Her brother, Horace Kinney, a prominent business man of Indianapolis, was for a number of years president of the Board of Trade of that city and at one time was appointed by Governor Mount a member of the Trans-Mississippi Commission, in which capacity he rendered signally useful and brilliant service to the state and nation.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Martin began life in a modest way on the former's little farm, living for some years in a small log cabin and doing much of the hard work to get a start in the world. Later additional

land was purchased and a much better house of four rooms answered the purposes of a dwelling. In this edifice they lived and prospered until about the year 1907, when Mr. Martin erected the present beautiful and comfortable residence which all who see it concede to be one of the most attractive and desirable rural homes in the county of Putnam. By industry and judicious management Mr. Martin succeeded in amassing a competency and with his good wife is now enjoying the reward of their many years of toil and self denial, owning at this time four hundred and eight acres in various parts of the county and nearly all under cultivation and highly improved. As a farmer he ranks among the most successful in his part of the state.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin have had three children, Julius Edgar, who died at the age of two and one-half years; Guy Kinney and Bessie. Guy married Nellie Sandy, daughter of James Sandy, and lives near the home place, in the cultivation of which he has an interest. They have two children, Russell Sandy and Mary Catharine. Bessie, the youngest of the subject's children, is the wife of Forest Steel, living on a farm in Owen county.

Fraternally Mr. Martin is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Cloverdale, and Mrs. Martin belongs to the Christian church. Their home is the abode of a genuine hospitality which the host and hostess know how to dispense and all who cross their threshold are assured of an old-fashioned Hoosier welcome. Both husband and wife move in the best social circles of the community and are highly esteemed by all with whom they come into contact.

JOHN H. HAMILTON.

The careers of such men as J. H. Hamilton may not necessarily be such as to gain them wide reputation or the admiring plaudits of men, but they are nevertheless influential and deserving of a place in their locality's history, because they have been true to whatever trusts that have been reposed in them, and have shown such attributes of character as entitled them to the regard of all and have been useful in their respective spheres of action. Mr. Hamilton seems to have won and retained the universal esteem of all with whom he has come into contact as a result of his industrious and upright career, being well known throughout Putnam county. His birth occurred in Adams county, Ohio, March 19, 1849. His father was Christian C. Hamilton, who was also born in Adams county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood and was educated. In the early fifties he migrated to Coles county, Illinois, stopping

one year in Montgomery county, Indiana, and there his son J. H., of this review, attended his first school, at Sugar Grove, just over the line in Tippecanoe county. C. C. Hamilton devoted his life to farming and he was successful wherever he went. In 1869 he moved to Kansas, where the family lived for about twenty years. In 1888 he and his son came to Greencastle, Indiana, locating soon afterwards on a farm northeast of town. There the father died in 1895. He was a highly respected man and always honest. He married Julia Wilson, of Adams county, Ohio, where her people still reside, the family being an old and well established one there. Mrs. Hamilton passed to her rest in 1861. There were nine children in Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Hamilton's family, five of them living at this writing, namely: Mrs. Sarah Jones lives in Adams county, Ohio; Lewis, who now lives in Oklahoma, was a soldier in the Sixtieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry during the Civil war; J. H., of this review; Mrs. Eliza Pine lives in Oklahoma, as does also the youngest child, Mrs. Nancy Little. J. W., the eldest, died in 1902. He was a soldier in the Fifteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

John H. Hamilton was educated in the common schools of Illinois and Kansas. When twenty years of age he went west with his parents and from 1869 to 1882 herded cattle, living the life of a cowboy in the Indian Territory, where he laid up a good stock of health and strength, which has stood him in "good hand" during his later life. He had many thrilling experiences during that epoch in his history. In 1882 he moved to Hunnewell, Kansas, and successfully conducted a general store there until 1888. He was influential in all the affairs of that place and very ably served as mayor for three terms, the last time having been elected unanimously, receiving every vote cast. This is certainly evidence of his high standing in that place and of his former record as a public servant—clean, praiseworthy and entirely satisfactory. In 1888 Mr. Hamilton returned to Greencastle, Indiana, soon afterwards locating on a farm near here, where he remained until four years ago, his fine farm lying about ten miles northeast of town. In 1905 he moved to Greencastle and engaged in the hardware business, buying the stock of Theodore Lane.

Mr. Hamilton was married in 1886 to Jessie Crow, who was born and reared in Putnam county, three miles northeast of Greencastle. She was the daughter of Edward and Desiah (Waterhouse) Crow, early settlers of Putnam county. Her father was a native of Kentucky, from which state he came to Putnam county, Indiana, when a boy. Mrs. Crow is a native of Maine, being a descendant of a distinguished family.

Very little is known of the early history of the Hamilton family. Three brothers left South Carolina in the early days, one of them settling in Kentucky, one in Ohio and one in Indiana. The immediate family of which we now write descended from the gentleman who settled in Ohio. James Hamilton, a deceased brother of J. H., was at one time state treasurer of Kansas; he was in the Fifteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton three children have been born, named as follows: Desiah is a senior in DePauw University, and will graduate with the class of 1910; Robert is an employe of Belnap Hardware Company of Louisville, Kentucky; Julia is attending the public schools.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton and their two oldest children are members of the College Avenue Methodist Episcopal church. Fraternally Mr. Hamilton is a Mason, holding membership in the blue lodge at Fillmore, Putnam county. He also belongs to the Eastern Star. Politically he is a Republican and never loses a chance to assist in furthering the interest of his party.

OSCAR WESLEY ELLIS.

It is not only pleasant but profitable as well to study the life history of such a worthy gentleman as he whose name forms the heading of this review, for in it we find evidence of traits of character that can not help but make for success in the life of any one who directs his efforts, as he has done, along proper paths with persistency and untiring zeal, toward a worthy goal, and, having had as his close companion through life upright principles, these worthy traits of character have resulted, as we shall see, in ultimate triumph.

Oscar Wesley Ellis hails from the Old Dominion, but the major part of his long, active and useful life has been spent within the borders of Putnam county. He was born in Alexandria county, Virginia, June 16, 1831, the son of John Wesley and Sarah E. (Ching) Ellis, the father the son of John Wesley Ellis and he was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, of parents who emigrated from England, being English on his paternal side and Scotch on his maternal side. He devoted his life to farming and both he and his wife died about 1838. The father of the subject was born November 15, 1801, spent his early years on the home farm with his parents, receiving a meager education in the pioneer schools, and when he reached maturity he married Mary E. Ching, daughter of Thomas and Grace Ching, who came from England to America in 1828, settling in Virginia. Thomas Ching died in



MIR. AND MRS. OSCAR W. ELLIS

October, 1838, his widow surviving until March 7, 1856, dying in Baltimore, Maryland.

The father of the subject married in 1828 and spent the first four years of his married life in his native locality, coming, in 1832, to Carlisle, Hadden township, Sullivan county, Indiana, arriving there with practically nothing, only a few household goods and nine dollars in money, having made the long, tiresome journey overland in an old-fashioned wagon, the wheels of which he was compelled to lock in crossing the declines of the mountains. But he was a hardy son of the soil and not being of a nature that gives in under hardships he set to work with a will and soon had a foothold consisting of thirteen children, nine of whom are still living, namely: Oscar W., of this review; Mary, wife of Frank Jean, of Los Angeles, California; F. in the new country, developing a good farm and rearing a large family, con-Orlando, of Sullivan county; Anna M., wife of George Riggs of Nebraska; Virginia, wife of Robert McCormick, of Missouri; Robert lives in California; Eldridge R. lives in Coatsville, Indiana; Melvin lives in Carlisle, Indiana; Olivia is the wife of George Warner, of Carlisle, Indiana.

The father of these children was a Democrat politically, and he took considerable interest in party affairs, having been one of the first county officers of Sullivan county, having been overseer of the poor and township trustee for years. He was an influential man in his community and highly respected by all who knew him. His death occurred in 1870 and his was the largest funeral ever held in Sullivan county, for all classes sought to reverence his memory and do him proper honor, for he had done much for his locality in many ways, having been a very liberal man and kind to all. Religiously he was a Methodist and faithful in his church duties. His estate was valued at twenty thousand dollars; considering the fact that he started with nothing and also that the conditions in Sullivan county were none too encouraging for the accumulation of wealth during his life time, his success was remarkable. Mrs. J. W. Ellis died November 15, 1852; she, too, was a most excellent character.

Oscar W. Ellis was reared on the home farm in Sullivan county, and received a fairly good education in the common schools. He removed to Putnam county, January 11, 1861, and started a dairy east of Greencastle, which business he conducted successfully for a period of seven years; he then bought eighty acres of excellent land, in 1868, and has operated the same ever since, making it yield abundant crops from year to year, and here he has a cozy home.

Mr. Ellis is a Democrat, but does not take any great interest in political matters. He was converted to the Christian religion at a camp meeting near Lebanon, this state, in 1844, and his life has been an exemplary one.

On January 7, 1858, Mr. Ellis married Sarah E. Buck, daughter of William and Pharzina Buck. Her father was born in England, February 4, 1808, and he came to America early in life and was married in 1831 to Pharzina Ruttman. They came to Vigo county, Indiana, in 1836, and later moved to Greene county. William Buck died October 3, 1899, his wife having preceded him to the grave on September 19, 1888. They were members of the Methodist church, and Mr. Buck was a Republican. Six children were born to them, all of whom grew to maturity, namely: Pharzina, wife of Oscar W. Ellis of this review; Mary, wife of Robert Crawford, of Nebraska; John W. is a retired Methodist minister and lives at Linton, Indiana; Susan is the wife of Ephraim Herrald, of Worthington, Indiana; the other two were Isaac V., deceased, who lived at Sullivan, Indiana, and Easter Ann, deceased, who was the wife of David L. Osborn, of Linton, Indiana.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellis reared five children to maturity, namely: Pharzina is the wife of John Kellar, of Greencastle; William is now living on a farm in Mill Creek township, this county; Mary is the wife of Albert Landes, of Greencastle; Edward is now in the West; the other child was Hattie, deceased, who married Wesley Oliver, a farmer, of Putnam county. Orlando and David died in childhood.

JOHN H. COLLINGS.

Among the well-remembered citizens of Putnam county who have finished their labors and gone to their reward, the name of John H. Collings, late of Clinton township, is deserving of especial notice. He was one of those sterling yeomen, whose labors and self-sacrifice made possible the advanced state of civilization and enlightenment for which this section of the great commonwealth of Indiana is noted. His birth occurred May 7, 1840, three-fourths of a mile from his late home in Clinton township, this county, and after a useful and honorable career he was called to his reward November 15, 1903. He was the son of James and Sally (Newgent) Collings, the latter the daughter of Thomas Newgent, whose sketch in full appears elsewhere in this book. The Newgents have long been a well-known family in this county. James Collings was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, and he and his bride were married in 1837 in the home of Edward Newgent, who had

built the home in 1830, and with whom she was living. Edward lived for a time in Parke county, Indiana, remaining on the farm until he was about thirteen years old. James Collings, who built the present home of the Collingses, died September 2, 1858. He was born November 2, 1815. He and his wife were the parents of four children.

In the Collings family there were the following children: John H., of this review; William Thomas married and went to Illinois in the seventies and died in Vermillion county, that state, at the age of thirty-eight years. Nancy married John M. Turner and lived in Parke county, Indiana; she was born December 25, 1845, was married December 28, 1867, and died December 27, 1889. Edna was the youngest child. She has passed her life on the place where she was born and in which vicinity she is well known and has a host of warm personal friends.

John H. Collings spent his life on the home farm, which he began working when a mere lad, attending the common schools during the winter months. He was an excellent student and a great reader all his life, keeping well abreast of the times in every way. He was quick to adapt himself to any line of work and was fairly successful at whatever he undertook. His views on religious matters were in accord with those promulgated by the "Hard Shell" Baptists. Politically he was a Democrat, but was no politician. He delighted in perusing the best literature of the world and was an instructive and entertaining conversationalist. He had a well selected and valuable library where he spent a great deal of his time. He was a pleasant man to meet, gentlemanly, forceful, kind and a man who at once impressed the stranger with his weight of character and his mental endowments, yet he was plain and unassuming.

DRS. GEORGE W. AND MARY J. TAYLOR.

Dr. George Washington Taylor, a homeopathic physician, his wife, Mary Jane Lynn Taylor, and their daughter, Minnetta Theodora Taylor, came to Greencastle from Crawfordsville, Indiana, September 5, 1879. They had been only a short time in Crawfordsville, having removed there from their home in Rosetta, Illinois, where they had resided since the close of the Civil war. The parents joined their sons, who were physicians at Crawfordsville; but they found that Greencastle would be more satisfactory for the education of their daughter and they removed thither, intending to remain only a few years. They grew so much attached to the place that

they made it a permanent residence and built their home on West Walnut street in 1884. The family were all born in Virginia except the daughter, who was born in Illinois. They were residents of Lexington, in the valley of Virginia, noted for Washington and Lee University, which now contains the tomb of Robert E. Lee, and for the Virginia Military Institute. At one time during their residence in Lexington, "Stonewall" Jackson was professor of military science in the institute, and taught in the Presbyterian Sunday school. White Sulphur Springs, the famous watering place, was not far away and attracted most of the eminent people of that and the preceding generation, among them Jerome Bonaparte, afterward King of Westphalia, who left many interesting souvenirs of Napoleon.

Dr. George W. Taylor was born in Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, Virginia, May 5, 1821. His family was English on both sides and had been in Virginia since 1635. The head of the English family was the Norman Baron Taillefer (meaning sharp sword), who came over with William the Conqueror and was one of the commanders at the battle of Hastings. The Saxons spelled the name Taelesfer, and some of the English relatives are now named Telfair instead of Taylor, following the spelling of the name rather than the sound. The family coat of arms is conspicuous for its stars; the motto is "Consequitur quo petit," "He achieves because he strives." The crest was a mailed arm brandishing a sword. The founder of the Virginia family, James Taylor, left Kent in 1635, at the age of twenty, on account of the religious persecutions beginning under Charles I. He opposed his family, including the Earl of Pennington, in criticising the king; and he sought a freer country, retaining, however, the low church form of the Episcopalian creed. He settled in Caroline county, Virginia. Here he married Frances Washington, of an English family of similar standing and religious belief to his own, ancestors of George Washington. Among the prominent descendants of the Taylors were: On the distaff side, President James Madison; George Taylor, who had ten sons in the Revolutionary war, including the famous Col. Richard Taylor, who conquered and dispersed the Cherokees, who were hired by the British to kill and scalp the families along the Virginia highland frontier; Zachary Taylor, who married Elizabeth Lee, of Ditchley, daughter of Col. Richard Henry Lee, of Revolutionary fame, ancestor of most of the Virginia Lees and cousin of Light Horse Harry, the father of Robert E. Lee; Elizabeth Taylor, who married the uncle of the Duke of Argyll and was a noted philanthropist both in this country and Scotland, achieving many reforms in the housing and general condition of the Scotch crofters; Rear Admiral Samuel Taylor, of the war of 1812; Zachary

Taylor, famous Indian fighter, commander-in-chief in our war against Mexico and President of the United States; Gen. Richard Taylor, commanding the army of the Department of Alabama during the Civil war; many other Confederate officers; Father Taylor, as he was called, the noted preacher in the Seamen's church in Boston. Dr. George Washington Taylor's parents were James Taylor and Susannah Burwell. His paternal grandparents were Augustine Taylor and Mary Martha Washington, another Washington inter-marriage.

As a boy, Doctor Taylor was very fond of hearing of Indian fights, particularly of the exploits of a relative, Louis Wetzel. At the age of nine he resolved to fight Indians too, and set out along the road west of his father's house. When two or three miles away, he met with unexpected success in discovering his antagonists. A party of Indians going to interview the Great Father at Washington were riding along under the command of a most terrible looking chief. They stopped the child, the chief remarking, "Boy make good Indian." The chief asked his name and where he lived. On hearing the name, he scowled and said "Louis Wetzel?" The boy nodded and the chief made a motion as if he would scalp him, but finally had him put on a pony which was led until they came in sight of his father's house. Here after considerable argument among themselves they put him down in the road and left him, George resolving to consult his father before he went out to fight Indians again.

After attending the common schools of the time and studying with a tutor, Mr. Taylor studied medicine in the University of Virginia and put in his spare time reading the works of Thomas Jefferson. Debating clubs were popular, but it was very hard to get any one to take the side of the English party on any political question, the French party commanding the gratitude of the American patriots and the exercises generally began with the Marseillaise. Many of the students were descendants of the French Huguenots, and these, too, added to the enthusiasm for France. The science of medicine, though very imperfect at that time, interested the student deeply and he made many experiments in chemistry. He left the university just before obtaining his degree, in order to be married. On a visit to Staunton, some three months before, he heard a particularly sweet voice singing from the back of a long pink silk poke bonnet. This made him curious to see the face; and he presently decided to settle in Lexington without waiting to complete the university course, a thing which a physician could do under the medical laws of the time. He married Mary Jane Lynn, April 7, 1842, and their married life lasted sixty-four years.

At Lexington, his three sons, Henry William Taylor, Howard Singleton Taylor and John Newton Taylor were born. The approach of the Civil war began greatly to disturb the South and after a while the tempest broke. Doctor Taylor was for a time a surgeon with the army of Northern Virginia, but following an attack of gastritis from the bad food, he was completely invalided and unable to return to the field. When able to sit up, he followed his profession as best he could; but much of the time he was an entirely helpless sick man. Sheridan's troops burned the valley and completely devastated it, and after the surrender of the Southern army hope was gone and there remained only the sadness of homes destroyed and relatives killed on the battle fields or dying of broken hearts. Doctor and Mrs. Taylor decided to go West. Traveling was difficult. They were in two steamer accidents during their journey on the Mississippi river. One steamer struck a snag at night and went down, leaving them barely time to save themselves. Another was in a race and piling on great quantities of resinous pines in order to beat the other boat, when the boilers exploded, killing and maiming many persons. Finally the family reached Rosetta, Illinois, and in a year or so Doctor Taylor recovered his health and resumed the practice of medicine, in which he was very successful. He built a house in Rosetta, and his daughter, Minnetta, was born there.

Two sons settled as physicians in Crawfordsville, Indiana, and a third became a lawyer in Chicago. Doctor Taylor came to Indiana to be nearer them and chose Greencastle for a home. His practice grew and extended over Putnam and neighboring counties. He had preferred the homeopathic practice for some time and was an ardent reader of its books and follower of its practice. He proved *rumex crispus* and added it to the list of remedies. He never lost a case of typhoid fever, though it has always been a prevalent disease in this state. He had a large charity list of patients and a still larger list of honest poor who paid such fees as they could easily spare. He never refused to go to see the sick because they were poor. He was much interested in temperance work and was for five years president of the blue ribbon movement in Greencastle, securing several hundred members. He did not become a church member in Greencastle, partly because the Episcopal church had no regular services and partly because Sunday was generally as busy a day with him as any other. In Lexington he was a member of the Episcopal church, though he frequently attended the Presbyterian church with his wife. His principal characteristics were kindness, dignity, absolute truthfulness and honesty. He was greatly beloved by his family and friends. He was a tall, large man, built much like George Washington. Doctor

George Washington Taylor died at his home in Greencastle, June 29, 1906, of old age. He was in his eighty-sixth year.

Mary Jane Lynn was born in Staunton, Augusta county, Virginia, June 25, 1828. Her family was English on the father's side and Scotch and French on the mother's. Her paternal grandparents came from Yorkshire in 1740, her grandfather being a Lynn of Lynncourt, and her grandmother a Leigh. Her maternal ancestors had been in Virginia since 1637, the McCunes coming direct from Edinburgh to Augusta county during the persecution of the Covenanters and the DeCourcys and D'Aubignes coming after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes tolerating the Huguenots in France. Many Scotch were still coming to America in Mary Lynn's childhood and her first remembrances were of clan tartans, the pipes, the harper, in his plaid and cairngorm brooch, the arms of the Marquis of Montrose and the Presbyterian church and Sunday. Seven McCunes were in the Lee Legion in the Revolutionary war and their uniforms and equipments were also a source of interest. She was educated in the same ladies' school afterward conducted by Mrs. J. E. B. Stuart, widow of the Confederate cavalry general; and on completing the course there, had a tutor in Latin and French on the home plantation. She married Dr. George W. Taylor, a physician, and they resided in Lexington, Virginia, where their sons were born. Mrs. Taylor's powerful mind was always full of keen interest in all sorts of knowledge and readily took hold of medicine. She studied it with her husband and reached out beyond the medical books of the day into foreign essays and theories of her own. Most of the last were afterwards confirmed, for her judgment was as sound as her perception was keen. At this time she was chiefly known for her lovely lyric soprano voice, full, clear and ringing, of high range and natural as well as cultivated phrasing. She was first soprano in the Presbyterian churches of several Southern towns and sang solos on great occasions in Richmond. She retained much of the splendor of her voice up to old age and her patients would beg her to sing, saying that soothed the pain as well as medicine. She was a fine converser, always interesting her audience and using almost perfect English.

After the Civil war, the family removed from the desolated South to Rosetta, Illinois. Mrs. Taylor had written poems of acknowledged merit, became a successful author and wrote in quick succession nine of the most popular novels of the time besides stories and poems. The novels were: "Casey Drane," "Divided Life," "Looking Out Into the Night," "The Vital Principle," "Niverette," "Ochus the Idumaeon," "Hole in the Day," "The Master of the River," and "The Answer." The first appeared as serials in the New York *Herald*, the New York *Ledger*, *Leslie's Chimney Corner*, the

Philadelphia *Day-Book*, what is now the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, and the St. Louis *Republic*. One of the novels was reprinted in London in 1882. Some of the stories were of the war, not a popular subject at the time, but the dramatic strength, power of depicting character, originality and poetic quality of the books carried them over all obstacles. The *Western Magazine* offered two prizes, one for the best story and the other for the best poem. Mrs. Taylor won both prizes. She had letters of praise from Edgar Allan Poe, J. G. Holland, the elder James Gordon Bennett, Robert Bonner, Frank Leslie, Dr. Van Evrie and Horace Greeley. Mr. Greeley's letters in his famous nearly undecipherable handwriting. Mr. Bonner was her most generous patron, always paying more than she asked for her stories, in one instance, twice as much.

The sons settled in Indiana and Doctor and Mrs. Taylor and their little daughter followed. From Crawfordsville, Doctor and Mrs. Taylor went to Greencastle to educate their daughter. Mrs. Taylor, who had practiced medicine with her husband for many years, was graduated from Pulte Homeopathic College at Cincinnati, and entered actively into the life of a physician. She had a very large practice, extending from Putnam into Parke, Hendricks, Vigo, Morgan and Owen counties, besides calls to Indianapolis, Cincinnati and St. Louis. She kept up all her work actively and with great success for twenty-five years riding at any time of the day or night alone any distance. Much of the country was comparatively wild at first. Sometimes a fox pattered across her road or a wolf slunk off in the brush. More often the thick woods reeled around her from a storm and wind and lightning piled the road with giants of the forest; or she had a farmer ride horseback to find the ford for her in a swollen stream filled with floating drift and running over with quicksand; or she went up and down the corduroy steps of the highest hills of Owen; or she laid down fences and drove through fields to avoid being mired in wholly impassable roads. She never turned back and never had a serious accident, though once she was obliged to fish for an hour in a spring flood for her medicine case before she could go to the rescue of a patient. Her sympathy with the sick, her cheerful disposition and love of nature helped her to endure the monotony of life among the ailing of town and the hardships of country practice. She remembered faces and names wonderfully and knew the county genealogies through and through, including the family characteristics. For this reason she had much influence in choosing persons for public service. Her information about them was known to be full and accurate, her judgment good and her public spirit without alloy; so her candidates were often indorsed by parties and people. Her courage was absolute and rather scornful. Sometimes her friends would beg

her to carry a weapon on her long night trips. "For an ordinary criminal?" she would answer, "I should be ashamed of myself if I could not outwit three or four of them." In personal appearance the Doctor was a little woman, with fine, white skin, little hands, clean-cut features and eyes of a most unusual clear light green, brilliant with decision. She was an earnest Christian, rather in deeds than in words, though seldom an hour alone without praying. Her people had always been Scottish Covenanters and she had held her first membership in the Tinkling Spring Presbyterian church in the Shenandoah valley. In Greencastle she was a member of the Presbyterian church till the exactions of her profession made it impossible for her to attend.

Some years ago Dr. George W. Taylor and she attended a number of patients through an epidemic of typhoid fever which attacked a country neighborhood. Both physicians had the distinction of having never lost a typhoid fever case; and though analyses of water, milk and food failed to show the cause of the fever, which was uncommonly virulent, they labored faithfully with it and cured all the patients. Then both took the fever at the same time and on account of their age it was thought they could not recover. After some weeks both were up again, but they were never strong afterward. They kept up their office practice, however, and were busy sending away medicine until shortly before their death. Dr. Mary Taylor died December 18, 1909. She is survived by two sons and a daughter: Hon. Howard S. Taylor, of Chicago; Dr. John N. Taylor, of Crawfordsville; Miss Minnetta T. Taylor, of Greencastle. Dr. George W. Taylor, her husband, died June 29, 1906. Dr. H. W. Taylor died January 7, 1902.

Miss Minnetta Taylor is the joint author of six Spanish-English text books, her associate being Senor Viragua, of New York. She is also a regular contributor to the McClure syndicate. She spent seven years on the lecture platform, on literary and sociological subjects. She speaks forty-five languages and is either an active or honorary member of thirty clubs, several of these being foreign clubs. She has been president of the State Federation of Clubs and a member of the literary committee of the General Federation of Clubs.

GEORGE B. COFFMAN.

The family which the subject of this sketch has the honor to represent is an old and esteemed one and since the pioneer period has been closely identified with the history of Putnam county. According to the most reliable

data obtainable. William Coffman, the subject's grandfather, a native of western Tennessee, appears to have migrated to Indiana prior to 1830 and entered land in Clay county. His son, David, accompanied him and shortly after his arrival married Charlotte Coltharp, who, with her widowed mother, two brothers and one sister, also from eastern Tennessee, came about the same time or perhaps a little earlier and settled in northern Owen county, the husband and father having died while serving his country in the war of 1812. He entered the army at the beginning of that struggle, was with General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans and his death a little later occurred shortly before the birth of his youngest daughter, who became the wife of David Coffman.

David Coffman was born near the present site of Knoxville, Tennessee, on the 21st of March, 1809, and was about twenty-one years old when he accompanied his parents to Indiana. Mrs. Coffman, whose birth occurred on October 31, 1814, came from the same neighborhood in which her husband was reared and was a young lady in her teens when the family sought a new home in the wilds of Owen county. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Coffman settled on a tract of land in Owen county, which the former purchased from the government, but after a brief residence and finding that the locality was inimical to his health Mr. Coffman sold the land and entered two hundred and forty acres in the western part of what is now Cloverdale township in the county of Putnam. Moving to the latter, he at once addressed himself to the task of its improvement and in due time his labors were rewarded, the farm which he cleared and developed being among the best and most valuable in that locality. David Coffman was not only a man of great industry and energy, but possessed more than ordinary intelligence and business ability. By well directed and judicious management he succeeded in adding to his holdings until at one time he was among the largest land owners of his township as well as one of the most enterprising farmers and highly esteemed citizens.

When David Coffman moved to Putnam county there was but one family living between his place and Putnamville, while the population of Cloverdale and the immediate vicinity consisted of only four householders. He assisted in the construction of the old National road through this part of the state and with the money thus earned was enabled to meet the payments on his land when they became due. He always manifested a lively interest in the settlement of the county and the development of its resources and used his influence to further all laudable means for the material and moral advancement of the community. His religious belief, which was one of the

controlling influences of his long and useful life, was based upon the creed of the Primitive Baptist church, to which both himself and wife belonged, and in the faith of which they passed to the unseen world, the former February 16, 1888, the latter on March 4, 1883. The children of this worthy couple were eight in number, equally divided between the sexes, the oldest, John W. Coffman, dying in 1905, leaving ten children, namely: Sarah C., Mary J., Irene, Elizabeth, Eliza A., Margaret Ellen, Andrew J., Albert E., Ada B., Ida Belle and Lily A. Zilpha C., the second in order of birth, with Mary A. and Elizabeth, the third and fifth respectively, live on the old homestead, with their brother George, who is the youngest member of the family. James S., the fourth, is a leading agriculturist and representative citizen, owns a beautiful farm about two miles southeast of Cloverdale and is one of the popular men of his community. He married Martha E. Morrison and is the father of two sons and four daughters, Henry N., Lee Otis, Minnie F., Effie M. and Gilbert C. Joseph L., the next in succession, departed this life August 7, 1908, leaving a widow, Ann E. (nee Swartz), and one child, Ollie M., to mourn their loss. Nancy M., who married Evan Cline and lives near the family homestead is the fourth in order of birth. (See sketch of Evan Cline.)

George B. Coffman, the eighth and youngest of the above children, was born October 29, 1856, in the western part of Cloverdale township, Putnam county, Indiana, and grew to maturity in close touch with nature on the farm of his father redeemed from the wilderness. He was reared to habits of industry and early bore his share in the planting and cultivating of the crops, in the meantime attending school during the fall and winter months until acquiring a practical education. Selecting the honorable vocation of agriculture for his life work, he became familiar with the same while still with his parents and since reaching the years of manhood has devoted himself with gratifying results to his chosen calling.

Emma A. Turner, to whom Mr. Coffman was united in the bonds of wedlock on October 7, 1876, was born in Owen county, Indiana, where her parents, Abram and Eliza (Hubbard) Turner, natives of Kentucky, settled a number of years ago. In the fall of 1893 Mr. Coffman went to Kansas, where he followed farming for one year, but a disastrous fire in which he lost much of his property, together with ill health, induced him to dispose of his interests in that state, at the expiration of which period he returned to Indiana, from which time until 1902 he lived in his native township, near the family homestead. In the early part of the above mentioned year he moved to Sullivan county, this state, where he remained until the death of

his wife, on the 8th of August ensuing, when he returned to Putnam county and took charge of the home farm, which he has since managed.

Mr. Coffman devotes considerable attention to agriculture and stock raising and, being a man of progressive ideas and employing advanced methods in his labors, he is fully up-to-date and, as already indicated, ranks among the successful men of his vocation in the township honored by his citizenship. In the spring of 1909 he was elected assessor of Cloverdale township for a term of four years, a position for which his sound judgment and knowledge of values especially fit him, although he has never aspired to official honors nor sought any kind of public distinction. In his relations with his fellows he has always been governed by a high sense of justice and as a consistent member of the Primitive Baptist church he exemplifies in his daily walk the sincerity of his religious profession and the beauty and worth of Christianity as practically applied to the affairs of men.

Nine children blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Coffman, three of whom died in infancy, those living being as follows: Homer D., Otto E., Wilbur R., William W., Jesse I. and Lola M. Homer is homesteading in Oklahoma, and has before him a bright and promising future. Otto has a claim in North Dakota and is doing well, likewise Wilbur, who has taken land in South Dakota, the other children being still under the parental roof.

SAMUEL DARNALL.

In any comprehensive history of Putnam county, the biographical memoir of Samuel Darnall, one of the best remembered of her pioneers, should not be omitted. He was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, December 9, 1804, a descendant of a long line of sterling ancestry in America, the representative of this family in America being a member of Lord Baltimore's colony which settled in Charles county, Maryland, in 1634. Daniel Darnall, father of Samuel, was born in Maryland, in 1775, from which state he moved with his father, Isaac Darnall, when he was ten years of age, the Blue Grass state being at that time covered with primeval woods. Daniel Darnall married Nancy Turpin, the daughter of another pioneer, also from Maryland. They established a home in Montgomery county, where, after the usual hard struggle, they became well established, rearing a family of five sons and one daughter, the latter named Emilia, late of Bainbridge. Samuel, of this review, was the fourth child in order of birth. When twenty-five

years of age he married Maria, daughter of Joshua Yeates, her father being of English descent, his people settling in eastern Virginia early in the eighteenth century, and in Loudoun county, that state, he was born in 1773, and emigrated to Kentucky with his father in 1790. He was there married to Nancy Higgins, and to this union seven daughters and one son were born, the latter being the late Dr. Larkin Yeates, of Winchester, Kentucky. The youngest of the daughters married Samuel Darnall. They lived in Kentucky five years after their marriage, and then in order to get cheaper land, moved to the then new state of Indiana. In the fall of 1835 they came to Putnam county, stopping at the home of Johnson Darnall, who had preceded them by two years. They established their rude home in the woods here and began life in true pioneer fashion, and in time were the operators of a large farm, Mr. Darnall becoming one of the leading farmers of the county. He was one of the first to introduce blue grass into Putnam county.

Mr. Darnall and his wife followed in the footsteps of their ancestors in religious matters, being adherents to the Calvinistic or predestinarian Baptist church. Politically Mr. Darnall was first a Whig and an admirer of Henry Clay, but when the Republican party was organized he joined its ranks, and when, on the death of his father, he inherited five slaves, he desired to free them at once, but was forbidden; he allowed them to choose their own master and finally sold them at a very low figure. He was no office seeker, but always outspoken in his political views. He was at one time, back in the forties, solicited by a special committee to make the race for the Legislature as a Whig, but declined the honor. In Kentucky he served as lieutenant of militia, filling that position until his removal to Indiana. Under the military law of the state he was quartermaster on the staff of Col. James Fisk. He gave his influence to the national Union, sending three of his sons into the Federal ranks. The eldest, Francis M., made a splendid company in the fall of 1861 and led it to the field as captain. Lafayette enlisted the same year in Col. Lew Wallace's regiment of Zouaves, for the three-months service, and later joined his brother's company in the Forty-third Regiment and was made sergeant, later being promoted to lieutenant. In 1863, when Morgan, the raider, invaded Indiana, a third son, Joshua, a fine boy of sixteen years, went to the front and laid down his young life for his country, as a recruit in the One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment, in which he took part in the hard campaign to Cumberland Gap. While retreating from that country he contracted a cold while passing through the mountains of Kentucky, which, after a recent attack of measles, proved fatal.

Samuel Darnall's death occurred January 13, 1879, and in the shade of the old Brick Chapel he is sleeping the sleep of the just. He was a peaceable, home-loving, kind, public-spirited, noble-hearted man whom every one held in the highest esteem, for he was always ready to serve friend and stranger alike with a lavish hospitality, and had a word of cheer and encouragement for all.

FRANK M. STROUBE.

It is not an easy task to describe adequately a man who has led an eminently active and busy life and who has attained a position of relative distinction in the community with which his interests are allied. But biography finds its most perfect justification, nevertheless, in the tracing and recording of such a life history. It is, then, with a full appreciation of all that is demanded and of the painstaking scrutiny that must be accorded each statement, and yet with a feeling of satisfaction, that the writer essays the task of touching briefly upon the details of such a record as has been that of Frank M. Stroube, the well-known sheriff of Putnam county.

Mr. Stroube was born at Augusta, Kentucky, July 19, 1863, the son of Oliver Stroube, a native of the Blue Grass state, this family having been prominent for several generations in Bracken county. There Oliver Stroube was reared and educated. In 1865 he came to Putnam county, Indiana, locating on a farm in Madison township, where he soon had a comfortable home and where he lived until his death, April 3, 1901, at the age of sixty-three years, having been born July 19, 1838. He was a man whom everybody respected owing to his steady habits and his genial disposition. He married Eliza Blackerby, a native of Bracken county, Kentucky. She is a woman of such kind and generous instincts that she is greatly admired by her friends and neighbors in Greencastle, where she now resides.

Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Stroube, named as follows: Frank M., of this review; J. W. is trustee of Madison township, where he resides; Anna died when one year old; Dr. Charles N. lives at Roachdale; Earl is a farmer in Madison township; Clifford E. died when one year old; Ida is the wife of Dr. Reginald Pollon, Cayuga, Indiana; Minnie is the wife of E. R. Bartley, of Greencastle.

The paternal grandfather of these children, John Stroube, was a native of Virginia, removing from that state to Kentucky at an early date, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying at Augusta, Kentucky. He married a

Miss Reader and they became the parents of four children, all deceased but one son, N. J., a banker in Augusta.

Frank M. Stroube was brought to Putnam county, Indiana, by his parents when he was but an infant. He spent his youth on the home farm, which he assisted in developing, attending the district schools in the meantime. He remained at home until he was twenty-five years of age, when he took up the livestock business, buying and shipping. He was very successful at this and built up an extensive business, becoming known throughout the county as one of the leading stock men of this locality.

Mr. Stroube always took considerable interest in political matters and as a reward for his public spirit and his genuine worth he was elected sheriff of Putnam county on the Democratic ticket in 1908, and, according to the statement of many of his constituents, he has so far proven to be one of the best sheriffs the county has ever had, always faithful in the performance of his duty and going about the same in a conscientious and business-like manner.

Mr. Stroube was married on September 19, 1888, to Belle Roberts, daughter of John Roberts, of Manhattan, Putnam county, where she was born and reared, attending the public schools. Three children have been born to this union, named as follows: Jean Lucille, Ruth Marie and Gail Blackerby; they are all members of the family circle, constituting with their parents a mutually happy household, their home being a cozy and pleasant one.

Mr. and Mrs. Stroube are members of the Christian church. Fraternal-ly Mr. Stroube is a Mason, and he carries into his daily life its sublime teachings.

CLARENCE ARTHUR SHAKE.

The well known florist and honored citizen, Clarence Arthur Shake, who is an honored resident of Greencastle, in the progress of which he has ever been deeply concerned, is a native of Stoddard county, Missouri, where he was born April 1, 1886. He is the son of Spencer J. and Mary R. (Brooks) Shake, the father born in Iowa, in 1858, on a farm on which his parents settled when the country was comparatively new. Spencer J. Shake was educated in the common schools of his native community. Moving to Carlisle, Indiana, he entered the schools of that place and was graduated therefrom. He was ambitious to become a minister of the gospel and in order to properly fit himself for this eminent calling he worked his way through Borden College, Borden, Indiana. He was duly ordained a minister

in the Methodist Episcopal church, his first charge being in New Providence, in 1890. He was popular with his congregation and developed into a preacher of power, doing a great deal of good wherever he went. On Thanksgiving day, 1878, he was married to Mary Rebecca Brooks, daughter of Thomas Brooks, of Missouri. This union resulted in the birth of eight children, of which number, Clarence A., of this review, was the third in order of birth. Rev. Spencer J. Shake is now pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Farmersburg, Indiana.

Clarence A. Shake obtained a good primary education and in 1905 he was graduated from the high school at Evansville. In 1906 he entered DePauw University, at Greencastle, Indiana, taking a general course, but before graduating he left the university in order to form a partnership with A. M. Troxell, in 1908. He has taken readily to this line of work and together they are building up a very satisfactory business.

Mr. Shake is a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity, in which he has always taken a great deal of interest.

Mr. Shake was married on June 16, 1909, to Clara J. Yunker, a popular young lady, the daughter of Conrad and Susan (Skiels) Yunker, of Evansville, Indiana, where she was a favorite in the best social circles of the city, being a woman of culture and education.

Politically Mr. Shake is a Republican, and he is an earnest worker in the Methodist Episcopal church. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Knights of Pythias. Considering the fact that he is yet quite a young man and has made such a promising start in the business world, the future needs must augur large success for him.

WILLIAM MILFORD HOUCK.

Faith to facts in the analyzation of a citizen of the type of William Milford Houck is all that is required to make a biographical sketch interesting to those who have at heart the good name of the community, because it is the honorable reputation of the man of standing and affairs, more than any other consideration, that gives character and stability to the body politic and makes the true worth of a county or state revered at home and respected abroad. In the broad light which things of good report ever invite, the name and character of the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch stand re-



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM M. HUCK

vealed and secure and though with modest demeanor, with no ambition to distinguish himself in public position or as a leader of men, his career has been signally honorable and it may be studied with profit by the youth entering upon life's work, for it shows that the man who persists along right lines of endeavor will eventually accomplish what he sets out to do despite seemingly insurmountable obstacles. Mr. Houck is too well known to the readers of this book to need any lengthy chronicle of his life history, for he has been interested in large affairs here for many years and has spent the major part of his life in the community of his birth, being one of the worthiest representatives of the Houck family, which is one of the old and influential families of Putnam county.

Mr. Houck was born April 5, 1860, on the home farm in Madison township, the son of David and Rachael Houck, a complete sketch of whom appears on another page of this work. He was educated in the country schools of Washington township and assisted with the work on the farm, becoming well acquainted with general and scientific agriculture and stock raising early in life and he has continued to make this his principal life work. However, he began life as a school teacher, having applied himself very assiduously to his text-books and received a good education, very largely by his individual efforts, teaching two very successful terms of school, in 1878 and 1879, in Washington township. But this line of endeavor did not appeal to him as a life vocation and he returned to the freer life of the husbandman and stock man, and an evidence of his large success in this line is shown by the fact that when eighteen years of age he purchased forty acres; by hard work and good management this small place has grown to one of the model farms of the county, comprising four hundred acres, which is well improved in every respect, very carefully tilled and under a high state of cultivation. He has a modern, commodious and beautiful residence and all the substantial outbuildings that his needs require. He handles large numbers of live stock of various kinds and usually of a very high quality, being considered a good judge of stock, especially cattle and hogs.

Mr. Houck is also a stockholder in the Live Oak Plantation Company, which has twelve thousand acres in Louisiana, which is a very paying investment, yielding its stockholders excellent returns. He is a stockholder and director in the Plezee Company, of Greencastle, a firm manufacturing the famous soda fountain drink from which the company derived its name, and which for several years has had an immense sale in the Middle West.

On October 20, 1880, Mr. Houck married Emma Myra Bence, the representative of an influential and highly respected family, her parents, John and

Annie E. (Kidd) Bence, being represented on another page of this work. Mrs. Houck was born June 23, 1864. She is a member of the Washburn Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, the Twentieth Century Club and the Crescent Club of Greencastle. Mr. and Mrs. Houck have one foster daughter, Ethel Houck Sheppard, wife of Will M. Sheppard, who make their home with Mr. and Mrs. Houck. She is a graduate of the city high school.

Politically Mr. Houck is a Democrat and firm in advocating his party's principles, taking considerable interest in local affairs during elections. He has attained to the thirty-second degree in Masonry, being also a member of Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Indianapolis, Blue Lodge No. 47, Greencastle Chapter, No. 22, Royal Arch Masons, and the Greencastle Commandery, No. 11, Knights Templar. Mr. Houck stands high in the circles of this great fraternity in this state. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Although Mr. Houck has a beautiful country home, he resides in Greencastle, owning one of the attractive residences of this city, at No. 733 East Washington street, which is equipped with all up-to-date appliances and tastily arranged, and here the many friends of the family frequently gather, always finding an old-time hospitality and good cheer unstintingly dispensed.

JOHN FRANCIS CULLY, M. D.

The medical practitioner who would succeed at his profession must possess many qualities not to be gained from text and medical books. In analyzing the career of the successful physician it will invariably be found to be true that a broad-minded sympathy with the suffering and an honest, earnest desire to aid his afflicted fellow men have gone hand in hand with skill and able judgment. Dr. John Francis Cully, of Bainbridge, one of the best known physicians of Putnam county, fortunately embodies the necessary qualifications mentioned above, and these, too, in a marked degree, and by energy and application to his professional duties is building up an enviable reputation and drawing to himself a large and remunerative practice.

Doctor Cully was born in Newark, New Jersey, July 4, 1852, the son of Mathew and Mary A. Cully, the father a native of Ireland, who came to this country in an early day and became well established. He was loyal to his adopted country, joined the Union army and gallantly fought during the war between the states, meeting death on the field of battle. The Doctor's mother

died when he was six years old, and when he was eight years of age he came to Putnam county, Indiana, from New York, and has since resided here, having found a home in the family of John and Eliza Allen, who treated him as if he had been their own child, and to whom, in a large measure, he attributes much of his success in life, since they gave him every opportunity looking to his education and success.

After completing the prescribed course of study in the common schools, he began the study of medicine under Dr. R. F. Stone, in 1876; in 1878 and 1879 he attended lectures at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, Illinois, from which institution he was graduated in 1880. Returning to Bainbridge, he immediately began practice and has since continued here, having been very successful both as a general practitioner and as a surgeon, enjoying a large and lucrative practice and keeping on hand a carefully selected stock of medicine. He has kept abreast of the latest discoveries in the medical profession in every respect, and he has a large and valuable medical library, and his rank among the medical men of the county and state is high.

Doctor Cully was married in 1885 to Ella F. Darnall, who was born, reared and educated in Putnam county; she is the daughter of Samuel and Maria Darnall, a highly honored old pioneer family of this county, her father having long been deceased. To Doctor Cully and wife three children have been born, Lily, Don and Max.

The Doctor is a member of the Christian church, and in his fraternal relations he belongs to the Free and Accepted Masons, holding membership in Commandery No. 11, at Greencastle; also the Knights of Pythias, No. 323. He belongs to the Putnam County Medical Society and the Indiana Medical Society, taking much interest in both. He is a member of the board of pension examiners. At one time he served as president of the Putnam County Medical Society. He has also served on the school board and the town board of trustees. On January 8, 1910, Doctor Cully suffered the loss by fire of his fine library, instruments and drug stock, which, though a serious handicap, temporarily, has not deterred him from practicing his profession with his usual vigor and skill. The Doctor is a lover of fine horses, and is the owner of a 2:13 trotter.

DAVID KNOLL.

Holding worthy prestige among the enterprising farmers and public-spirited citizens of Putnam county is David Knoll, of Cloverdale township, a gentleman of high standing and marked influence in the community of which

he has long been an honored resident. As the name implies, he is of German lineage, his father, John Knoll, having been born in the upper Rhine valley about the year 1813. John Knoll was the son of a soldier who served in the army of Napoleon and considered the great Emperor as something more than a mere mortal. Long after the wars in which he took part had closed and the star of the man of destiny had set forever, any reference to the Emperor would arouse the patriotism of the Rhennish soldier, and when an old man to hear the music to which he had marched while wearing the cockade was sufficient to cause the tears to flow down his furrowed cheeks.

John Knoll left his home in the Fatherland when nineteen years old and came to the United States, locating at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he worked for a number of years at tailoring, which trade he had learned in his native country. Later he went to Union county, Indiana, where in due time he married Susannah Knipe, who was born at Dublin, Wayne county, of which part of the state her father, Thomas Knipe, was an early pioneer. Mr. and Mrs. Knipe were natives of England, but came to America many years ago and spent the remainder of their lives on the farm in the county of Wayne which the husband and father redeemed from the wilderness. On changing his residence to Union county, John Knoll turned his attention to farming, which he carried on for some years in connection with his trade. He proved a valuable accession to the community in which he settled, doing much of the tailoring required by the neighbors, who remunerated him by assisting with his farm work. The nearest trading points at that time were Lawrenceburg and Cincinnati and in marketing his produce at those places, where he also purchased the few groceries and other necessities for the family, required a trip of several days. About the year 1847 Mr. Knoll disposed of his interests in Union county and moved to what is now Jennings township in northwestern part of Owen county, where he bought land and developed a good farm on which he made his home the remainder of his days, dying at a ripe old age in about 1885.

David Knoll was born January 9, 1842, in Union county, Indiana, but spent the greater part of his youth and early manhood in the county of Owen, to which he was taken by his parents when about five years old. He well remembers the journey to the new home in what was then the wilds of Jennings township, as a part of the way had to be cut through a dense forest, no roads having yet been made. As soon as his services could be utilized, he assisted his father with the labors of the farm, attending at intervals such schools as the country afforded and until his twenty-second year remained at

home and contributed to the interests and comfort of his parents. In 1864 he went to Nebraska, where he engaged with a government wagon train to transport supplies to various military posts and other points in the far West. The train consisted of twenty-six wagons, each drawn by six yoke of oxen, Mr. Knoll taking charge of one of the wagons, which he drove as far as Salt Lake City. The trip across the plains was fraught with many difficulties and hardships and it is estimated that it cost the government the sum of thirty-two dollars and fifty cents for every hundred weight of goods thus freighted.

Mr. Knoll passed through not a few thrilling experiences on the trip, both going and coming, being obliged to walk much of the way, which with the labor of attending to his six yoke of oxen and other incidental duties proved not only exceedingly tiresome, but at times exasperating. Of the twenty-six wagons with which the company started all but one were left in Utah and on the return trip these were brought farther than Fort Halleck, making their way from the latter place to Leavenworth, Kansas. Mr. Knoll decided to leave the West and accordingly in the winter of 1866 he returned to Indiana, arriving at his home in Owen county on Christmas day.

Later Mr. Knoll and a Mr. Routh took a contract to make one hundred and fifty thousand brick, for the preparation of which they devoted the latter part of the winter of the above year and during the summer following the work was completed as per agreement. In the ensuing fall the subject, in partnership with John Job, started a general store at what is now the village of Cunot, for two years, when Mr. Knoll's father purchased Mr. Job's interest and became a partner. Under the style of Knoll & Son, the store was conducted with encouraging success during the five years ensuing, at the expiration of which time the subject traded his interest in the business for one hundred and twenty acres of land, forty in Owen county and eighty on the south line of Cloverdale township in the county of Putnam. Moving to this land, Mr. Knoll addressed himself to the task of its improvement and in due time had one of the finest farms and among the most beautiful and desirable homes in the community. There he lived and prospered until about 1890, when he purchased one hundred and fifty-two acres, one mile southwest of Cloverdale, where he has since resided. In the meantime he turned his attention to the manufacture of drain tile, for which there was a growing demand, constructing a factory about two miles south of the above town, which, after operating for some time, he exchanged for a tract of land in the vicinity. A few months afterwards he and his sons bought the factory, which they operated with profitable results until 1910, when the business was sold to other parties.

Mr. Knoll has been quite successful in his various business and farming interests and is now in independent circumstances, owning the fine farm of one hundred and fifty-two acres on which he lives, a fifty-acre tract in Owen county and fifty-two acres on the line between the counties of Owen and Putnam. In 1898 he engaged in general merchandising at Cloverdale, where he conducted a thriving business until the latter part of 1904, when he disposed of the establishment, since which time he has devoted his attention to agriculture and the manufacturing of drain tile, in both of which his success has been commensurate with the ability, energy and excellent management displayed in all of his undertakings.

Mr. Knoll, on February 5, 1867, contracted a marriage with Livonia Hendricks, daughter of William and Mary Ann (Roult) Hendricks, who moved to Putnam county, Indiana, from their native state of Kentucky when Mrs. Knoll was about five years of age. The offsprings of this union are as follows: Ida M., who first married Mack Asher, by whom she had three children, Forest, Nora Ellen and Marian. After the death of Mr. Asher she married William Nanns, with whom she now lives near Cataract in Owen county, their marriage resulting in the birth of four children, Alma, Doris, George and Floy Genevie. Hannah, the second of the family, married John Vice, to whom she bore a son, Roy, and two daughters, Florence and Dorothy. Mr. Vice dying, she subsequently entered the marriage relation with her present husband, Thomas Paris, of Cloverdale township, the union being blessed with three offsprings, Glory, Roxey and Harold. James, the third child, died in infancy. William Knoll, the fourth in order of birth, lives in Prairie county, Arkansas, where he is engaged in the growing of rice. His wife, formerly Lovina Cook, has presented him with four children, Orville, Grace, Everett and Garnett. Emma, the next in succession, married Nicholas Mace and lives in Clay county, Indiana, their family consisting of a son, David, and a daughter who answers to the name of Hattie Ila. Nellie, who married John Canada, with whom she moved to Arkansas some years ago, died in that state the month following her arrival, leaving four children, Ruth, James, Charles and Ann, all born in Indiana. George Knoll, the sixth in order of birth, married Mettie McMains and lives in Arkansas, two children having been born to them, Willard and Mary Livonia McMains. Susie, the seventh of the family, is unmarried and still a member of the home circle. Arley is head bookkeeper and cashier of the National Biscuit Company at Indianapolis. Grover, Hattie and Marie, the youngest of the family, are still under the parental roof.

JOSEPH B. CROSS, M. D.

Few of the early physicians of Putnam county succeeded in winning the reputation that Dr. Joseph B. Cross enjoyed through a long span of years in which he engaged in practice here. He was one of those whole-souled, large-hearted, kindly men who delighted in his practice more because he could do humanity the most good in this than by any other medium, and it was not from sordid mercenary motives that he followed his profession. And because of his clean, honorable and praiseworthy life he was always held in the very highest regard by his fellow men. He won a worthy place in the estimation of medical men of this section of the state as both a general practitioner and surgeon, having long maintained his office at Bainbridge.

Doctor Cross was born in Wayne county, Indiana, February 12, 1823, son of John J. and Ruth (Poe) Cross, natives of Ohio and of German ancestry. They were the parents of five children, four of whom grew to maturity. In 1836 they removed to Montgomery county, Indiana, where they remained until 1854, thence to Iowa for two years, then returned to Putnam county where the father died in April, 1872, and the mother in 1876. The Doctor was reared on a farm in Wayne and Montgomery counties, Indiana, and received a good primary education in the public schools. He began life as a school teacher, but having been ambitious from boyhood to enter the medical profession, he gave up teaching and earnestly applied himself to the study of medicine in the office of Dr. A. Kelly, of Ladoga, and he took his first course of lectures at the Louisville University, Louisville, Kentucky, in 1847 and 1848. He graduated from the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, in the winter of 1852 and 1853. He returned to Indiana and opened an office in Ladoga. Although he was gaining prestige here, he moved to Carpentersville, where he believed there existed a better opening, and he continued successfully in the latter place for a period of sixteen years, and in 1865 he moved to Bainbridge, Putnam county, where he continued until 1880, building up a very extensive and lucrative practice, retiring from active work on the last mentioned date. His retirement to private life was due principally to inflammatory rheumatism, contracted, no doubt, from his too assiduous attention to his many patients, riding through all kinds of weather, often long distances.

In September, 1850, the Doctor was married to Sallie Call, who was born in Kentucky, October 31, 1831, daughter of Squire and Mary (Moore)

Call. Six children were born to Doctor Cross and wife, only two of whom are living, Emma F., wife of J. A. Lewman, a well known farmer and stock man of Putnam county, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in these pages, and Anna Cross, who married Harry G. Brown and they live near Greencastle.

Doctor Cross became well fixed financially and owned two hundred and eighty acres of good land in this township, besides his property in Bainbridge, where he had a large residence and one acre of ground. He was a member of Masonic Lodge No. 75, at Bainbridge; and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Lodge No. 311. He was also a member of the Christian church and a liberal supporter of the same.

The Doctor took an interest in his distinguished ancestry. His mother was a first cousin of General Poe, the famous Indian fighter, and the family was also related to Edgar Allen Poe, the great poet. John Call, a brother of Mrs. Cross, died while in the Union army.

JOHN F. CANNON.

This utilitarian age has been especially prolific in men of action, clear-brained men of high resolves and noble purposes, who give character and stability to the communities honored by their citizenship, and whose influence and leadership are easily discernible in the various enterprises that have added so greatly to the high reputation which Putnam county enjoys among her sister counties of this great commonwealth. Conspicuous among this class of men whose place of residence is in Greencastle is the progressive citizen under whose name this article is written, for, while yet young in years, Mr. Cannon has reaped the rewards that never fail to come as the result of rightly applied energy.

John F. Cannon is a native of the city where he now resides, having been born here on July 2, 1872. His father, Frank Cannon, was born in county Donegal, Ireland, in 1842, grew to maturity and was educated there. He early in life formed a desire to come to America and in 1864 he gratified that ambition. He located in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, remaining there for a period of two years. From there he went to Indianapolis and in 1870 came to Greencastle, Indiana, where he has since remained, with the exception of one year spent at his old home in Ireland, making the trip in 1899. He has always followed the trade of tailor and he is re-

garded as very skillful in this line of work, having long enjoyed a very liberal patronage. He married in 1870, at Indianapolis, Catherine Carr, who was born in Ireland, not far from the birthplace of Frank Cannon. She came to America when a young woman, and she is still living, being, like her husband, highly esteemed among a wide circle of friends. They are the parents of ten children, six of whom are living at this writing, namely: John F., of Greencastle; Bridget lives in the Community of St. Mary's-of-the-Woods; James and Frank live in Greencastle; George is a senior in DePauw University and will graduate with the class of 1910; Anna is also a student in that university. The parents of these children are members of the Catholic church.

John F. Cannon was educated in the public schools of Greencastle, and when but a boy he decided to follow the footsteps of his father by entering the tailoring business, which he accordingly did with his father, with whom he remained for about six years, during which time he mastered all the details of the same; but, desiring a larger field for the exercise of his talents, he, in 1891, engaged in the clothing business with D. W. Alspaugh under the firm name of Alspaugh & Company, with which firm he continued very successfully until four years ago, when Mr. Alspaugh died. Frank Cannon also had an interest in the firm, which, at the time indicated above, became J. F. Cannon & Company, advertising as the Bell Clothing Company, which has continued to grow steadily until a large and lucrative patronage is enjoyed with the town and surrounding country. A large, up-to-date and carefully selected stock of clothing, gents' furnishings and men's outfitings in general are carried. Customers are accorded such fair and courteous treatment here that they are invariably pleased and never care to change their favorite place of trading, according to the statement of many of them.

John F. Cannon was married on November 26, 1901, to Rose Gainer, a native of Greencastle, the daughter of John Gainer and wife, highly honored citizens here. Mrs. Cannon is a woman of refinement and is a favorite with a large coterie of friends. This union has resulted in the birth of one daughter, bearing the good old name Mary Katherine.

Mr. Cannon is a director in the Indiana Retail Merchants Fire Insurance Company, also a director of Plezee Company of Greencastle, a company organized to manufacture the well known popular soft drink "Plezee." Fraternally he is the present exalted ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, No. 1077. He also belongs to the Improved Order of Red Men. He and his wife are members of the Catholic church, and liberal

supporters of the same. No family in Greencastle is more highly esteemed than the Cannons, this being the result of upright and proper living and the manifestation of right principles in furthering the city's interests.

JOSEPH A. LEWMAN.

It is proper to judge of the success of a man's life by the estimation in which he is held by his fellow citizens. They see him at his work, in his family circle, in church, hear his views on public questions, observe his code of morals, witness how he conducts himself in all the relations of society and civilization, and are therefore competent to judge of his merits and his demerits. After a long course of years of such daily observation, it would be out of the question for his neighbors not to know of his worth, for, as has been often said, "Actions speak louder than words." In this connection it is not too much to say that Joseph A. Lewman has lived a life of honor; that he is industrious and has the confidence of all who know him and have the pleasure of his friendship, being one of Monroe township's well known stockmen and farmers, having owned some the best horses that Putnam county ever produced.

Mr. Lewman was born January 4, 1853, the son of Jesse and Purcella (Laforge) Lewman, natives of Fleming county, Kentucky. In 1857, while on a trip to Iowa, the father was drowned by falling off the deck of the steamboat that was carrying him. The mother and children then abandoned the trip and came to Indiana.

Joseph A. Lewman received an ordinary common school education. On January 15, 1879, he married Emma F. Cross, daughter of a well known local physician of the past generation, a sketch of whom is to be found elsewhere in these pages. Mrs. Lewman's mother was related to Edgar Allen Poe, the great American author.

This union resulted in the birth of the following children: Ida May, born January 18, 1880, married Harry L. Grider, a merchant of Fincastle, this county; they have one child, Howard L., born March 25, 1909; James B. Lewman was born October 5, 1882; Frederick A., born February 24, 1887; Frank C., born January 2, 1890, is a bookkeeper in the employ of the Bell Telephone Company; Ruth, born June 24, 1895, is a student in the Bainbridge schools.

Mr. Lewman is the owner of one hundred and forty acres of well cultivated and highly improved land where he has carried on general farming very successfully for many years; but stock raising has been his principal source of income and has claimed his close attention. It is as the owner of fine horses that he has become widely known, having been a very successful horse raiser, among the well known horses he has owned being the following: "Brinoda," with a record of 2:11 $\frac{1}{4}$; "Major Ham," 2:24; "Major Ham, Jr.," 2:19; "Coon Hollow Jack," 2:15 $\frac{1}{4}$; "Trixie," 2:19 $\frac{1}{4}$; "Major L.," 2:09 $\frac{1}{4}$; "Alice Miller," 2:15. He still owns some valuable stock for which he finds a ready market whenever he cares to dispose of them.

Mr. Lewman is a member of Masonic Lodge No. 75, at Bainbridge; in politics he is a Democrat, and while he is interested in the county's welfare in every way he is no office seeker, but spends all his time looking after his individual affairs.

ANDREW MARSHALL TROXELL.

From a fine old Virginia family, noted alike for its hospitality and industry, is descended Andrew Marshall Troxell, who has long figured prominently in Putnam county affairs. He himself was born near Lexington, Virginia, January 12, 1858, the son of Andrew and Elizabeth Troxell, who died when their son, Andrew M., was young, the father dying in the Old Dominion, and the mother soon passed away after her arrival in Henry county, Indiana.

Andrew M. Troxell was ambitious when a lad and in order to get a proper text-book training, worked his way through the Knightstown schools. He began his life work by taking a position as assistant agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Knightstown, Indiana, where he remained for a period of four years, then he represented this company as agent at Raysville, Indiana, for two years. Always of an artistic temperament and by nature a lover of the beautiful, he observed an opening for a florist at Knightstown and accordingly established himself there in this line which he continued with varying success for a period of fifteen years. Twelve years ago he came to Greencastle and launched out in the same line of business and was very successful from the first. In 1908 he formed a partnership with C. A. Shake and he is still engaged in vigorously pushing his business to the front. This firm has now become well established and is one of the best known in this part

of the state and does an extensive business with this and surrounding towns. Fraternally Mr. Troxell belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, also the encampment. He is known as an energetic, honest and congenial business man who has made many friends since coming here.

MRS. VIRGINIA C. AKERS.

A woman who enjoys distinctive social prestige in Warren township, Putnam county, where she has hosts of friends who delight in her companionship because of her genial and hospitable disposition, and who has proved herself to be a woman of rare business ability in the successful management of her fine farm, is Mrs. Virginia C. Akers, who is a native of Putnam county, having been born here February 22, 1842, the daughter of John and Mary Gose, an old and well established family of this county, her father being a native of Virginia. Mrs. Akers grew to maturity on her father's old homestead and had the advantage of the common schools. January 19, 1865, she married Martin C. Hurst, born March 15, 1846, the son of Jefferson and Eliza Hurst, the father born in Marion township, Putnam county, March 28, 1824, the son of William and Fannie Hurst, the former a native of Virginia. His parents came to Putnam county, Indiana, in 1823, being among the first settlers of the county, locating on Deer creek, in Marion township, entering several tracts of land there from the government. Like all pioneers, he endured many hardships and privations and died in 1850. He and his wife were the parents of six children, all now deceased. Mr. Hurst was widely known and highly respected. Politically he was a Democrat and he was a devoted member of the old-school Baptist church. Jefferson Hurst was reared to manhood in this county and received a limited education in the early subscription schools. December 24, 1844, he married Elsie Vowel and eight children were born to them, namely: Martin C., first husband of Mrs. Akers, of this review; William, Levi, Squire J., James H., George W., Benjamin F. and Mary, wife of Daniel Moffet. The mother of these children died November 2, 1879, and on September 1, 1891, Jefferson Hurst married Mary E. Tilley, a native of Owen county, Indiana. Two children were born to this union, Joseph B. and Flossie M. Mr. Hurst was a successful farmer; he first settled on a farm in section 36, Greencastle township, and he became the owner of six hundred acres of valuable land and was considered one of the leading agriculturists of the county. He

was a member of the old-school Baptist church and served as clerk of the local congregation for many years. His death occurred on September 19, 1888.

Martin C. Hurst, his son and first husband of Mrs. Akers, began his married life on a farm given him by his father, near Mt. Meridian, in Jefferson township, and they made this their home for five years, then moved to a farm of one hundred and fourteen acres in section 1, Warren township, and after a few years bought an adjoining eighty, and they moved into a weather-boarded log house, on which they made additions later, and here Mrs. Akers has continued to reside. Mr. Hurst prospered and owned three hundred and fifty acres at his death, which occurred February 4, 1899. He devoted his life to farming and stock raising and he and his wife were members of the Primitive Baptist church. Seven children were born to them: Ida Lee, now Mrs. Dobbs, was born November 25, 1866, married July 28, 1889, and she has had four children, Joel M., Albert Lee, Edgar R. (deceased) and Eugene H. Mr. Dobbs is a farmer in Mill Creek township. Albert W., born November 25, 1868, died January 3, 1888; Walter W., born April 9, 1871, married Maud May Bryan, May 15, 1892, and they are the parents of four children, Hazel C., Norbert, Caroline and Thomas A. Mr. Hurst is a salesman, living at Columbus, Ohio. Lawrence T. Hurst, born April 22, 1873, married Birdie W. Wright December 24, 1893, and they have one child, H. Kenneth. Mr. Hurst has taught school and engaged in merchandising. The next child was named Edgar, born September 2, 1875, and died November 18, 1877. Paul Hurst, born April 30, 1879, married Gertrude Cooper; he is engaged in farming and he and his wife are the parents of four children, Victor Ray, Harry H., Alton O. and Cecil C. Jasper T. Hurst, born February 6, 1882, is also engaged in farming; he married Myrtle Cooper January 14, 1902, and they have the following children: Emmett C., Edgar E., Opal Marie.

After the death of her first husband, Mrs. Martin C. Hurst had the management of the home farm and she looked after the same in a business-like and successful manner. On September 16, 1902, she married Henry S. Akers, a native of Virginia, who came to Indiana October 1, 1868. He was drafted from Franklin county, Virginia, for service in the Confederate army, under Colonel Magruger, of the Fifty-Seventh Regiment, Longstreet's corps, Pickett's division, and he saw service in many of the greatest battles of the war, including Gettysburg, Antietam, Winchester and many of lesser note.

Mr. Akers was previously married, his first wife dying April 26, 1884, and twelve children were born to that union, of whom seven survive: Charles

J., a Baptist minister, living in the state of Washington; Mrs. Mildred Britton, a farmer in Putnam county, and they have two children, Harvey and Clay; James C. Akers has remained single and is living in this county; Mrs. Sarah Jarvis lives in Parke county, Indiana; Silas Lee, Stock Yards, Indianapolis; Joseph A. lives in Jasper county; Mrs. Elizabeth C. Angus also lives in Jasper county, Indiana.

CAPT. WILLIAM P. WIMMER.

A pioneer of the pioneers, a Civil war veteran with a splendid record, and a progressive farmer who has made a success of his business by keeping up with the procession—such a man is Captain Wimmer, to whom we now introduce the readers of this volume. He is a good man to know and all who meet him are sure to like him. When it is stated that his progenitor was a Virginian of the old school, it will be seen that this family comes of excellent stock. It was in 1822 that Jacob Wimmer and his young wife mounted their horse in front of their old Virginia homes, kissed their friends goodby and turned their faces resolutely to the west. It took a stout heart to ride the hundreds of miles intervening between the Old Dominion and western Indiana at the time this journey was undertaken. There were practically no roads, only trails and traces. Long ranges of rough mountains had to be crossed, large and deep rivers to be forded or ferried, miles and miles of gigantic forests to be threaded, under mighty trees whose shade was so dense that in many places the sunlight could not penetrate at mid-day. Jacob Wimmer and wife were brave and self-confident. They had made up their minds to hunt a home in the boundless west, where land was cheap and the soil rich. They escaped all accidents by flood and field, including wild beasts and Indians, trudged along at the rate of some fifteen or twenty miles a day and eventually reached their goal. Mr. Wimmer entered government land, one mile east of what is now Bridgeton in Parke county and this in time became the homestead of the Wimmer family. This adventurous youth married a pioneer girl named Elizabeth Mills, and tradition says she made him a helpmate worthy of his courageous character. They were married in Virginia and she accompanied him to Indiana, riding the seven hundred miles on horseback.

William Perry Wimmer, a son of the above mentioned couple, was born in Parke county, Indiana, March 15, 1836. He got the rudiments of an

education in the old subscription school and loves to tell how he had to walk three miles to school every day and he wastes no sympathy on the tender shoots of this age who insist on being hauled to school. It was perhaps his pioneer experiences that caused Captain Wimmer to become an advocate of good roads, in which cause he has always been enthusiastic. He took an active and official part in the building of the first free roads in Putnam county and long ago saw the vital necessity of easy means of transportation from place to place, especially farmers. He has been one of the viewers and has opened up over seventy miles of gravel and rock roads in Putnam county.

Captain Wimmer is justly proud of his war record and has reason to be, as no man can show one longer or more creditable. He enlisted on July 6, 1861, and devoted four years and a half to the cause of the Union. He was promoted from the ranks to second lieutenant and from second to first lieutenant, and from first lieutenant to captain, and had command of Company H. of the Twenty-first Indiana Regiment, First Heavy Artillery, as captain. The command served under Gen. Ben Butler and saw much hard fighting and campaigning. At Baton Rouge his regiment, in connection with the Sixth Michigan and Fourth Wisconsin, had a severe engagement with the enemy and it was the opinion of General Butler, publicly expressed, that the Twenty-first Indiana had won the day.

After the war, Captain Wimmer engaged in farming and came to Putnam county in 1868. He has always taken much interest in all farmers' organizations, such as the Grange, the institutes and other educational gatherings. Captain Wimmer has always been a Democrat and in 1877 was elected joint representative from Putnam and Hendricks counties, overcoming a Republican majority in Hendricks county of eleven hundred, and being elected by sixty-one, which was quite complimentary to his popularity considering the state of parties in the two counties at that time.

In 1867 Captain Wimmer married Angela, daughter of David Parker and Elizabeth (Lockridge) Farrow, a descendant of Colonel Farrow, a noted pioneer, of whom a sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. His wife having died a few months after their union, Captain Wimmer married her sister, Catherine Elizabeth, the ceremony taking place August 7, 1868. They have had seven children: Gertrude Harddee is a resident of Indianapolis; Jessie married James Owens, who makes his home in Chicago; Claude Parker, who remains with his father, married Myrtle Ragsdale; Nelly Elizabeth died in infancy; Oscar died when three years old, and Omar, his twin brother, is a resident of Chicago; William Andrew, who married Nelly

Carver, has one child, Elizabeth Louise, and remains on the old homestead. Captain Wimmer's two sons assist him on his farm of one hundred and sixty acres, which has all the modern improvements and is conducted on scientific principles.

Captain Wimmer has been an Odd Fellow since 1868, belonging to Lodge No. 45, of Greencastle. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Greencastle Post.

THOMAS D. BROOKSHIRE.

The record of Thomas D. Brookshire is that of an enterprising and public-spirited gentleman who worthily upholds an honorable family name, and whose life has been very intimately associated with the material prosperity and moral advancement of Franklin township, and in fact, with the general progress of Putnam county, during the most progressive period of its history, for he has always been found on the right side of questions looking to the development of his community in any way, and while he has been prominent in the industrial affairs of the county, he has at the same time won an enviable reputation for honesty and wholesome living. He is a native of Montgomery county, Indiana, where his birth occurred October 15, 1861, the son of Drake and Sallie (Graves) Brookshire, the father having come to Montgomery county in 1830, being among the first settlers in his community. He made the long and somewhat hazardous trip overland from Randolph county, North Carolina, but he was a hardy son of the soil and enjoyed new conditions and primitive surroundings. Sallie Graves also came from the same locality in the old Tar state, and they were married in Montgomery county, Indiana, in 1841. Drake Brookshire is still living, three miles north-east of Ladoga, Indiana, where he owns a valuable farm of two hundred and forty-eight acres. He has been very successful since coming here, having seen the country develop in a wonderful manner. He is a man of excellent characteristics. He was born in 1819, and is now in his ninety-first year. Grandfather Joel Brookshire was a native of North Carolina and came to Montgomery county in 1830. He married Sallie Slack. He died in 1869, after rearing a family of twelve children, five sons and seven daughters.

To Mr. and Mrs. Drake Brookshire ten children were born, nine sons and one daughter, named as follows: Andrew G., Allen, Alexander M., James and Mary E., are both deceased; Hon. Elijah V., who represented the old eighth



THOMAS D. BROOKSHIRE

congressional district in Congress for a period of six years, is a prominent lawyer in Washington, D. C.; Joel, Thomas D., of this review, is the seventh son in order of birth; Swan C. (deceased) and Lee.

Thomas D. Brookshire was reared on the farm and when old enough assisted with the general work on the same, attending the district schools during the winter months until he reached maturity. He was a student at Ladoga Normal School for a time, and after receiving a good education he returned to the farm, but in 1888 he returned to Ladoga, Indiana, and entered the butcher business. He had been very successful at this, but on August 17, 1891, he left that place and came to Putnam county where he purchased a farm, which received his entire attention, consequently he has prospered and now owns one hundred and fifty acres in Jackson township, also owns one hundred and twenty acres in Montgomery county. He has developed his farm in a manner that stamps him as a modern twentieth-century agriculturist and his abundant harvests annually attest to his care and sound judgment. Besides carrying on general farming he also devotes considerable attention to stock raising, and knowing well how to handle all kinds of stock, no small part of his annual income is derived from this source. He has one of the best improved and most attractive places in the township.

On October 15, 1907, Mr. Brookshire moved to Roachdale, where he has since made his home in an attractive, cozy and modern dwelling on Indiana street. He was married on November 27, 1884, to Emma Myers, the representative of an excellent family of Montgomery county, Indiana, where she was born December 17, 1863, having been reared on the home farm and educated in the district schools. She is the fifth child in order of birth in a family of eight children.

Mr. and Mrs. Brookshire's pleasant home has been graced by the birth of two interesting children, namely: Flora C., born November 30, 1887, is the wife of Dora Crodian, living in Putnam county; Carlisle M., born January 5, 1890, is single and is living at home.

Mrs. Brookshire is a member of the Christian church. Fraternally, Mr. Brookshire belongs to Roachdale Lodge, No. 602, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is a past master. Both he and his wife belong to the Eastern Star, of which he is worthy patron. He is also a member of Greencastle Chapter, No. 22, Royal Arch Masons, of Greencastle Council, Royal and Select Masters, and Greencastle Commandery, No. 11, Knights Templar.

Politically, Mr. Brookshire is a Democrat, and he has long taken considerable interest in the affairs of his party, and he has always done what

he could politically and otherwise to advance the interests of his county. On December 1, 1898, he was elected county commissioner from the first district and he made such an honorable and highly commendable record in every way that he has since been re-elected twice to the same office, serving the same with fidelity and ability for a period of nine years and one month, during which time there were four hundred miles of macadam road built and there was an expenditure of one hundred thousand dollars, and he was also chairman of the board of construction when the court house was built, which imposing structure would be a credit to any county, as would also the fine system of roads. According to the statement of many of his constituents and fellow citizens, regardless of party affiliations, Mr. Brookshire was perhaps the best commissioner the county has ever had, for he did many important things while in office and always discharged his duties with a fidelity of purpose that could not help being in the end of general benefit. His record is without a stain or the shadow or suspicion of wrong in any way and he will always have the high esteem of his friends and acquaintances throughout the country or wherever he is known.

Mr. Brookshire is a large stockholder in the bank at Roachdale and is one of its directors. Success has attended his efforts because he has worked for it along legitimate lines and has been true to every trust reposed in him. Personally he is a good mixer, genial, genteel, straightforward and hospitable, and while advancing his own interests never fails to consider the rights of others.

ESTES DUNCAN.

Among the enterprising farmers and representative citizens of Putnam county who by well directed industry and force of character have surmounted adverse conditions and risen to positions of influence and prominence in their respective communities, the name of the subject of this sketch is deserving of special notice.

The family of which Estes Duncan is an honorable representative is an old and highly esteemed one in this part of Indiana and wherever known the name stands for all that is upright in manhood and creditable in citizenship. Benjamin Duncan, the subject's grandfather, was a native of Pennsylvania and a man of sound, practical judgment and intelligence. He and his wife, Adaline, migrated to Putnam county some time prior to 1830 and, settling in what is now Cloverdale township, purchased a valuable tract of

government land which he subsequently developed into a fine farm and on which both spent the remainder of their days, dying just across the county line in the village of Quincy, where for several years they had made their home.

Among the children of Benjamin and Adaline Duncan was a son, Lloyd T., whose birth occurred on the homestead in Putnam county, April 3, 1843, and who, like his father, was a farmer by occupation and a man of more than ordinary intelligence and influence. He was a member of Company E, Thirty-third Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in the late Civil war and was with his command during all the varied experiences of the campaign and battled and bore his part bravely and well, upholding the honor of the government in its time of peril. He shared with his comrades the hardships and dangers of active service until severely wounded at the battle of Peach Tree Creek (siege of Atlanta), where he was shot through the left arm so near the shoulder that the entire arm had to be amputated, during which operation the blood pressure was so strong on the arteries at the injured part as to endanger his life. Indeed, for a long time his friends despaired of his recovery and more than a year elapsed before he regained sufficient strength to enable him to reach his home. Among the more important engagements in which he participated were: Peach Tree Creek, Thompson's Station and Cumberland Gap.

Shortly after leaving the army Mr. Duncan was united in marriage with Mary A. Gillespie, daughter of Lysander and Rebecca (Martin) Gillespie, the union resulting in the birth of eight children, of whom the subject was the first born, the youngest three being triplets, one of whom died at the age of nine months, this, with the father's death, which occurred March 13, 1903, being the only invasions of the family circle by the dread Destroyer. Mrs. Duncan, who is residing in Cloverdale township, is a lady of excellent character, and is highly esteemed by her neighbors and friends and those who know her best speak in glowing terms of her many excellent qualities of head and heart.

Estes Duncan, whose birth occurred in Putnam county, Indiana, September 13, 1867, was reared on the home place in the northern part of Owen county and early became familiar with the varied duties of the farm. At the proper age he entered the public school in the neighborhood and with such interest did he apply himself to his studies that on the seventeenth anniversary of his birth he was sufficiently advanced to pass the required examination and receive a teacher's license. Although but a youth in age and appearance,

he took charge of a district school and proved not only a successful and popular instructor but a strict disciplinarian, whose methods won the favor alike of pupils and patrons. Actuated by a laudable desire to fit himself for greater efficiency in his chosen calling, he subsequently entered the State Normal School at Terre Haute, which he attended at intervals during the early part of his professional career, teaching in the meantime and afterwards devoting his entire attention to school work. Mr. Duncan's experience in the school room covered a period of fifteen years, during which time he forged to the front among the successful teachers of the county and had he seen fit to devote his life to this honorable profession he doubtless would have achieved high distinction among the educators of the state. With a natural liking for the soil, however, and an aptitude for its cultivation, he decided to give his attention to farming; accordingly in 1889 he engaged in that vocation which he carried on in connection with teaching during the ten years ensuing, when he discontinued the latter, since which time he has ranked among the enterprising agriculturists of his township and county. The father, being a clear headed, well balanced man of practical ideas, advised his sons to buy land and go in debt for the same, assuring them that for young men without ready capital this was the best and surest way of securing a home and acquiring a competency. Acting upon this judicious counsel, the subject purchased lands from time to time until his indebtedness amounted to the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, but managed his affairs with such energy and diligence that at the end of four years his land was not only free from encumbrance but he occupied a prominent position among the leading men of his calling in Cloverdale township.

By well directed effort and sound judgment Mr. Duncan has been enabled to add to his holdings at intervals until he now is the owner of four hundred acres of valuable land, the greater part under a high state of cultivation and otherwise well improved, his buildings being among the best in the community, and in point of productiveness his farms yield precedence to no like area in the county. As a tiller of the soil he is not only energetic and progressive, but also studious, believing in the dignity of his calling and striving by every means at his command to make it remunerative and in the highest degree honorable. In addition to his agricultural and livestock interests he is identified with several local enterprises of different character, among them being the Cloverdale Hardware & Lumber Company, of which he is secretary and treasurer and the success of which is very largely attributable to his judicious management.

The domestic life of Mr. Duncan dates from the year 1889, at which time was solemnized his marriage with Nevada Pollard, a daughter of William G. and Martha A. Pollard, a union blessed with two children, Frank P. and Floyd R., both bright and intelligent young men with promising futures before them. The older son is a student of the State University, where he is preparing himself for a life of usefulness and honor; the younger, who is also ambitious, is pursuing his studies in the Cloverdale high school, with the object in view of becoming more than a mere passive factor in the world of affairs.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan, together with their sons, are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are zealous in all lines under the auspices of the same. Fraternally, Mr. Duncan belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen, in both of which societies he has been honored from time to time with important official positions.

JOHN W. WALLACE.

In reality no greater badge of honor could be attached to a man at the present time than to refer to him as one of the "boys in blue," for it required no little amount of sacrifice, no small degree of courage and no lack of patriotism to leave hearth and home and brave the dangers and hardships of camp, campaign and battle in order to perpetuate the Union, to save the national integrity and to insure peace and prosperity to future generations. Such a man is John W. Wallace, one of Mill Creek township's substantial farmers. He was born in Hendricks county, Indiana, in 1835, the son of Elijah and Melvina (Manley) Wallace, the father born March 22, 1811, in Anderson county, Tennessee, the son of David and Elizabeth (Atkins) Wallace. Elijah Wallace grew to maturity in his home community and in March, 1834, he married Melvina Manley, who was born October 6, 1813, in Tennessee. Her parents were Wilson and Louisa Manley, natives of the same state. Eleven children were born to this union, namely: Amanda, wife of Leonard Shaw; John, James, David and Elizabeth; Louisa, the wife of Homer W. Sandy; Nancy, wife of Samuel McCollum; William; Ellen, wife of Richard Brown, and Serelda.

Elijah Wallace and family came to Indiana in 1834 and settled first in Morgan county, but after a short residence there moved to what is now Hendricks county, locating in the woods, cleared a spot and erected a cabin,

and soon began the work of clearing a farm. He had a total capital of only one hundred dollars when he reached this state, but he was successful and at his death had accumulated large holdings; he died July 12, 1884. He was a man whom everybody liked and trusted. After his death his widow moved to Mill Creek township and made her home there; she often referred to the days of 1834, when she and her husband arrived in Indiana, having made the journey from Tennessee in a one-horse wagon. Mr. Wallace was worth quite a sum for those days, one hundred thousand dollars at the time of his death.

When John W. Wallace was about seven years old the family moved to Morgan county, where the father entered another farm, and lived there five or six years, then moved two and one-half miles south of Stilesville, where the father bought another farm, this being the family home until the death of the father in 1884; thus in the southwest corner of Hendricks county John W. Wallace grew to maturity. In 1860 he married Louisa Hill, who was born in Jefferson township, the daughter of George and Nellie Hill. Reuben Hill was the father of George, Harrison and Warren Hill. George Hill married Melinda Christenson and they became parents of three children, namely: Vandever B., Piney married Robert McCammack; Andrew, who first married a Miss MacAmic, there being one daughter by this union; he then married Emily Jane Scott, and to this union were born three sons and four daughters. Melinda Christenson Hill died and George Hill married Elinor Newman in Kentucky. George Hill came from Kentucky about 1830 and settled one and one-half miles west of Belle Union, where he entered government land, the country roundabout for many miles being new and uncleared. He remarried and died there. By his second marriage these children were born: Malinda, Sallie, Eliza (wife of John Wallace), Margaret, Harrison and James.

Andrew Hill grew to maturity near where Belle Union now stands. He was born in Kentucky about 1828 and in 1830 his parents brought him to Indiana. Twelve children were born to Andrew Hill and wife, eight of whom are now living, namely: Florence Dell married Thompson Vaughan; Vandever Berry; Savanna married John Cohn; Chandler B.; Monte married Hugh Hicks and is now deceased; Franklin died in infancy; Agnes is the widow of John Whittaker; Nevada married Reuben Masten; Otto and George. Mrs. Hill died February 17, 1898.

James Hill, now deceased, was born in Putnam county in August, 1839, the son of George and Nellie Hill, natives of Kentucky and pioneers of

Putnam county. He was reared in this county and always followed farming. He was also engaged in shipping stock. He was married in March, 1861, to Elizabeth, daughter of Elijah and Melvina Wallace, early settlers of this county.

Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. John W. Wallace, named as follows: James W., Elijah, Frances, George, Minnie (deceased), Emma, Marietta (deceased), Dora and Catherine.

John W. Wallace had a small farm in Jefferson township, this county, where he lived until 1863, when he moved to section 17, Mill Creek township, where he lived until 1884. In March, 1864, he enlisted in Company B, Fifty-ninth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, joining the regiment at Huntsville, Alabama, while the army was on its way from Tennessee to Atlanta. He was taken sick the following August and was sent to the hospital at Cleveland, Tennessee, where he was confined by illness until Christmas, following. From there he was sent to Baltimore, then by ship to Newburn, North Carolina; he was then in the battle of Kingston; then he joined Sherman's army at Goldsboro, North Carolina, from which place he accompanied the army to Raleigh to meet Johnson's army, taking three days' rations and went out to battle, but Johnson surrendered and there was no battle. Then came the long, hard march to Washington City, where Mr. Wallace took part in the Grand Review. He received his honorable discharge at Louisville, Kentucky, and soon afterward came home, his reunion with his family being something not to be forgotten.

In 1884 Mr. Wallace bought a farm in sections 19 and 20 in Mill Creek township; where he has one hundred and twenty acres of well-kept and well-tilled land. Politically he is a Democrat; he was township assessor for two terms. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic at Greencastle, and he and his wife both belong to the Friends church near his home. Their children are as follows: James W. Wallace married Cora Knoy and lives in Hendricks county, Indiana; they are the parents of seven children, Ida, Lottie, Annie, Eva, Walter, Neda and Robert. Elijah Wallace is a stock trader and lives at Greencastle; he married Ida McFadden and they have one child, Frank. Frances Wallace married Vanley Humphrey and lives in Mill Creek township; two children were born to them, Elbert and Myrtle the latter dying when about two years of age. George Wallace, who lives near the home place, married Ella Goodpaster and has four children, Nellie, Nettie, Elma and Herman. Minnie Wallace married Wilfred Ogles and died in 1899, leaving two small children, John and Gilbert; after the death of

their mother they made their home with John W. Wallace, of this review. Gilbert Wallace married Mabel Elmore and lives near John W. Wallace. John Wallace is still a member of the home circle. Emma Wallace married Walter Butler and lives at Martinsville, and has one son, Gilbert. Marietta died when a baby. Dora and Catherine both live at home with their parents.

John W. Wallace is a man whom everybody likes, being kind-hearted, honest and reliable.

JOHN L. SELLERS.

Among the native sons of Warren township, Putnam county, who deserve a place in local history is John L. Sellers, who has spent his long life here and who has ever had the interest of his community at heart. His birth occurred August 25, 1836, the son of John Crawford Sellers, who was born March 26, 1796, in Garrard county, Kentucky. March 1, 1821, he married Fannie Brown and thirteen children resulted from this union, two of whom are living, John L., of this review, and Joseph B., whose death occurred in 1843; those deceased are, Mrs. Rebecca Gilmore, born in 1830, died in April, 1906; Mrs. Martha Ruark, born in 1838, died April 19, 1909; Mrs. Lucy Ann Leach, born in 1822, died May 6, 1846; James Washington, born in 1823, died June 11, 1865; William, born in 1824, died October 5, 1850; Mary, born 1826, died October 2, 1853; Elizabeth, born 1828, died October 16, 1858; Amanda J., born 1832, died November 13, 1836; Mrs. Nancy Talbott, born 1834; died February 8, 1872; Fannie E. (twin sister of John L.), born 1836, died November, 1851; Sarah B., born 1840, died in infancy.

The father of these children arrived in Putnam county in 1823, having a capital of only two hundred dollars. He bought eighty acres of land in section 5, Warren township, all in the woods, ten acres of which had been deadened. The first spring after he came here he rolled logs and assisted to build cabins for thirty-one days in succession. His only horse being crippled, he was compelled to tend his first crop of corn with a steer. He laid the "worm" rail of his fence at night and his wife would finish building the fence the next day while he was doing other work. From time to time he added other land to his home farm until he owned four hundred acres of valuable land, entering most of it from the government. When he started out he worked for twenty-five cents per day to get money with which to buy his first land. When he came here the county was practically a wilderness and

to get to Greencastle, then a hamlet composed of seven cabins, he was compelled to blaze his way through the heavy woods, composed principally of tall oaks and dense underbrush. School houses and churches were unknown then and the chances for an education were very limited, but he gave his children such as could be obtained. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, his regiment being organized principally in the northern frontier and he was in the famous charge when the Indian chief Tecumseh was killed at the battle of the Thames. Mr. Sellers was an industrious, plain, honest man, who never sought or held office. For forty years he and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church at Putnamville, he being an elder during the greater part of that time, giving liberally and cheerfully of his means for the advancement of the church's interest, and he did much to develop the resources of the county. His death occurred November 1, 1874, at the age of seventy-eight years, his wife surviving until 1878, dying in her seventy-seventh year, and they are buried at the old Putnamville cemetery.

John L. Sellers, the immediate subject of this review, spent his youth on the home farm, having the advantage of a three-months subscription school each winter. September 4, 1862, he enlisted in Company L, Forty-fifth Regiment, Third Indiana Cavalry, under Capt. O. M. Powers and Lieut. G. J. Langsdale, and he served with credit until the close of the war.

On December 11, 1866, Mr. Sellers married Mary Matkins, of Greencastle, and they went to live with his parents, with whom he remained during their lifetime—in fact, he has since made his home on the parental farm, devoting his attention exclusively to general farming and stock raising, being very successful in each.

Mr. Sellers very ably served his township as trustee for a period of four years. He is known as a very liberal man, generous and kind hearted, and he has thus been imposed upon, having frequently paid notes on which he was security. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and was an elder in the same for years, also a trustee for many years. Mrs. Sellers was also a faithful member of the Methodist church. She died October 20, 1879, having borne her husband seven children, namely: Edward J., born September 11, 1867, married Clara Silver, and they are the parents of seven children: Arthur U., Lawrence L., Ethel V., Joyne M., Louisa A., Harold G. and Edward L. Katherine A. Sellers was born in November, 1868; she has remained single and is living at home. Jennie L., born in April, 1870, died in November, 1882. Nannie E., born July 4, 1872, is the wife of Alonzo Day and they have two children, Hazel and Russell (deceased). Sarah F.,

born in October, 1874, died May 20, 1879. Minnie B., born February 15, 1876, married Charles R. Grogan and they had four children; Grace May, Jennie (died October 22, 1902), Dorothy F., and Esther A. Ida M. Sellers is the wife of Hays Williams; she was born August 1, 1879, and they have two children, Estelle L. and Hubert L.

On August 3, 1880, John L. Sellers married a second time, his last wife being Elizabeth Wells, daughter of Levi and Katherine Wells, of Greencastle, and this union resulted in the birth of three children: William C., born August 21, 1881, married Grace Haymaker, and they have one child, John Riley; Mary E., born January 17, 1884, and Myrtle O., born July 5, 1891, graduated from the Greencastle high school in the class of 1910.

OSCAR L. JONES.

The founder of the Putnam county family of this name, which has always been successful, prosperous and influential, was Jesse Jones, known familiarly to everybody hereabouts in olden days. He was born in Kentucky and came here when the county was still sparsely settled, without good roads and devoid of improvement of any kind. He entered government land in section 5 of Greencastle township, which at the time was wild and wholly unimproved and covered with a heavy growth of forest trees. Many a hard lick was put in by Jesse Jones in his efforts to convert his wild land into farming ground. He went at it, however, and kept at it with a dogged persistency that characterized the sturdy race of which he was a fine representative, and eventually he had a moderate estate to leave to his heirs. The land he purchased for one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre is now an average farm of Putnam county and is so greatly improved by adjacent pike roads, fine buildings, good fencing, telephones, rural mail delivery and other modern appliances that the original owner would not recognize it as the same place. Hiram Jones was born in Kentucky in 1820, and came to Putnam county when a boy with his parents. He married Eliza Reeves, by whom he had four children, of whom Oscar L. Jones is the only survivor. The mother died in 1861 and the father married Hannah McCorkle, of Kentucky, and one child, Jesse Jones, of Monroe township, was born to them. Hiram Jones died February 14, 1870. Oscar L. Jones was born June 13, 1859, and grew up with usual experiences of farm boys of his period. He helped on the

farm, doing all kinds of work suitable to one of his age, and meantime managed to attend school during the winter months. After he got older he attended old Asbury University and acquired a very fair education for his day. He remained on the farm until he was twenty-five years old, when he gave up farming for a business career. For several years he was engaged in the wholesale produce business at Roachdale and made quite a success in this line, as he did of all his undertakings. He used to ship carloads of produce to New York and his store was headquarters for producers miles around who brought in their products and received for them the highest market prices. In 1899 Mr. Jones entered the feed and building material business in Greencastle and has carried it on on an extensive scale for many years. He handles lime, cement, brick, plastering goods and all other things suitable in house construction and all kinds of feed. His business is large and growing all the time, as Mr. Jones is energetic and resourceful, a close buyer and prudent seller—in fact a business man of the first rank. Like his father before him, he has always been a member of the Republican party, though not an office seeker and too busy with his own affairs to bother with political manipulations. In 1904 he was elected to represent the fourth ward in the city council and made a watchful and honest guardian of the city's interests. He is a member of the Locust Street Methodist Episcopal church and belongs to Greencastle Lodge, No. 473, Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. Jones married Lena Shinn, of Putnam county, October 7, 1880, and they have one child, Gladys, now the wife of John Johnson, of Greencastle, who is associated in business with his father-in-law. His wife having died, Mr. Jones married Mary Ellis, of Bainbridge, June 9, 1890.

WILLIAM PAYNE STONER.

A man who has long been active and influential in the affairs of Putnam county, reaping a just reward for his many years of endeavor along legitimate lines, and now living in honorable retirement in the city of Greencastle, surrounded by the evidences of his former years of thrift and good management, is William Payne Stoner. He comes down to us from the pioneer days in this county, the Stoner family having lived here when this city was a village. He was born on the old homestead two miles from Greencastle, February 7, 1843. A complete sketch of his parents and an-

cestors is to be found on another page of this work, under the caption of Lycurgus Stoner.

William P. Stoner remained at home until he was eighteen years of age, when, although but a lad, he could not repress his patriotism at President Lincoln's urgent call for troops to suppress the rebellion in the South, and in the fall of 1862 he enlisted in Company A, Seventy-eighth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for the purpose of serving along the Ohio river. After being in the field thirty days he was captured by the Confederates at Uniontown, Kentucky, who made a raid on the Union camp, taking two companies of the regiment at that time. They were soon paroled, and Mr. Stoner came home and was discharged; however, he was not contented to remain idle when he was needed in the field and in 1864 he enlisted in the heavy artillery for one year and he served until August, 1865, principally at Baton Rouge. His company was detached from the main army and was sent to Ft. Williams until after Lee's surrender. They were sent up the Red river for the purpose of securing stores that had been surrendered.

Mr. Stoner was educated in the common schools of the county. With his two brothers he bought a farm near Manhattan, Washington township, where he remained for eleven years, during which time he got a good start. At the death of his father in 1876 he returned to the old home place and began farming a part of the same, part of the original entry from the government, known as the Hathaway farm, lying in Greencastle township, adjoining the original Stoner farm. He erected a comfortable and substantial dwelling and other buildings on the place in 1878 and lived there very comfortably until 1905, making, besides general agricultural pursuits, stock raising a specialty, becoming widely known in this special feature, being one of the first men in this locality to breed heavy draft horses. For a period of fifteen years he spent the major part of the winters in Louisiana, fifty-three miles north of New Orleans, having bought land there and stocked it with cattle. He understood well the proper care of all kinds of livestock and the greater part of his income was derived from this source. One thing that took him to the South during the winter was rheumatism, with which he has been troubled for twenty-six years. He added forty acres to the old farm, making a total of two hundred and twenty-two acres, which he still retains, having disposed of his other valuable property about five years ago. He is reluctant to part with his farm here, all of which was formerly owned by his father. It is still very productive, having been very skillfully tilled and properly cared for. He purchased his present attractive

and tastily furnished city residence some time ago; it was known as the Ed. Hanneman homestead, the latter known as the builder of the local opera house. Mr. Stoner's sons are now operating the farm in partnership.

Politically Mr. Stoner is a Republican, but he has never held office, preferring to lead a quiet life and give his attention exclusively to his farm and stock. He is a member of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Stoner was married on February 7, 1872, while living on his farm in Washington township, to Mary Parritt, daughter of Burr G. and Almeda (Benedict) Parritt, a well known family of Hamricks, this county, where they conducted a store. Mrs. Stoner was born in the state of Connecticut and came to Putnam county when seven years of age, and she grew to maturity here and was educated in the public schools. Her father died in this county, being over seventy years of age. He took considerable interest in public affairs.

The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Stoner: Ernest, employed in the postoffice at Greencastle; Omer is active manager of the farm; Mary Almeda married James Lynch, of Danville, Indiana; Andrew P. also lives on the home farm, but he is a civil engineer by profession and is engaged most of the time in railroad work in the civil engineering department.

This family deserves a very high rank among the leading citizens of Putnam county, having always been industrious, honorable in all the relations of life and interested in the public welfare.

DAVID ADER.

Although the late David Ader has passed from the scene of action in Putnam county, where he was so long a conspicuous figure, his wholesome influence is still felt by scores who knew him well and his memory will ever be revered for his many little acts of kindness and the good example he set the youth of the land, for he was truly a good and just man in all the walks of life and a very successful one, his large rewards coming as a result of rightly applied energy, the carrying out of honorable principles and by strict integrity in his dealings with his fellow men. All credit is due a man who wins success in spite of obstacles and by persistency and energy gains a competence and a position of honor as a man and citizen.

The record of Mr. Ader is that of such a man, for he came to Putnam county in the days of her rapid growth and here worked out his way to definite success and independence. He quickly adapted himself to the conditions which he found here and laboring so consecutively and effectively that he became one of the substantial men of the county and also one of her most highly honored citizens.

David Ader was born March 6, 1822, in Davidson county, North Carolina, the son of Solomon and Elizabeth (Pickle) Ader, the father a native of Virginia, the son of Adam Ader, who was a native of Maryland and of German extraction; thus the Ader family has been in America for many generations and many of them have been conspicuous in various walks of life. Elizabeth Pickle was the daughter of Valentine Pickle, also of German ancestry.

It was as early as 1828 that the Ader family came to Putnam county, Indiana, making the long journey overland from the old Tar state of the South, and here, amid the trials and inconveniences of a new country, they established a home in the wilderness, from which in due course of time, by dint of hard toil, sprang an excellent farm and a comfortable and commodious home. Although David Ader, of this review, was then but eight years old, he began assisting his parents in their home building in whatever way he could. Their first house, built on their land in Russell township, was a pole cabin fourteen by sixteen feet. Here young Ader found a very limited opportunity to attend school, but later in life he educated himself. He grew to maturity on the home place in Russell township and shortly afterward moving to Floyd township and became acquainted with hard toil like all sons of pioneers. In 1865 he came to Bainbridge and lived here till his death.

January 9, 1845, David Ader married Elizabeth Aldridge, a native of Comersville, who proved to be a very faithful helpmate through the years that she traversed the path of life by his side. To this union two children were born, Nathan W. and Helen E.

The mother of these children died on May 4, 1854, and on January 18, 1855, Mr. Ader married Mrs. Belinda C. Buchanan. This union resulted in the birth of four children, two of whom are living at this writing, Alice B. and Francis David.

David Ader was a philanthropist and stood always ready to assist in any worthy cause. Although he started in life under none too favorable environment, being compelled to literally hew out his fortune, he became prominent and accumulated a vast fortune, owning two thousand three

hundred and fifty acres of land. He was a hard worker, a good manager and a man of keen foresight, and his death occurred very suddenly while riding on horseback looking after his extensive interests, on September 6, 1894, in Floyd township, and in the Bainbridge cemetery he is sleeping the sleep of the just.

Mr. Ader took an ardent interest in politics, always interested in seeing the best men in local and national offices, and he very ably served as justice of the peace, which honor was literally "thrust upon him," as Shakespeare says. He was no office seeker, preferring to give his exclusive attention to his private business affairs. He aided his government during the war of the Rebellion by acting as agent for his township, paying the total sum of eighteen thousand dollars for substitutes in the Union army. He was prominent in church affairs, having been an elder in the local Cumberland Presbyterian church, which he practically built and of which he was always a liberal supporter. He was a trustee of the Groveland church from the time of its organization until his death. He was never a user of strong drink, detesting saloon and grog shops in general and wherever he could he struck a blow for temperance. He is remembered as a man whose word was as good, if not better, than the bond of most men, strictly honorable in his dealings with his fellow men, obliging, generous, a kind neighbor, indulgent father and an ideal home man, his commodious and well appointed dwelling often being the scene of rare hospitality, for he delighted to show every courtesy to whatever guest passed his threshold. Such a life should be emulated by the youth who stands at the parting of the ways, for it was successful, noble, exemplary in every respect, and he left behind him the greatest of all inheritances, an untarnished reputation.

W. M. SUTHERLIN.

This family, which is of English origin, sent representatives to the United States and at an early date they were settlers in Kentucky. Rife Sutherlin, who was born in that state, came to Indiana as early as 1826, settled in Putnam county, and entered land from the government in Russell township, on which he lived until his death, about 1883. He married Rebecca Saylor, by whom he had seven children. Among the number was Elijah Sutherlin, who for many years had been a farmer in Russell township, where he was born and reared. He married Elizabeth Triplett, who was

born near Brazil, Clay county, Indiana, and by this union there were eight children: Emma, the wife of T. M. Kelly, of Roachdale, Indiana; Carrie, wife of William Myers, of Russell township; Viven, wife of William Saylor, of Russell township; William M., of Greencastle; Guy, a resident of Russell township; Hattie, wife of Bert Clifford, of Russell township; Dollie, wife of Perry Harbison, of Russell township, and Roy, at home.

William M. Sutherlin, the fourth child, was born in Russell township, Putnam county, Indiana, November 27, 1878. He remained under the parental roof until he was twenty-two years old, meantime attending the district schools and acquiring a good primary education. Later he entered DePauw University and devoted a year to study in the excellent courses of that famous institution. He also took a course in law and the scientific department at Central Normal College in Danville, from which he was graduated in 1902. Prior to this he had taught school for three years in Russell township and after leaving college he taught one year. In 1904 he opened a law office at Jasonville, Greene county, Indiana, where he practiced about one year, and then removed to Greencastle. He is regarded as one of the brightest and most promising of the younger members of the bar and his friends predict for him a prosperous career. In 1909 Mr. Sutherlin was the Democratic nominee for mayor of Greencastle, and, though defeated by a few votes, made a splendid race in a city known as a Republican stronghold.

In July, 1905, Mr. Sutherlin married Ethel, daughter of Henry and Mary Day, of Greencastle. They have an only son, Roy C., born August 27, 1909. Mr. and Mrs. Sutherlin are members of the Christian church. His fraternal associations are with the Masons, Elks, Eagles and Modern Woodmen. The family ranks well socially and enjoy general popularity among the wide circle of acquaintances.

JAMES L. HAMILTON.

Among the prominent and widely known citizens of Putnam county is James L. Hamilton, the present efficient county clerk, who is an important factor in both business and political circles, and his popularity is well deserved as in him are embraced the characteristics of unabating energy, unbending integrity and an industry that never flags. He is public spirited and thoroughly interested in whatever tends to promote the welfare of the com-



James L. Hamilton

munity and the county has profited by his labors in behalf of the general public.

The founder of this well known eastern Indiana family was an emigrant from the Emerald Isle, who, more than a century ago, reached American shores and here became well established. He was familiarly known by the soubriquet of "Old-School," and from him to the gentleman whose name appears above thrift and other accessory qualities that win have been proverbial in the Hamilton family. James Hamilton first settled in Pennsylvania, from which state he migrated to Kentucky and eventually came to Indiana, locating in White county, but afterwards removed to Putnam, where he arrived as early as 1829, and here, among other adventurous home-seekers, he began life anew, soon becoming well established for those early days on the frontier. Before leaving Pennsylvania he married Hannah Ramsey, a native of that state, and to this union nine children were born. The father remained here until his death in 1840. Robert S. Hamilton, youngest of his children, was born in White county, Indiana, April 15, 1816, the same year which witnessed the entrance of the Hoosier state into the Union. When thirteen years of age he accompanied his parents to Putnam county, and he became a physician, having graduated from the Louisville Medical College, and he practiced his profession several years in Putnam and Parke counties, his first location being at Mansfield in the last mentioned county. He served by appointment as county treasurer at one time and was a citizen of influence up to the time of his death in 1893. He married Mary R. Bishop, a native of Portland Mills, Putnam county, by whom he had five children, named as follows: James L., of this review; Fay S.; Pearl G., wife of Elmer Smith, of Parke county, Indiana; Dr. Claud B., a dentist of Greencastle, and H. Claire, the wife of Samuel H. Gibson, of Greencastle.

James L. Hamilton, oldest of Doctor Hamilton's family, was born near Portland Mills, this county, January 13, 1868. After the usual terms in the common schools, he entered Danville Central Normal College, from which he graduated with honors in penmanship and bookkeeping, in 1896. He had the misfortune, when twenty years old, while working in a sawmill, to have his left arm so badly cut by a circle-saw that amputation near the elbow was necessary, this totally incapacitating him from manual labor ever afterwards. Not knowing defeat by this untoward mishap, he set to work to sell musical instruments and met with much encouragement as a piano salesman for himself and in 1900 established a music store in Greencastle and by hard work he has succeeded in building up a large and lucrative business, his store being one of the best appointed in the city, carefully stocked with a

large line of standard instruments and which is one of the largest and most popular music stores in this section of the state. For a time he was also very successfully engaged in cement bridge contracting and built fourteen bridges for the Big Four railroad.

Mr. Hamilton comes from a family who have enjoyed the confidence of their fellow men and have been chosen to public office on numerous occasions, his father having served as treasurer of Parke county; an uncle, Samuel Hamilton, also served as commissioner of Parke county, and a great uncle being Governor Bishop of the state of Ohio, besides many of his other relatives filling offices of public trust. James L. has shown himself quite capable of rendering the public efficient service, and he has been quite prominent in politics, his political career showing results both notable and unusual. He made his debut in the political arena in 1898 in the race for the nomination for county clerk and was a close second to a man that was very popular and who was the logical candidate of his party. Again in the campaign of 1902, he made the race for county clerk and had for his opponent the popular young editor of the *Greencastle Democrat*, Arthur Hanrick. It was a warm fight and attracted the chief attention of the campaign. In this race Mr. Hamilton was successful, having received two votes to every one of his opponent, receiving in the Democratic primaries twenty-two hundred and seventy-five votes and a majority of sixteen hundred and seventeen, the largest ever given a candidate. He received every vote in Russell township, except two, and every one but four in his home township. At the ensuing election he defeated his opponent, Charles Hughes, of Bainbridge, who was looked upon as the strongest man on the Republican ticket, by a majority of seven hundred and seventy-nine, the largest ever received by a local candidate, and he ran far ahead of any one on the county ticket and one hundred votes ahead of the state ticket. He was re-elected in 1906, having so faithfully performed his duties during his first term that his constituents were unwilling to give up his services, and he served until 1910 with continuing popularity and esteem by those who elected him as well as by the people generally. In his second race he headed the ticket and his name proved a tower of strength to the cause of his party and associates.

Mr. Hamilton has one of the coziest and most tastily appointed cottage homes in the county, at No. 910 South Indiana street, Greencastle. It is modern in every detail, with hardwood floors, beautiful woodwork throughout, decorated by an expert decorator of Indianapolis, and in every part of the house there is a striking harmony of detail. The presiding spirit of this attractive home is a lady of culture and refinement, known in her maidenhood as Mary R. Heck, a native of Kentucky, of an excellent Southern family, and

whom Mr. Hamilton married on May 19, 1900. She is the daughter of Augustus D. and Samantha (Stroube) Heck, both of whom were born and reared in Bracken county, Kentucky, in which place they spent their lives, both being now deceased, Mrs. Heck dying in 1879 and Mr. Heck following her to the grave in 1904. He was a farmer and at one time a tobacco planter and in his younger days handled fine horses. Mrs. Hamilton is one of three children, having two brothers living at Augusta, Kentucky, in which place Mrs. Hamilton was reared and educated. This union has been without issue.

Mr. Hamilton is a charter member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and he was the first exalted ruler and organizer of Lodge No. 1077, Greencastle, doing the entire work himself, practically without assistance. He is also a member of the Ben Hur, Improved Order of Red Men, the Woodmen and Eagles lodges.

Mr. Hamilton has made his own way since boyhood and is a fine type of the pushing, ambitious, unconquerable American spirit which deserves success by having earned it.

ABE COHN

In every life of honor and usefulness there is no dearth of incident, and yet in summing up the career of any man the writer needs touch only those salient points which give the keynote to his character. Thus in giving the life record of Abe Cohn sufficient will be said to show, what all who know him will freely acquiesce in, that he is one of the enterprising and progressive citizens of Putnam county, being a well known merchant at Cloverdale.

Mr. Cohn was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, December 18, 1858, the son of Meig and Lena (Amberg) Cohn, the father a native of France, from which country he came to America in 1848 and located in Cincinnati, and there met and married Lena Amberg, who was born in Germany and who came to Cincinnati when young. They were the parents of six children, four sons and two daughters, one of whom died in Cincinnati. One son, Lambert Cohn, resides in Cincinnati and travels for a wholesale house; John Cohn is at Belle Union, where he is engaged in the mercantile business. His full sketch appears elsewhere in this work. David Cohn is at Martinsville engaged in conducting a sanitarium. Hannah Cohn married Samuel Simons,

who is now deceased; she formerly resided in Greencastle, but now lives in Louisville; the other sister, next to the oldest child, died in childhood in Cincinnati.

In 1860 this family moved to Cloverdale, Putnam county, where the father engaged in the mercantile business and lived there until 1893 where he was very successful; he then moved to Indianapolis, where he died in 1899. He was a man whom everybody liked and who was enterprising and honorable in his dealing with his fellow men. His wife died in Cloverdale in the latter seventies.

Abe Cohn received a very serviceable education in the common schools and early in life decided to follow in his father's footsteps and devote his time to this line of endeavor and he has been active in business affairs since he was eighteen years of age. He assisted his father for several years and learned the "ins and outs" of merchandising, and was later taken in as a partner with his father. About 1896 he purchased his father's interest in the business and has conducted the store alone, continuing to build up the business until he now has a very extensive patronage with the surrounding country. He now deals in clothing, boots and shoes, gents' furnishings and some jewelry; also ladies,' misses' and children's cloaks. He carries a neat, carefully selected and up-to-date line of goods and his prices are always right, according to his customers.

On March 5, 1893, Mr. Cohn married Eva Rogers, daughter of J. H. and Ophelia (Taylor) Rogers. Her parents were well known and influential in Putnam county. A full sketch of her family appears on another page of this work. Mr. Rogers died in February, 1902; Mrs. Rogers is now living in Cloverdale.

Mr. Cohn is a member of Sanders Lodge, No. 307, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of Masonic Lodge, No. 132, of Cloverdale. He has the very highest standing in Cloverdale, having the respect and good will of all, being regarded as one of the reliable and substantial merchants and among the leading citizens of the town.

MELVILLE F. McHAFFIE.

Among the citizens of Mill Creek township, Putnam county, Indiana, who have built up a comfortable home and surrounded themselves with large landed and personal property, none has attained a higher degree of success

than the subject of this sketch, and his life demonstrates what may be accomplished by any man of energy and ambition who is not afraid to work, his success being the result of his well-directed and persistent efforts, his capable management of his business interests and his sound judgment. In all the relations of life he has commanded the respect and confidence of those with whom he has been brought in contact and he is today numbered among the representative men of his county.

The subject of this sketch is descended from sterling patriot ancestry, his grandfather, John McHaffie, having been a soldier in the war of the Revolution, participating in the battle of Yorktown, where he witnessed the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. He was a native of the state of Virginia, volunteered at the early age of sixteen years, and sometime after the securing of national independence he married Elizabeth Hackett. Among the children born to this union were three sons, Robert, John and Andrew. Robert and John were soldiers in the war of 1812, serving with different Tennessee regiments, and at the battle of Horseshoe, Robert took an active part, John being in the reserves, the same condition existing at the battle of New Orleans. They were valiant soldiers, as was their father before them. Robert died in Putnam county, Indiana, and John in Hendricks county, the latter being now buried in the burying ground at the McHaffie homestead. Andrew McHaffie was too young to enlist and when old enough he learned the tanner and harnessmaker's trade. In 1830 he made the trip on horseback from Tennessee to Indiana and entered nine eighty-acre tracts of government land in Morgan and Hendricks counties, near the northeast corner of Mill Creek township, Putnam county, and he also entered one hundred and sixty acres near Mt. Meridian for his brother James. He arrived on this land in October, 1832, with his family consisting of his two daughters and son, the subject of this sketch. The daughters were Haney Emeline, who became the wife of William P. Roberts, and Thirza Jane, who died at the age of twelve years. The homestead residence was erected in Hendricks county, but afterwards the father removed to Stilesville, where he remained until 1841, when he bought a home located across the highway from where his son, the subject of this sketch, now lives. Andrew E. McHaffie first married Nancy D. Woods, the mother of the children before mentioned, who died in 1830, and in 1838 he married Nancy D. Denning, of Knox county, Tennessee. To this union was born one child, Mary Angeline, who subsequently became the wife of Harvey Lee and is now deceased, leaving three sons. Andrew McHaffie died in 1866 and is buried at Stilesville.

Melville F. McHaffie was born in Knox county, Tennessee, December 27, 1826, and he was reared on the parental homestead. When the family

first came to Indiana they located in the midst of a dense forest, the only timber felled being that cut to make way for the National road, which was being constructed. The subject witnessed the early efforts made to clear the country and has a distinct recollection of the tremendous labor incurred in the construction of this road, when laborers worked for fifty cents a day and boarded themselves. A cousin of the subject ran a boarding house (or rather cabin) for these workers. Mr. McHaffie helped clear practically all the land from a half mile west of his house to Stilesville and has thus had an important part in this early work of transformation. He raised steers from young calves and with the aid of these he hauled logs and pulled stumps. Game was plentiful and he has killed many deers within a short distance of his present home and in his early boyhood saw many bear tracks there.

In 1851, the year following his marriage, he was preparing to build a home for himself, when his father bought one hundred and sixty acres of land from Lewis Orth, in section 29, in the northeast corner of what is now Mill Creek township. Mr. McHaffie located on this tract and it has been his home continuously since, a period of practically sixty years. Their first home there was in an old brick house, but in 1870-72 Mr. McHaffie erected in its stead a fine large brick house, the finest in the locality, its original cost having been twelve thousand five hundred dollars, aside from much of the work done by the subject himself. Today, forty years after its erection, this house is still considered one of the best in that part of the county.

In his business affairs Mr. McHaffie has met with a gratifying measure of success. As a farmer he was practical and progressive in his methods and indefatigable in his efforts, and as he has prospered he added to his landed possessions from time to time, until he became the owner of over sixteen hundred acres of land. His investments have not been confined to the Hoosier state, as he entered eleven hundred acres of land in Missouri, one hundred and twenty acres of which was converted into farm land. He also bought eighty acres of splendid farm land three miles east of Tuscola, Illinois, for which he paid ten dollars an acre, later selling the same for forty dollars an acre. Mr. McHaffie became interested in the southern mule trade a number of years ago and his business in this line rapidly grew to enormous proportions, having not a little to do with the making of the city of Macon, Mississippi, which became the headquarters for the trade. He was considered one of the best judges of mules in the country and made big profits in this business, having at one time cleared over two thousand dollars on a single carload. Through his trades he secured a good deal of southern cotton land.

Mr. McHaffie has taken an active interest in general business affairs and assisted materially in the organization of the Central National Bank of Greencastle, of which he was tendered the presidency, but the other demands on his time would not permit him to assume the duties of the position, and he became vice-president of the institution, which soon became one of the leading monetary concerns of the county. His son Ernest was for some time a clerk in the bank, but he longed for the open life on the farm and relinquished the position. Mr. McHaffie's ability was recognized in his appointment as a member of the board of county commissioners, to fill out an unexpired term, and he was afterwards elected to succeed himself. In this position he gave efficient and satisfactory service. Mr. McHaffie is a Jackson Democrat and has always taken a commendable interest in public affairs, being one of the strong and influential citizens of the county.

In his younger days Mr. McHaffie was an accomplished horseman and at one time he shot a deer from the back of a wild mustang in Missouri, standing in the stirrups as he shot. That he was also possessed of much endurance is evident from the fact that he rode from Tuscola, Illinois, to his home in Putnam county, a distance of over one hundred miles, during the daylight of one day. This forced ride, which was made on a mule, was because of an urgent business matter which required his presence at home. His love of horsemanship has been inherited by his grandson Robert, who has won a widespread reputation because of his expertness in this line. At the age of fourteen years he competed with old and experienced riders at county fairs and at one of the state fairs he won a one-hundred-dollar premium. Mr. McHaffie's success has come as the result of his own persistent efforts and now he is enjoying that ease to which he is so justly entitled. Standing at his beautiful home, he may look a mile north, a mile and a quarter east, a half mile west and a half mile south, and the land within that scope of vision is all his, and this despite the fact that he has given to his children twelve hundred acres of land. The attractive and well arranged home was planned by Mrs. McHaffie and is as fine a home as can be found in either Putnam or Hendricks counties.

On August 15, 1850, Mr. McHaffie was united in the bonds of wedlock with Mary Ann Thomas, a daughter of Jonathan and Catherine (Ulrich) Thomas. She was born at Georgetown, Pennsylvania, and came with her mother to this county, her father having died in Pennsylvania. Subsequently her mother married Theodore Long at Dayton, Ohio, and the family came to Putnam county in the fall of 1849. Mr. and Mrs. McHaffie fell in love with each other at first sight, and this mutual feeling was never altered in

any degree, she proving to her husband a "helpmate" in the truest sense of the word. She was a woman of splendid personal qualities, endowed with a liberal share of sound common sense, and she not only reared their children to honorable manhood and womanhood, but she also took an intelligent interest in business affairs and Mr. McHaffie placed a high value on her advice and counsel in business affairs. She is spoken of flatteringly today by those who enjoyed her acquaintance. Her death occurred on the 21st day of July, 1897. To Mr. and Mrs. McHaffie were born the following children, ten in number.

(1) Florence Alice became the wife of Charles Bridges, a native of Putnam county, who later became a successful business man at Indianapolis, where his death occurred; she still resides in that city.

(2) Thurza Jane, generally called Jennie, became the wife of Thomas S. Boggess, of Macon, Mississippi, but she died of typhoid fever in that state about two years after her marriage. She left a son, Bennett Mack Boggess, a trader and cotton grower, who is married and has a daughter, Caroline.

(3) George W. is a farmer and resides on three hundred acres of land southeast of Stilesville, given him by his father. He married Emma Cosner and they became the parents of three children, namely: One died in infancy; Katie married Harry Tincher, a successful lawyer at Louisville, Kentucky; Mary Ann lives at home with her parents. She and her sister were both educated at St. Mary's-of-the-Woods, at Terre Haute.

(4) Minnie became the wife of Dr. M. G. Masters, who was born and reared at Stilesville, Indiana, the son of Alexander and Almira (Graham) Masters, these parents subsequently moving to Kansas, where their deaths occurred. Dr. Masters died in 1902 at Plainfield, Indiana. To him and his wife were born four children, of whom three, Orian, Eva and Max, are deceased, the survivor being Lex, now sixteen years old, who lives with his mother in the home of Mr. McHaffie, and who is now a student in the Stilesville high school.

(5) Andrew E. died at the age of seventeen years.

(6) Clemmie died at the age of three years.

(7) Marcus F. died at the age of four years.

(8) Oscar S. is a farmer, living on three hundred acres of land adjoining his father's farm. He married May Leachman, daughter of James Leachman, of near Fillmore, this county, and they have a son, James Melville, now a student in the agricultural department of Purdue University at Lafayette, Indiana.

(9) Ernest married Annie Greer, daughter of John and Mary Agnes Greer, of Seymour, Indiana, and they have three children. Ernestine, Robert and Maxine.

(10) Mamie became the wife of John F. Shiel, of Seymour, Indiana, and they have one son, John McHaffie Shiel.

JOHN WILLSON OSBORN.

The first half of the nineteenth century was characterized by the emigration of the sterling element which made the great commonwealth of Indiana what it is. These pioneers were sturdy, heroic, upright, sincere folks, such as constitute the intrinsic strength of a state and give solidity to its institutions. It is hardly possible that in the future another such period can occur, or, indeed, any period in which such a solid phalanx of strong-minded, determined men and self-sacrificing women will take possession of a new country, develop its resources and lay broad and deep the foundation of an advanced and permanent state of civilization. Too careful or too frequent reference cannot be made in the pages of history concerning those who have thus figured as founders and builders of a commonwealth, and equal credit is also due to the sturdy sons and daughters who, born and reared among the stirring experiences of those heroic times, nobly assumed the burdens borne by their predecessors and with patience and fortitude such as the world has seldom seen excelled, carried on the good work until what was under so many difficulties begun, was in due course of time most earnestly and triumphantly completed.

Among the Indiana pioneers whose depth of character, public-spirit, unswerving devotion to right principle, and indefatigable energy enabled them to play their parts in the early development of Indiana, was John Willson Osborn, who, although long since a pilgrim to that "undiscovered bourne from which no traveler ever returned," set in motion such ameliorating forces while he sojourned on earth for more than three score years and ten, that his influence will not wholly be dissipated, but will continue to bless the generations that follow him "unto the perfect day." Therefore this noted pioneer Hoosier editor is eminently deserving of a conspicuous place in the history of this state, as well as worthy of emulation by the youth of the present day whose ambitions are to serve mankind and whose destinies are yet matters for future years to determine.

Mr. Osborn was born at St. Johns, New Brunswick, February 7, 1794. He was the second son of Capt. Samuel Osborn, a gallant and accomplished officer in the British navy. His maternal grandfather, Col. John Willson, and his eldest brother, Capt. William Osborn, were also officers in the service of his majesty the king of England. The former was an intimate friend of General Brock, acted as commissary general, and filled many places of trust. It was for him that the immediate subject of this sketch was named. William Osborn, the eldest son of Capt. Samuel Osborn, Jr., was promoted to a captaincy when very young for bravery during several sharp engagements at sea. Thus by the divine right of inheritance and early associations, John W. Osborn was fitted for the struggles and privations of pioneer life which need a brave heart and an untiring devotion, progressive and aggressive, to the principles of right. His mother's maiden name was Alice Willson, the daughter of John and Rebecca (Thixton) Willson. She was born on Staten Island, and she was educated in New York, where the family always spent a part of each year, her father being an officer in the British army, loyal to his king. They finally left the United States and sought a new home in Canada, sometimes living at Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, Canancoqua, and finally settling down at Toronto, buying land and laying, as they supposed, a permanent foundation for a home. Colonel Willson sent to Scotland and brought a hundred families from that country, settling them upon his lands in Canada, and, believing in the magic power of the press to enlighten and civilize, he sent to England for a printing press, type and men and started a paper in the then almost wilderness of the west. Associated with him in the publication of *The Upper Canada Guardian and Freeman's Journal* was Col. Joseph Wilcox, who was a member of the provincial Parliament, an ardent politician, an educated Irish gentleman and a Republican. This paper was strongly devoted to the cause of liberty and free government, and it was as an apprentice in this office that young John W. Osborn learned the printer's art, this experience giving direction to the whole current of his after life, for he immediately imbibed the principles he was aiding to disseminate, and when the war of 1812 ensued he followed his leader in espousing the American cause, leaving his country and kindred on August 12, 1812, and cast his lot with the people of the United States. His father, Captain Osborn, had died when his son was yet a lad, and the Captain's associate in the journalistic field, Colonel Wilcox, joined the army of the Republic and was made a colonel in the American army, and was killed while leading his men in the sortie up Lake Erie.

Mr. Osborn, upon leaving the service, resumed his professional labors. A book publisher of Albany, New York, induced him to go to Cortlandville, that state, where he took charge of and edited the *Cortland Republican*, a paper still published there. This paper, which was an ardent supporter of the United States government, he continued to publish until 1816. In the year succeeding the admission of Indiana to the Union as a state, the eyes of eastern people being attracted to the wonderfully developing West, Mr. Osborn, on April 18, 1817, in company with Lucius H. Scott and others, sailed from Ogdensburg, New York, and arrived at Vincennes on June 11th following, where he became associated with Elihu Stout, in publishing Indiana's first newspaper, *The Western Sun*. In July of that year he visited the site of Terre Haute, on which he found one log house. Being strongly attracted by the native beauty of the spot, he finally returned there in 1823 and established the *Western Register*, the first newspaper published at the now flourishing city of Terre Haute. Though twenty-two signed a protest against its publication, it was continued until 1832, the latter part of the time under the editorship of his son-in-law, Hon. S. B. Gookins. Mr. Osborn found slave trade flourishing at Vincennes and he at once lifted a voice against it; finally, in co-operation with others, he carried the question to the supreme court of the state and obtained a decision which set at rest forever the question of slavery in Indiana. The first issue of the *Register* at Terre Haute created something of a sensation in the then wilderness, and the inhabitants came from all parts of the country to view the great wonder. It was published through many difficulties, it being necessary to bring the stock of paper used principally from Madison on pack horses, through the primitive woods. His paper was delivered by private carriers up and down the Wabash, as the nearest postoffices were St. Louis on the west, Vincennes on the south and there was little civilization to the north. During that year, while he was riding up the Wabash toward Ft. Dearborn, he came to the Tippecanoe battleground, where he discovered that the Indians had unearthed the soldiers buried there and, after stripping and scalping them, left their bones to bleach in the sun and wind. Mr. Osborn returned to Terre Haute and induced Capt. Nathaniel Huntington to take his company of cavalry to the spot and reinter the bones with military honors.

Having occasion to pass through Greencastle, Putnam county, in 1834, Mr. Osborn was much impressed with the high rolling country, delightful location from a standpoint of health, and natural beauty, and soon decided to locate there, having sold his Terre Haute paper, and he accordingly began the publication of the first newspaper in Greencastle, a few of the first issues

being entitled *The Hoosier*, but this was soon changed to the *Western Plough Boy*, which was the first truly agricultural paper published in the state. Becoming convinced of the evils of strong drink, he published a sort of leaflet called the *Temperance Advocate*, and sent it without cost as a supplement, thus giving to Indiana her first temperance paper. The country was new, times were hard and much of his pay was in produce—venison, corn, wood and many things were among the rewards for his labors, but his motto was "Know no failure," and, with characteristic energy, he succeeded at whatever he undertook. Being not only interested in the furtherance of the temperance movement and the development of the new country, but also in educational affairs, his labors in Greencastle, in a very large measure, resulted in the establishment and location of Asbury (now DePauw) University, the leading literary institution in the state, of the Methodist denomination, of which he was an active and zealous member. His name is on the record as one of the first trustees and original incorporators. In 1836 Mr. Osborn attended a state editorial convention at Indianapolis, where he succeeded in obtaining a unanimous vote in favor of abolishing "treating" at elections, and he was in 1841 elected state printer, which led him to sell the *Plough Boy* and its entire equipment. In the meantime, however (1838), he moved to Indianapolis and published the *Indiana Farmer and Stock Register*, also continued the publication of his temperance paper. At the close of his term of office he retired from active newspaper business, but was a frequent contributor to various local journals during most of his after life. When the war between the states began, he was too old to take the field, but, being a staunch supporter of the national Union, he could not be idle during such stirring times, and he went to Sullivan county, the very hot-bed of Democracy, and there commenced the publication of a war campaign paper, *The Stars and Stripes*, and he rendered valuable service to the cause, until failing health compelled him to abandon the enterprise. He returned to his home in Greencastle, where, after a long, painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, he passed to his rest on November 12, 1866.

Mr. Osborn was a worthy member of the Masonic order, and during the last thirty-five years of his life he was a most earnest Christian. Zealous in every good cause, he promoted zeal and perseverance in others.

Mr. Osborn's life was one of increasing activity, and of his work John B. Dillon, one of Indiana's first historians, justly says: "He was devoted to labors for the uplifting of society, was a pioneer in every movement for education, humanity and religion, and was always in the van of civilization

and progress, leading others to noble and heroic efforts, and opening the way where masses of his fellow men have followed. He was genial and generous to a fault."

How wonderful and how grand the life and labors of this noble, yet modest man. For a full half century constantly battling, and that often in the face of bitter and violent opposition, for justice, for liberty, for the good of the farmer and stock raiser, for every moral and social reform, for temperance, for everything that tended to ameliorate the conditions of the human race.

Mr. Osborn married, in Homer, Cortland county, New York, on March 31, 1814, Ruby W. Bishop, a daughter of Thomas Lee and Ruby (Webb) Bishop. Mrs. Osborn was of distinguished colonial and Revolutionary ancestry, being a direct descendant of the renowned Governor William Bradford, of Plymouth; also of the Adamses, Lee, Palmer, Hobart, Allen, Ripley, and others of the most notable families of New England. Through Mrs Osborn her descendants are many times eligible to most of the patriotic societies of the United States. She was a close student and retained, almost to the hour of her death, a keen interest in affairs which pertained to public welfare. It is said that the editorials in her husband's papers were always submitted to her before publication and that she was often the proofreader for the entire paper.

A group of young men, who afterwards became well known in the state, were gathered in the office of the *Western Register*. Mrs. Osborn directed their course of study, and to her is given the credit of first discovering the poetical talent of Mr. Osborn's nephew, George W. Cutter, author of "E Pluribus Unum," "Song of Steam" and "Buena Vista." She constantly encouraged these young men in all worthy effort and urged them to lofty aspirations, and their expressions of appreciation were a great solace to her in her declining years.

Mrs. Osborn died in Indianapolis on April 15, 1880, and is buried beside her husband in Forest Hill cemetery, in Greencastle, Indiana.

Seven children were born to John Willson and Ruby (Bishop) Osborn, of which number three died in infancy. The four who lived to maturity were: Mary Caroline, who became the wife of Judge Samuel B. Gookins, of Terre Haute, died in Columbus, Georgia, August 26, 1889, and is buried in Woodlawn cemetery, Terre Haute; Bishop Webb, born in Terre Haute, died in Indianapolis on April 9, 1891, and is buried in Forest Hill cemetery, Greencastle; Hannah M. became the wife of Solomon

Claypool and resides in Indianapolis; Ruby Alice, who was the wife of Hon. L. P. Chapin, long an honored citizen of Greencastle, and who is the subject of a sketch found elsewhere in this work, died in Indianapolis on November 6, 1907, and is buried in Forest Hill cemetery, Greencastle.

PROF. OSCAR THOMAS.

The men most influential in promoting the advancement of society and in giving character to the times in which they live are two classes, to-wit: the men of study and men of action. Whether we are more indebted for the improvement of the age to the one class or the other resolves itself to a question of honest difference in opinion; neither class can be spared and both should be encouraged to occupy their several spheres of labor and influence, zealously and without mutual distrust. In the following paragraphs are briefly outlined the leading facts and characteristics in the career of a gentleman who combines in his makeup the elements of the scholar and the energy of the public-spirited man of affairs. Devoted to the noble and humane work of teaching, he has made his influence felt in the school life of Putnam county and is not unknown to the wider educational circles of the state, occupying as he does a prominent place in his profession and standing high in the esteem of educators in other than his own particular field of endeavor.

Professor Oscar Thomas, superintendent of schools of Putnam county, although yet a young man, has shown that rightly applied energy and ambition worthily pursued may accomplish large results in a comparatively short time. He is a native of this county, having been born in Madison township, January 20, 1872, the son of William Thomas, who was born in Greencastle township, June 17, 1844, and who is the representative of an excellent old pioneer family. He was educated in the primitive schools of his native community and devoted his life to farming, being now one of the leading agriculturists of Madison township. The Thomas family is of Irish stock, the lineage of which may be traced back to 1685, since which remote period many members of this historic family have distinguished themselves in various walks of life.

William Thomas married Elizabeth J. Ewing, born October 5, 1842. She was born in Montgomery county, Indiana, where her family were long well and favorably known. She is a woman of gracious personality and is still living in Madison township. To Mr. and Mrs. William Thomas eleven

children were born, named as follows: Eliza, wife of Charles J. Priest, died in 1883; Mrs. Dora Reeves, a trained nurse, is living at home; Henry is a traveling salesman living in Indianapolis; Oscar, of this review; J. Elmer is living in Oklahoma, being a state senator there; Charles B. is an undertaker at Rosedale, Indiana; Ona, wife of Edward Wiley, died in Denver, Colorado, 1904; Bertha, who was a teacher, died in 1907; Fred is a teacher, living in Greencastle; E. Cleve is also a teacher and is living at home; Frank died when two years of age.

Professor Thomas was reared on the home farm, which he worked when old enough during the summer months, devoting the winter to study in the public schools of Madison township. Being ambitious to become familiar with the classics and higher sciences, he continued his schooling by entering the Central Normal College at Danville, after which he took a course in DePauw University, where he made a splendid record and came out well qualified to enter his chosen life work—teaching, which he soon began and which he has since followed, teaching for a period of thirteen years in townships of Madison, Mill Creek, Monroe and Franklin. Of this time three years was spent in the high school at Brick Chapel, giving eminent satisfaction from the first. He soon became known throughout the county and his services were in great demand, having so discharged his duties as to win the highest encomiums of the superintendent and boards of the various schools where he was employed, to say nothing of his great popularity with the pupils under his charge and of the general public. In 1903 he was elected county superintendent of schools and so faithfully and satisfactorily did he fill this important trust that he was re-elected in 1907.

The office of county superintendent of Putnam county was organized by act of Legislature in 1873, the first superintendent being John R. Gordon, who served two years. L. A. Stockwell was elected in 1875 and held the place six years. L. E. Smedley was next elected, serving for a period of eight years. F. M. Lyons succeeded him and also served for a period of eight years. S. A. Harris came next with a service of six years.

Professor Thomas was married on December 8, 1903, to Dessie O'Hair, daughter of J. E. O'Hair, an excellent and well established family of this county. Mrs. Thomas was born April 4, 1875, in Monroe township, and educated at DePauw University and, being a woman of refined tastes and high ideals, has been of great assistance to her husband in his life work. This union is without issue.

The Professor is a member of the Christian church, while Mrs. Thomas holds membership with the Methodist Episcopal congregation. Politically the former is a Democrat, but is in no sense a politician.

Professor Thomas' record presents a series of successes and advancements such as few attain. He pursues his chosen calling with all the interest of an enthusiast, is thoroughly in harmony with the spirit of the work and has a proper conception of the dignity of the profession to which his life energies are so unselfishly devoted. A finished scholar, a polished gentleman and possessing the traits of character necessary to insure success, the services thus far rendered and the laurels gained bespeak for him a wider and more distinguished career of usefulness in years to come, should he see fit to continue the noble calling which he has heretofore followed with such signal and happy results. Unlike so many of his calling who become narrow and pedantic, the Professor is essentially a man of the times, broad and liberal in his views, and he has the courage of his convictions on all the leading public questions and issues upon which men and parties divide. He also keeps in touch with the trend of modern thought along its various lines and, being a man of scholarly and refined tastes, the acquaintance of Professor Thomas with the literature of the world is both general and profound, while his familiarity with the more practical affairs of the day makes him feel at ease with all classes and conditions of people whom he meets.

CAPT. WILLIAM H. ALLEE.

Back in the early pioneer days of Putnam county is traced the history of the Allee family, many members of which have made their influence felt for the general welfare of the locality during each succeeding generation, one of the best known being Capt. William H. Allee, who, after an unusually successful, interesting and useful career, is sleeping the sleep that knows no breaking, but his good deeds are still alive and his memory is revered and cherished by hosts of friends, for he was indeed a grand character, whom to know was both to admire and to love.

Mr. Allee was born in Jefferson township, Putnam county, Indiana, in 1833, when the country was new, and he lived to take part in its great development. He was the son of John and Lucretia (Pruitt) Allee, a complete ancestry of whom is to be found in the sketch of F. M. Allee on another page of this work.

Mr. Allee grew up on the home farm, and, owing to the new condition of the country when he was a boy, it fell to his lot to do a great deal of clearing and hard work, and his educational advantages were limited, but he made



WILLIAM H. ALLEE

the most of every opportunity and developed into a strong, successful man, remaining at home until his marriage in 1856, when he formed a matrimonial alliance with Mary McCarty, daughter of William and Ann (Langham) McCarty. She was born in 1834 in Warren township, Putnam county, about three miles west of Mt. Meridian, on the National road. Her parents were both natives of Tennessee, having come to Indiana from Claiborne county, near Nashville. When they arrived in Putnam county they found a wilderness through which roamed wild beasts and Indians; they settled in the unbroken forest, cleared a small place, pitched a camp in which they lived until a log cabin could be erected. Then John McCarty set to work clearing the land and the arduous toil and hardship incident to pioneer life were such as to prematurely injure his health. He secured two hundred and sixty acres and added to this until he owned three hundred and sixty acres before his death. Eleven children constituted his family, namely: Elijah, Jane, Julia, Sarah, Abel, Emily, Mary, Ellen, Martha, Angeline and Lewis, the last named dying when two years old, the others all living to maturity. Mrs. McCarty died about 1849, at the age of sixty-three years. Mr. McCarty had served as justice of the peace in Warren township. Both parents belonged to the Primitive Baptist church, both taking a great interest in its affairs. They assisted in the organization of Deer Creek church, the first church in that part of the county, the building being erected in their farm.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Allee went to live on a farm given him by his father, which place was only a short distance northwest of Providence church, Jefferson township. Five years later he bought more land from his father and moved to it, a mile and a half further northwest. Five years later he purchased the old McCarty homestead in Warren township and moved thereto, remaining on the place five or six years. About 1873 he bought a farm at the crossing of the section lines of sections 5, 6, 7 and 8 and moved thereto soon afterwards, the place having remained in possession of the family ever since. Mr. Allee was a very successful man, laid his plans well and executed them in a manner that stamped him as the possessor of rare business foresight and soundness of judgment. He became the owner of two thousand acres, divided into twelve farms. He kept his land well improved and looked after every detail of the work, his painstaking labor always being amply rewarded.

In politics Mr. Allee was an active Republican, and while he was not an office seeker he took more or less interest in the affairs of his party. He was one of those brave men of the Middle West who ever stood ready to de-

fend the flag in time of national peril, and when only seventeen years of age, during the Mexican war, he ran away from home and started to enlist for service, but was too young and his father overtook him at Greencastle and brought him back home. During the Civil war he felt it his duty to stay at home and look after his large family, but he was patriotic and was an able assistant in the Union cause as a civilian at home, giving money with which to hire help on the farms so that young men could be sent to the front and helped organize companies. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and also the Methodist church. Mrs. Allee has also long been a member of this church and still delights in its services, attending when she can.

Mr. Allee's chief occupation was farming, but he also traded in land, bought and sold livestock and was regarded as a man of safe business methods. He was well known all over Putnam county and highly esteemed by all who knew him, for he was a man whom everybody trusted, being scrupulously honest and fair in his dealings. The death of this excellent citizen occurred on July 24, 1905, having attained an advanced age which was replete with both success and honor.

Mr. Allee's companions like to remember the efforts he put forth during the war of the Rebellion, for then his patriotism ran high and he proved the mettle of which he was made. He was captain of the Home Guards, after which he was always known as Captain Allee. They remember him as a man of splendid qualities, of sterling character. He was a well read man, a deep thinker, a logical reasoner and of a kind and genial disposition, driving away dull care and letting in the sunshine of cheerfulness. He was fond of young men who were just starting in life, always welcoming their society and was every ready, without intrusion, to give the best of advice, which, when followed, insured success. He inherited and practiced the many virtues of the early days, knowing how best to adapt them to the great progress of later times. His sincere courtesy and geniality endeared him to all. He was one of the foremost, wealthiest and most modern of Putnam county agriculturists. His friendly nod and warm hand clasp was given to all, rich and poor alike, at all times and his charitable qualities to those in need will long be remembered. His faithful life companion, a woman of rare grace and beautiful Christian character, is enjoying the serenity of old age on the homestead southwest of Mt. Meridian, and she is a favorite with a wide circle of friends.

To Mr. and Mrs. William H. Allee eleven children were born, named as follows: Horace, born in 1857, died in infancy; Corellah, born in 1858, died October 26, 1863, when five years old; Albert Franklin, born in 1860; Lucretia

married Leonard S. Peck and lives south of Greencastle, and is the mother of one son, Ross; Elijah Walter, born in 1864, married Alpha Wallace and has six children, Marie, Jewel, Thelma and Velma (twins), Flossie and Albert Ross; this family is living on a good farm in Mill Creek township; Charlotte, born in 1866, married Americus Jones and lives on the Bloomington road south of Greencastle; she has six children: Frank, Ruby, Florence, Thaddeus, Jessie and Anna; Grant, born in 1868, died in infancy; Thaddeus Stevens, born in 1869, married Jessie Surface; he was a lawyer in Chicago and died childless; Florence Nightengale, born in 1872, died November 19, 1897, when twenty-five years old; John Williams, born in 1873, married Cadora Denny and lives a mile south of Mt. Meridian, and has two children, Piercy and Lucile; Samuel Reed, born in 1877, died August 15, 1892, when fifteen years of age.

THE BAINBRIDGE BANK.

The history of the thriving institutions, especially in connection with the business life of Putnam county, would lack an important chapter should the Bainbridge Bank not be given proper mention in a work of this kind, for it has proven to be of inestimable value to the residents of this village and Monroe township and is without question one of the soundest, safest and most conservatively and ably managed banks in this section of the state, having as its prime moving factors men who rank high in the citizenship of the county and noted alike for their integrity and business ability.

The Bainbridge Bank was established December 1, 1904, by F. P. and C. M. Moffett, who came to Bainbridge a short time before that date from Westfield, Illinois, where they had been successfully engaged in the banking business. For a year they conducted their business in Messrs. Black & Ratcliff's mercantile establishment in the Harvey Black room on the corner of Main and Washington streets. During that time the bank erected the first cement block business rooms in the town, and since that time other progressive business men followed the pace set by them and have built modern buildings of a like type. The bank has enjoyed an excellent patronage from the first and has had a steady growth. James M. Reeds, formerly cashier of the First National Bank of Coatesville, became identified with the Bainbridge Bank as vice-president on January 1, 1909. The consensus of opinion in Monroe township is that while the bank has been profitable to its owners it

has also been profitable to Bainbridge and vicinity, giving it many advantages that a bank affords besides enhancing the value of property in and around town.

Something of the life records of the gentlemen who have the management of this institution in hand would be of interest here.

F. P. Moffett, president of the Bainbridge Bank, was born in Edgar county, Illinois, November 1, 1852. After receiving a common school education, he launched in the mercantile business in Brocton, Illinois, in which he was very successful, but observing an opening for a bank at Westfield, Illinois, in 1892, and, believing that his true "bent" lay along banking lines, he accordingly entered the banking business there, building up a very satisfactory patronage until his removal to Bainbridge, Indiana.

Mr. Moffett married Mary L. Beck, of Boone county, Indiana, on December 28, 1872, and this union has resulted in the birth of four children, two of whom reside in this county, Charles M. Moffett and Mrs. Sarah Inez Reeds. Mr. Moffett is one of the progressive business men of Putnam county. Politically he is a Democrat.

Charles M. Moffett, mentioned above, was born September 25, 1877, in Edgar county, Illinois. He graduated from the Oakland high school. He began life in banking circles, and after holding various positions in different banks, he came to Bainbridge with his father, F. P. Moffett, December 1, 1904, and assisted in founding the bank here. On June 22, 1898, he married Cora L. Dunseth, a native of Oakland, Illinois, which union has resulted in the birth of two children, Donovan C. and Bonnie K. Politically he is a Democrat and he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He is regarded as a young business man of much promise.

James M. Reeds is a native of Douglas county, Illinois, where he was born July 1, 1871. He received his education from the schools of Oakland, his native state, graduating therefrom, and to better fit himself for life's struggle he passed through the high school and Austin College at Effingham, Illinois.

August 28, 1897, Mr. Reeds was married to Sarah Inez Moffett, daughter of F. P. and Mary L. (Beck) Moffett, and to this union two children have been born, Reese and Ileene.

Mr. Reeds has made banking his principal life work and has well learned the "ins and outs" of the same, and as vice-president of the Bainbridge Bank he is discharging his duties in an eminently satisfactory manner. Politically he is a Democrat and for three years he was town clerk of Coatesville.

JAMES VANLANDINGHAM.

It will always be a badge of honor in this country to have known that a person's father, or even his uncle, enlisted in the service of his country when the great rebellion broke out, to assist in saving the Union and in eradicating slavery from our soil. Just as to this day we boast that our grandfather or great-grandfather fought in the Revolution to gain independence, or took part in the war of 1812 to protect our rights on the ocean, so the descendants of gallant Union soldiers will boast through coming generations of the bravery and self-sacrifice of their fathers or their relatives. James Vanlandingham, living in retirement in Greencastle, after a long period of useful endeavor, was one of the "brave boys in blue" who went forth to die on the field or in the no less dangerous fever camp, if need be, for the salvation of the country. He was born in Greencastle township, Putnam county, May 29, 1847, the son of Jerry and Hester (Vanlandingham) Vanlandingham. This family is of Scotch origin, the first emigrants locating in South Carolina, later came to Kentucky and located near Lexington. Hester's father, James Vanlandingham, came to Putnam county and settled just east of the David Houck farm near Greencastle, homesteading it from the government. Jerry and Hester Vanlandingham were married in Putnam county. The former died when his son James was eight years of age. The lad then lived with his grandfather, James Vanlandingham, who died about one year later, in 1856, and is buried in the old family cemetery on the farm. The mother of the subject went to Ohio to live with a married daughter and died there. She is survived by a sister, Sarah, living at Lexington, Kentucky, at the age of sixty-four years, she having been the youngest member of the family. She married George Brant. Hester Vanlandingham was the oldest child in her father's family. She was a second cousin of her husband, Jerry Vanlandingham.

At the death of his grandparents, James Vanlandingham returned to his mother and when about ten years of age moved to Greencastle. On December 17, 1863, while yet a mere lad, he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, a new regiment organized by General Hovey, who took charge of six regiments as a division, comprising the One Hundred and Twenty-third, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth, One Hundred and Thirtieth and two other regiments, these being known as "Hovey's Babies." Mr. Vanlandingham saw some hard service, taking part with his company in all subsequent

campaigns and battles, always conducting himself in a gallant manner. He was in fifteen battles, from Rocky Face Ridge on the Atlanta campaign and back after Hood to Nashville. He was never wounded, was never captured or made a prisoner. After the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, the division he was in was sent to North Carolina, by way of Cincinnati and Washington, having intended to join Grant. At one time it was sent by way of the Indian Territory to Ft. Smith, and then to the mouth of the Cape Fear river, taking prisoners, and on to Ft. Fisher and Wilmington, then were stationed at Greensboro and Charlotte, North Carolina, then to Lexington, that state, where the company was honorably discharged August 25, 1865. Mr. Vanlandingham was always in the ranks, often on short detail to guard wagon teams, etc. After the war he worked for a time in a livery stable, later a woolen mill. He then worked for Reese Hammond until he married, then farmed for five years. He was employed in Brockray's spoke factory for a period of twelve years. He spent six years on a farm in Warren township. He made a success at whatever he turned his attention to and laid by an ample competency for his declining years. Three years ago he purchased his present home just south of the city, known as the old Wall Lewis place, where he has a very comfortable and nicely arranged home.

Mr. Vanlandingham married, on September 13, 1870, Kate Branson, daughter of Thomas and Esther (Lay) Branson, at Greencastle, the ceremony being performed by Rev. O. P. Badger. Her father, Thomas L. Branson, was a farmer and stone-mason of Greencastle township, having come here from Tennessee; his wife and family came to Putnam county in 1863 while he was in the Union army, a member of Company B, First East Tennessee Regiment. His father was a native of England, coming to America when young, serving in the American army in the war of 1812. After the war Thomas L. Branson joined his family here and worked at his trade for a time and later returned to his native community in Tennessee, dying at Maynardsville, that state, when past eighty-five years of age, his wife having died in Colorado while visiting. Her daughter Emma, who married Thomas Gibbs, is living at Greencastle; two brothers, Enoch and Thomas, are living in Montgomery county, Indiana.

Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. James Vanlandingham, named as follows: Charley, a farmer in Brown county, Indiana; Jessie, who married Merlin Gerner, a railroad employe, living at Indianapolis; Daisy married Albert Shuey, who is conducting a grocery store at Greencastle; Dwight is living at home.

Mr. Vanlandingham is a member of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic, and he takes a great interest in the reunions and meetings of his old comrades, seldom missing a national encampment. He is a Republican in politics.

WILLIAM TELL BESSER.

The life of William Tell Besser, a highly respected citizen of Greencastle, Indiana, has been one of consecutive endeavor along lines that seldom fail to bring satisfactory results, and now, in the evening of his life, he finds himself very comfortably situated as a result of his former years of activity. He was born in Clark county, Illinois, on the home farm, October 26, 1842, the son of Eates and Olive (Hollenbeck) Besser, the father being a native of the canton of Luzerne, Switzerland, born January 15, 1797. He came to America with his father when a small boy. He grew to maturity here and during the war of 1812 teamed for the American army when the British burned the city of Buffalo. He afterwards settled in Black Rock, near Buffalo. His mother died in the old country and Mr. Besser married a native of New York after coming here. They both died in that state. The parents of William T. Besser boarded a trading boat and descended the Ohio river to the mouth of the Wabash, ascending the latter stream until they reached a spot near Marshall, Illinois, where they settled, braving the severe climatic changes, Indians and the hardships incident to a pioneer life. Mr. Besser purchased sixty acres of land, later entering considerable land adjoining. As soon as he could secure the sum of fifty dollars he would enter another forty acres and he soon had a very valuable tract and made a success in this new country where he lived until he reached a ripe old age, dying September 13, 1855. Bates Besser made many trips to Chicago in wagons, before the days of railroads, taking apples, principally, to market and bringing back merchandise. He married Olive Hollenbeck in 1828. She was the daughter of Lawrence H. Hollenbeck, who settled in Illinois as early as 1815, his wife dying soon afterward. His death occurred in 1860, in Dallas, Texas, where he went from Iowa, having moved to the latter state from Illinois. Both the elder Hollenbeck and Besser belonged to that type of pioneers who courted rather than shunned danger and thought nothing of hardships. They fenced their hogs with the corn they raised, and, in order to market them, sawed lumber with hand saws with which they constructed flat-bottomed boats and on these drove their hogs, taking them down the rivers to the New Orleans

markets, where they abandoned their boats and walked home. Mrs. Olive Besser died in 1873, having reared the following nine children: Luzerne died in Oregon; Wesley died in Illinois; James died in the Indian Territory; Nathian, who was with General Grant, early in the Civil war, died in 1862; William T., of this review; Margaret Hathaway Linton died in Illinois in 1850; Mary, who married Dr. S. Jumper, died in Marshall, Illinois, in 1890; Hulda, who married Bryan Anderson, now lives in Marshall, Illinois.

William T. Besser worked on the home farm in Illinois in his boyhood, attended the country schools until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, which so fired his youthful ardor that he could not remain at home when his country was in need of his services, consequently he enlisted in the Fifty-fourth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for the three-months service. He did guard duty principally, not having occasion to participate in any battles, his services being principally in protecting railroad property. He contracted the measles which settled in his eyes, thus preventing his re-enlistment, and he was honorably discharged in October, 1862. He returned home and took up farming again. Four years later, 1866, he purchased a half interest in the mill at Marshall, Illinois, which in 1874 was destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt. After a series of varied successes in business, he sold out in 1893 and came to Greencastle, Indiana, where he purchased the interest of E. H. Marker in the "Big Four Mills," which he has been very successful in and is now widely known to the farmers throughout this and adjoining counties, making a specialty of the well known and much-sought-for brand of "Big 4 Flour," which ranks second to none on the market and which is sold in large lots in many sections of the United States. He is regarded as one of the leading mill men in this section of the state and an authority in such matters, holding a conspicuous place in the ranks of millers of the Middle West. He has been very successful of recent years and is one of the substantial men of Greencastle. He has a nice home, well furnished and tastily kept.

Mr. Besser was married on April 19, 1874, to Mary Craig, daughter of Robert and Mary (Hall) Craig, an excellent family of Sullivan county, this state. This union resulted in the birth of two children, Daniel, who is his father's assistant in the mill, and Bertha, widow of Milo Reed Janney. The mother of these children passed to her rest in 1902. She was a woman of rare Christian character and an earnest worker in the Christian church.

Fraternally Mr. Besser is a member of the Royal Arch Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Grand Army of the Republic.

ANDREW B. HANNA.

One of the representative business men of Putnam county, and a man whose sound discretion and business judgment is universally recognized, is Andrew B. Hanna, the well-known furniture dealer and undertaker of Greencastle.

Mr. Hanna's ancestry is that of people of the most sterling worth, men and women who delighted in keeping untarnished the good records of the earliest members of both branches of the family. In tracing this genealogy we find that Mr. Hanna's grandfather, William Hanna, was a Kentuckian, in which state he was born, reared and received some schooling in the primitive schools of the early days. He came to this section of Indiana at a very early date, being a hardy pioneer, and he established his home here in the midst of the forest, and from him sprang the later generations that have made this a familiar name in all circles in Putnam and adjoining counties. One of the best representatives of the family is Andrew B. Hanna, who was born in Warren township, this county, May 31, 1865, the son of Adam Hanna, now living retired in Greencastle at the advanced age of seventy-seven years. He was born in Brown township, Montgomery county, Indiana, where he grew to maturity on the old Hanna homestead. He moved to Putnam county in 1862 and located on a farm in Warren township, devoting his life to farming and stock raising, also bought large numbers of live stock from time to time, being very successful in both lines of endeavor. He shipped more stock to the markets from Putnam county than any other man up to those days. He was always well known as a stock man and he was a good farmer, laying by an ample competency for his old age. In 1869 he moved to Greencastle, where he has since resided. He engaged in the stock and livery business here for many years, and from 1875 to 1882 he was in the furniture and undertaking business.

Adam Hanna married Amelia Black, who was born in Mt. Sterling, Montgomery county, Kentucky. She was an excellent, whole-souled woman, and she passed to her rest in February, 1909, at the age of sixty-six years. They became the parents of only one child, Andrew B., of this review.

Andrew B. Hanna was four years old when his parents moved to Greencastle. He spent his youth much in the same manner as other lads of his days in town, attending the public and high schools, later DePauw University, where he made an excellent record and from which institution he was graduated in 1885. He soon afterwards turned his attention to farming, but

in 1890 went into the furniture and undertaking business, opening an establishment alone in October of that year, on the east side of the public square. He prospered from the first and had built up an excellent patronage when, in 1897, he sold out and bought in his present place, the firm name being Black & Black, and in 1900 Mr. Hanna bought the entire stock. He is now erecting one of the finest business blocks in Greencastle, at the corner of Indiana and Walnut streets. It is modern in every detail and will be elegant in all its appointments. He will have an up-to-date and well equipped office in the same and will carry a large and carefully selected stock.

Mr. Hanna belongs to the Masons, having attained the thirty-second degree; he also belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Red Men, also the Woodmen and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. Politically he is a Republican. He is usually too busily engaged with his individual affairs to take much interest in politics; however, his support may always be depended upon when movements are promulgated looking to the betterment of the county politically, socially or materially. He is regarded by all as upright and honest in all his business relations and he has the confidence and respect of a wide circle of acquaintances and friends throughout the county.

JAMES O. CAMMACK.

Men who love the esthetic and have eyes for the beautiful even along the most commonplace stretches of the path of life are not numerous, but now and then one is to be found who devotes his life to the gratification of this attribute rather than plunge into the maddening scramble for the material things of a prosaic world. James O. Cammack, a noted photographer of Greencastle, is perhaps the most conspicuous figure of the former class of men in Putnam county, for he has made art his hobby and loves the beautiful and ideal. He is a native of Iowa, having been born on a farm four and one-half miles south of Iowa Falls, Hardin county, June 21, 1869. His father, James Cammack, who was a farmer, was born in Wayne county, Indiana, where he lived until about 1855, when he moved to Muscatine, Iowa; however prior to his removal west he had lived a short time in Ohio. After spending a few years in Muscatine he moved to Hardin county, where he lived for many years. In 1887 he migrated to Osage county, Kansas, locating in Barclay, spending about a year and a half there, then moved

to Neosho county, that state, where he remained until about one year before his death, in 1904. He spent the last year of his life with his daughter and son at Radcliffe, Iowa. He married Elizabeth Hadley, a native of Ohio, who died in 1873. Both Mr. and Mrs. James Cammack were representatives of excellent Quaker families. Grandfather John Cammack was a native of eastern Indiana, and he and his wife died when James Cammack, father of the subject, was a small child, consequently the latter was bound out, as was the custom in those days. He managed to secure a good education, having studied at Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana, and he preached some in the Quaker church. The Hadleys were well-to-do and influential in their communities, cultured and educated. Grandmother Hadley was known in her maidenhood as Lydia Hazard and was related to the distinguished American naval officer, Oliver Hazard Perry. She was a native of the state of New York and was a very exceptionally beautiful woman. Her death occurred in 1886, in Indianapolis, where she had lived for many years. She was three times married, her last husband being William Pyle.

Mr. and Mrs. James Cammack were the parents of eight children, named as follows: Oliver and Alfred, deceased; Calvin H. lives in Radcliffe, Iowa; Walter R. is a traveling salesman, living at New Castle, Indiana; Lydia Alice is deceased; Henrietta is the wife of A. F. Crispin, of LaJunta, Colorado; William is deceased; James O., of this review, is the youngest of the family.

James Cammack spent his youth on the farm, working in the fields during crop season and attending the district schools in the winter time, remaining under the parental roof-tree until he was twenty years of age, in 1889. He received a very good education. After finishing the common schools he attended the high school at Iowa Falls for a short time, continuing his studies in the schools after the family had moved to Kansas, and he had greatly supplemented his early education by general home reading and study and by contact with the world, by traveling and observation. In 1889 he began the study of photography with his brother, W. R. Cammack, at Oskaloosa, Iowa. They moved from there to Kokomo, Indiana, where James O. remained about a year, then secured a position in a studio at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where he worked for fifteen months. During the five years following he traveled and worked in Virginia, Indiana and Illinois. In 1895 he started in business at Tazewell, Virginia, remaining there about eight months, going from there to Chestertown, Maryland, thence to Indianapolis, working in the latter place at the Marceau studio, now known as the Rink studio, one of the finest in Indiana. On January 1, 1896, he purchased his

present handsome studio in Greencastle. He had been here since November 4, 1895. This is the leading studio of Greencastle and is generally regarded as one of the best in the state, and it is always a busy place, being patronized from remote parts of the country. Mr. Cammack has been a member of the State Photographers' Association for many years and is now treasurer of the association, a position he has held for the past three years. Prior to that he was vice-president of the association, and during the year 1909 he received the highest rating in both portrait and view class in the state exhibit. His efforts have done much to encourage and promote the above named association, in which he takes a very deep interest.

Mr. Cammack was married on January 29, 1896, to Adelene Buston, who was born near Dursley, England, from which country her parents brought her to America when about one year old. She is a lady of talent and culture, and she is the mother of three interesting children, namely: Elizabeth Eileen, Hadley B. and Eleanore Adelene.

Fraternally Mr. Cammack is a Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen. He has always been interested in the affairs of his city and county, and for two years he served very faithfully as a member of the city council and for the past two years he has been secretary of the board of education. He is also active in fraternal affairs, having passed through all the chairs of the local lodge of Knights of Pythias. Personally he is pleasant, courteous, genteel and thoroughly reliable, and he and Mrs. Cammack are favorites with a large circle of friends and acquaintances in Greencastle.

ORVILLE M. TUSTISON.

We are dealing with a fine citizen when we confront the bearer of the above name. Not only has he made a success in life in a business way, but he has done still better by the character of man he has made of himself, by study, observation and experience in the affairs of the world. His highest claim to the crown of good citizenship is his universal dedication of himself to all moral causes. Point out the moral side of any question and there you will find Orville M. Tustison arrayed as an advocate and fighter. He has been specially conspicuous in the noble cause of temperance. Knowing the evils of the liquor traffic, seeing with his own eyes the ruin it has wrought on all sides in every household and in all the walks of life, he long ago conceived for it a holy hatred and this dislike is manifested in church, at the polls, in private and public life. Mr. Tustison was born at Cherry Point,

Illinois, April 14, 1869, and is a son of Dr. Andrew F. and Mary (Kelley) Tustison, of Shelby county, Ohio. His father was a practicing physician at Cherry Point. Orville M. attended public school at Cherry Point and after he grew up he learned the trade of painting and hanging paper. He followed this occupation for quite a while and was successful in a business way as he had energy, industry, honesty and good judgment. In 1895 he came to Putnam county, where his strong qualities soon asserted themselves and we find him now one of the successful and progressive farmers of this section. He and his wife own three hundred and three acres of fine farming land and are ranked among the county's solid citizens.

On September 19, 1894, Mr. Tustison married Nellie G. Hanna, a descendant of one of the earliest of Putnam county's pioneer families. Her father is G. W. Hanna, a sketch of whom and his family appears elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Tustison have four children: Reed Ariel, born August 1, 1895; Ross Hanna, born May 24, 1897; Vera Marie, born July 21, 1900, and Madonna Nelson, born September 6, 1905. Mr. Tustison is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Eagle Lodge, No. 16, of Greencastle, and Morton Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and has also been quite conspicuous in politics, which he aims to elevate and purify by driving out machine methods and all sorts of corrupt devices. He is the Republican member of the advisory board of Monroe township and is always conscientious in the performance of the duties attached to this position. He was a delegate to the Republican state convention held at Indianapolis in 1908, and used all his influence for a strong declaration for temperance in the platform. As president of the temperance league in Clinton township he was foremost in the fight for local option, which carried the county by an overwhelming majority. He favors state-wide prohibition and hopes to live to see the day when there will not be a saloon in the state of Indiana. For many years he has been an indefatigable laborer in the temperance cause and rejoiced to see the steady advance of temperance principles in all sections and states of the Union. No man in Putnam county is more highly esteemed for his high character, sound business judgment and general worth as an all around good citizen.

DAVID HOUCK.

Putnam county was not especially inviting on the surface when Jonathan Houck came in from the East to seek his fortune in the new country of the West. He was born in Pennsylvania, November 10, 1809, and in 1840

made his appearance in this county, when all was still wild and undeveloped. There were no good roads, only trails and trees, swamps covering much of the land, population was scant and scattered, the best houses were log cabins and only a limited amount of livestock was to be seen. As a compensation, however, there was still much game of various kinds and on this the pioneers relied chiefly for their fresh meat. Times were hard and the struggle for existence was bitter. Land was cheap, it is true, but it took an immense amount of work to clear it and get it in shape for raising crops. There was no local market for anything and the farmer was unable to dispose of his products to advantage, even after he raised them with much labor. It is interesting to compare the prices for food at that time with those now prevailing. Eggs, quoted recently at Indianapolis as high as forty-five cents a dozen, went begging at five cents or less in Jonathan Houck's day. The usual price of pork was two and one-half cents a pound, cattle three cents and corn twenty cents a bushel. Jonathan Houck settled in Clinton township on government land and spent the best part of his life in developing it. Eventually he made it a fine farm and left a handsome estate to his heirs. When he died, July 6, 1905, he was the oldest resident of the county. In early manhood he married Nancy Elizabeth White, who came with him to the West and shared with him all the hardships and privations of pioneer life.

Nancy Elizabeth White was born near Harrisburg, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, on May 5, 1812. On August 26, 1830, she married Jonathan Houck, of Huntington county, Pennsylvania, and in 1837 they moved to Hamilton county, Ohio, and from there, in 1839, to Putnam county, Indiana, locating near Brick Chapel. Four years later they removed to the old homestead in Clinton township, where they lived until their home was destroyed by fire, in 1898, since which time they lived with their son, David, of Greencastle. Mrs. Houck died on January 25, 1898. There are now sixteen living grandchildren and forty great-grandchildren of this worthy couple. Mrs. Houck united with the regular Predestinarian Baptist church in 1831. Jonathan Houck was a Methodist. To Jonathan and Nancy Houck were born five sons, namely: David, of Greencastle; Thomas, Anthony and Ross A. are deceased; Elijah, of Greencastle.

David Houck, son of this pioneer couple, was born in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, July 12, 1831, and was only nine years old when brought by his parents to Putnam county. As he grew up he had all the rough experiences of a pioneer boy, including much work and little play. He assisted on the farm, from early in the spring until late in the fall, and then put in a few weeks at the subscription school held in a log cabin near his home.

After he became of age he began farming in Madison township on three hundred and ten acres of land, which he operated for seventeen years. Then he removed to Washington township, near Hamrick Station, where he had four hundred acres, and was there for twenty-five years. In 1892 he removed to Greencastle, living for a time in the eastern part of the city, but in 1896 moving to his present residence on the southern outskirts of the town. Though a Democrat in politics, he never sought office, but about 1888 was appointed trustee of Washington township, and served to the entire satisfaction of the people.

August 10, 1851, Mr. Houck married Rachel Talley, by whom he had seven children: Jonathan, James Edward, Elizabeth, Henry T. (deceased), Oliver, Nelson, William M. and Anthony (deceased). Elizabeth became the wife of Lennox M. Boone and lives in Eureka, Kansas, the other members of the family residing in Putnam county. The mother having died, Mr. Houck married Mrs. Martha A. (Penny) Houck, daughter of John and Henrietta (Wood) Penny, and an old pioneer family, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Virginia. Mrs. Houck was born in Monroe township, September 29, 1834, and had previously been the wife of Anthony Houck, brother of the subject and who died at the age of twenty-six years, and by whom she had four children, namely: Joseph H., who died at the age of eighteen years; John William, who lives at Muskogee, Oklahoma; James A., of Indianapolis; Anna, the wife of Francis Lyon, a lawyer of Greencastle.

THOMAS NEWGENT.

The Newgent family is traced back to pre-Revolutionary days and members of the same have figured prominently in Virginia, Kentucky, Pennsylvania and Indiana. William, George and Edward Newgent emigrated to Roanoke, Virginia, before the war for American independence. William and George went on to Pennsylvania; Edward to Fauquier county, Virginia; he bought two emigrants from an ocean vessel who had readily sold themselves for passage and induced them to enter the army with him. Edward married a Miss Conway, by whom he had three sons and one daughter. Thomas Newgent, of Putnam county, one of the sons, was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, June 10, 1770, and when eighteen years of age he crossed the mountains to Kentucky with a surveying party. He married Philadelphia Spillman, who was born July 30, 1772, and who died August 10, 1823; she was the daughter of John Spillman, of Culpeper county, Vir-

ginia, and they were the parents of eleven children, all of whom lived to be past fifty-four years of age, all becoming heads of families. Following were among them: Charles lived in Parke county, Indiana; Frances came to Indiana, a widow, and here married Thomas Boswell and lived to an old age, dying at Portland Mills; Sarah married James Collings and in about 1878 she was killed by a runaway team; they lived in Clinton township, where Mr. Collings died in the fifties; her only daughter was Edna Collings, who is still living on the old homestead, single. Her brother, John Holland Collings, recently deceased, was a well-read man, owning the first library in Putnam county outside of Greencastle. Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Thomas Newgent, lived in Parke county; Nancy is married and is living in Clinton township. Her son, Charles E. Webb, lives in Clinton Falls; Polly and her husband came to Clinton township and she died in Russell township, but left no children.

In 1798 Thomas Newgent settled in Mercer county, Kentucky. He was a surveyor and teacher. In the war of 1812 he enlisted from Franklin county and was a scout for Gen. William Henry Harrison. In the battle of Ft. Meigs, Frenchtown and Raisin river he proved a gallant fighter. It was interesting to hear him give a graphic description of the fights and Indian massacres he witnessed. His wife died in Shelby county, Kentucky, in 1823. He later came to Putnam county, Indiana, and was the first teacher here, the school he first taught being located where No. 3, in Clinton township, now stands. The death of this sterling pioneer and useful first settler occurred on February 4, 1863, when he had reached the advanced age of ninety-two years, seven months and twenty-four days. He was a member of the Methodist church.

WALTER R. HUTCHESON, M. D.

One of the leading physicians of Putnam county of the younger generation is Dr. Walter R. Hutcheson, a worthy son of a worthy sire, for Philip Hutcheson, one of the venerable residents of the county, is a man well known and highly honored for his past life of consecutive endeavor along legitimate and useful lines. His forbears are believed to have been among the early pioneers of Kentucky, from which state came Randolph Hutcheson, founder of the Hutcheson family in Putnam county, Indiana, whither he came as early as 1827, locating in Madison township, removing a few years later to Washington township. Thus the Hutchesons have been residents of this



W. P. Hutchison M.D.

county for over ninety years and their names are deftly intertwined with the various phases of its history from pioneer days to the present. Randolph Hutcheson married Elizabeth Woner, also a native of Kentucky, where she was reared and where, in Ganett county, she married Mr. Hutcheson. By this union there were three sons, Payton, Henry and Philip, father of Doctor Hutcheson of this review.

Philip Hutcheson was born in Madison township, Putnam county, October 27, 1830, and he has lived on the farm which he now owns since he was four years old, now being eighty years of age, being the "grand old man" of Washington township. The surrounding country was all in woods in those days and he did not have much time to pour over text-books, for it fell to his lot to assist in clearing and developing the farm, and he took care of his parents in their old age, his father, Randolph Hutcheson, surviving until 1864. He farmed all his life, held no public office, but was a member of the Christian church at Manhattan. Their family consisted of twelve children, all reaching maturity but one, only three of whom are now living, two sisters in Missouri and Philip, the only one of the children left in Putnam county. The latter has always been a farmer and he built his present home in 1887. The old homestead contained eighty acres; this Philip has added to until he now has one hundred acres in this place and other lands, all making several hundred acres.

On June 25, 1857, Philip Hutcheson married Louisa Bence, sister of Doctor Bence of Greencastle and John Bence of Washington township. She was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, April 12, 1840, being seventeen years of age at her marriage. She is of German extraction, and she is still living, being a woman of fine Christian characteristics. The following children were born to them: Izora H. is living at home caring for his parents; Ida married Luther Easter, of Warren township, this county; Laura married Frank Daggy, of Washington township; Maggie married Fred Stoner, of Washington township; Daniel married Gertrude King of Washington township; Philip B. married Stella Zaring and he is superintendent of the Roachdale schools; Dr. Walter R., the immediate subject of this review; Charles married Jennie Garner and is living in Washington township on the old Boone homestead.

Philip Hutcheson, father of these children, has never been an aspirant for public honors; however he at one time served as supervisor of his township. He is a Democrat and a member of the Christian church, having been a leader in the building of the Antioch church, which is near his farm, and

he is one of its main supporters, his home being the frequent gathering place for the ministers who preach here. He is a quiet home man, devoted to plain, simple virtues, highly honored by all. He has taken a great deal of pains in educating his children. Now in his advanced age he is hale and hearty owing to his past life of clean wholesome living.

Dr. Walter R. Hutcheson was born in Washington township, this county, October 2, 1874. He was reared on the farm and made his home there until 1898, meantime attending the district schools. Later he spent terms at the Central Normal School at Danville and the State Normal at Terre Haute, and at DePauw University. In 1895 he entered the Medical College of Indiana and was graduated therefrom in 1898. April 7th of the same year he began practice at Greencastle and since then has devoted himself assiduously to his profession. In 1907 he took a post-graduate course at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. He is a surgeon for the Monon railroad and the Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Interurban railway.

Doctor Hutcheson is a member of the American, State and Putnam County Medical Societies, and he has served very acceptably as health officer both for the city and county, for he ranks well in his profession, in which he has made steady progress, and enjoys the general esteem of all who know him. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Politically he is an unswerving Democrat, taking an interest in his party's success.

The Doctor is married to a lady of singular refinement, known in her maidenhood as Adda Louise, daughter of Thomas and Alice (Hazelett) Farmer, a well known Greencastle family. The date of their wedding was October 15, 1902. This union has been without issue.

THOMAS BENTON FARMER.

The name of Thomas Benton Farmer should not be omitted from any historical work of Putnam county, Indiana, owing to the fact that Mr. Farmer, who is now living in honorable retirement in Greencastle, surrounded by the many substantial evidences of thrift of his former years of industry, has long been one of the leading citizens of the county, always ready to assist in any way possible the upbuilding of the vicinity honored by his citizenship. He was born in Greencastle, August 12, 1836, and, unlike many of his contemporaries who sought uncertain fortune in other fields, he desired

to remain at home, believing that better business chances were to be found right at his own door, and, judging from the eminent success that has attended his efforts and the good he has done the city, he was wise in reaching this conclusion. He is one of the few connecting links between the pioneer days and the present in Putnam county and it is indeed interesting to hear him tell of the development of this favored region since his boyhood days. He is the son of James H. and Emily (Parks) Farmer, the latter born in North Carolina, from which state she was brought by her parents, Benjamin and Olive Parks, to Monroe county, Indiana, then being eight years of age. She married in that county and her parents came on to Putnam, locating near Putnamville, where they spent the remaining years of their lives, the father dying in 1849 or 1850, when about sixty years old, his widow surviving him thirty years, reaching the advanced age of ninety-two years. Benjamin Parks was a Primitive Baptist minister and continued to preach until his death. He preached regularly for many years at Deer Creek and other places and was a power for good in those early days.

James H. Farmer was born near Shelbyville, Shelby county, Kentucky. When sixteen years of age his mother brought him to Monroe county, Indiana, his father having died when he was ten years of age. When twenty-two years of age, was married, his wife, Emily Parks, being about the same age. He worked for one year after this event in Monroe county at the plasterer's trade, then came to Greencastle where he continued his trade, being very highly skilled and consequently he usually had plenty of work. He worked on the old college and on many of the other early buildings in the county, including the present Missionary Baptist church. About 1840 or 1841 he moved to a farm near Mount Meridian, on Deer creek, Marion township, six miles southeast of Greencastle, moving into the woods, only a small portion of the place having been cleared. He farmed and continued to work at his trade whenever practical. He also had a lime kiln on his farm and there he burned the lime that went into the construction of the old court house, and he hauled lime to Indianapolis to market for ten or twelve years, spending the rest of his life on the farm. He placed a fine farm of four or five hundred acres under cultivation, the old house erected there in the forties still standing, after being used sixty-five years and is still serviceable. Frank Farmer, son of Thomas B. Farmer, now operates the place, two hundred and seventy acres of it, Thomas Farmer still owning part of it.

James H. Farmer died November 11, 1876, at the age of seventy-one years, his widow surviving him until January 27, 1887. With the assistance of two grandsons, she had operated the farm after her husband's death and

an evidence of her good management is seen by her earning the sum of seven thousand dollars—in fact, she really made the farm what it was, one of the best in the township. By the side of her husband she sleeps in the Deer Creek cemetery, near the little church which they loved to attend. Their children are as follows: Benjamin followed the plasterer's trade in Putnam county, dying when past seventy years of age; Mary Ann married Alexander McCarthy, M. D., who moved to Iowa, later to Oregon, where he died; Matilda married John Nosler, an attorney who became a judge after moving to Oregon, where Mrs. Nosler was killed by a team backing over an embankment; Louisa married Joseph Ruark, of Marion township, where they both died; Thomas Benton, of this review; Nancy is the widow of James Raines, living at Cloverdale; Cynthia married Dr. Thomas Bryan, and they both died while living in Missouri; Samuel died about 1897, at the age of fifty-seven, having been a farmer in Putnam county, which he served as county commissioner, while living in Jefferson township; James married a Miss Ruark, moved to Iowa, then to Arkansas and his death occurred in Oklahoma at the age of fifty-five years; Ellen married Andrew J. Ruark, brother of Joseph Ruark, both retired farmers living in Greencastle.

Thomas Benton Farmer was reared on the old homestead, which he began working when quite young, attending the district schools a short time during the winter months. He learned the plasterer's trade, which he worked in company with Samuel Farmer. He was married on September 17, 1857, to Catherine Sherrill, who was reared by her grandfather, Thomas McCarthy, in Warren township, her mother having died when she was an infant.

Mr. Farmer went to Ringgold county, Iowa, in 1859, where he remained for a period of four years, until 1863, improving a new prairie farm. Returning to Putnam county, he purchased one hundred acres east of and adjoining that of his father's. He has proved to be an excellent manager and a modern agriculturist, consequently has prospered and is now the owner of six hundred acres of as valuable land as the county affords, all in a body with the exception of one hundred and eighty acres in Jefferson township, two miles from his other land. It is practically all under excellent improvement and a high state of cultivation. About one hundred acres of his father's old place are included in his holdings; at one time he owned about all the old place, but sold a part to his son, Frank. Much of Mr. Farmer's attention has been directed to the successful handling of livestock, of which he seems to be an exceptionally good judge, having long kept his place well stocked with cattle, hogs and horses, also mules, having shipped horses and mules to market in large numbers, acquiring a large part of his ample competency in

this manner. He continued to operate his farm, giving it almost his exclusive attention until about 1892 when he moved to Greencastle and has since lived practically retired, spending some of his time looking after his small place near the city. He has an attractive and comfortable home in the best residence district of the city.

Mrs. Farmer was called to her reward in 1875. Four children were born to this union, namely: Alice married Henry Runyan, living at Mt. Meridian, Putnam county; Albert was a commercial salesman for a hardware house in Terre Haute, and he died at the age of thirty-two years, leaving a widow and one child, Zella, at Greencastle; Frank owns the old Farmer homestead and lives in Greencastle township; Samuel Edward is married and is operating his father's farm in Marion township.

Thomas B. Farmer's second marriage was in 1877 to Alice Hazlett, daughter of Richard and Melvina (Bunten) Hazlett, and she is next to the youngest member of the family, having been born in Marion township, this county. This family came to their present commodious thirteen-roomed house in 1868. Four children were also born to this second union, named as follows: Addie married Doctor Hutcheson, of Greencastle; Claude is a railroad employe in Indianapolis; Mary married Nathaniel Hammond, who is living on his father's farm; Jennie is being educated in DePauw University.

Politically Mr. Farmer is a Democrat, and while he has always been deeply concerned regarding the welfare of Putnam county politically and every other way, he has not been an aspirant to public office. He is well-known and highly respected throughout this part of the state, for his life has been an exemplary one.

DANIEL EVANS SHOEMAKER.

A man who boldly faces the responsibilities of life and by determined and untiring energy carves out for himself an honorable success exerts a powerful influence upon the lives of all who follow them. Such men constitute the foundation of our republican institutions and are the pride of our civilization. To them life is so real that they find no time to plot either mischief or vice. Their lives are bound up in their duties, they feel the weight of their citizenship, and take pleasure in sowing the seeds of uprightness. Such has been the career of the subject of this sketch.

Daniel E. Shoemaker was born in Wayne county, Indiana, on the 23d day of September, 1836, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Howren) Shoemaker, the former of whom was born July 30, 1813, and the latter May 4, 1814. They were of stanch old Quaker stock and the father was a man of splendid qualifications and high standing, being universally known as "Squire" Shoemaker. He was one of the early pioneers of Wayne county, this state, and came to Putnam county in 1840. Here he devoted his attention to farming and attained to a fair measure of success. He possessed a strong religious spirit and was a forceful and effective public speaker.

The subject was reared under parental care and secured his education in the old log school houses of that early period, at which time educational methods and equipment were somewhat primitive. He was reared to the life of a farmer, and has never left the occupation of his first choice. He is the owner of one hundred and twenty-five acres of land and has been successful to a gratifying degree in the operation of this land. Of practical ideas and progressive methods, he has kept in close touch with advanced ideas relating to the science of agriculture and his labor is rewarded with abundant returns.

At the age of fifty-three years Mr. Shoemaker received distinct religious impressions and from that time forward has to the best of his ability lived a consistent Christian life. He has for many years been a persistent and thoughtful student of the holy writings and is considered an authority on the Bible and its teachings. He has strong and definite convictions regarding the great truths of God and stands squarely on his honest and conscientious beliefs. His life has been as an open book to all who know him and no man in the community enjoys to a greater degree the respect and confidence of the people.

On October 10, 1860, Mr. Shoemaker was united in marriage to Louisa Stobaugh, the daughter of Jacob and Ursula Stobaugh and who was born on July 27, 1840. Jacob Stobaugh was one of the first settlers in the state of Indiana. To Mr. and Mrs. Shoemaker were born the following children: Lillie D., born October 18, 1861, is the wife of Marion Craver, living in Boone county, this state; Jacob H., born April 8, 1863, a farmer of Floyd township, married Lula Mason; Arminda B., born March 12, 1865, died at the age of fifteen years; Josephine, born August 3, 1876, became the wife of Sherman Coffey; Worley V., born December 14, 1880, is single and is living at home. He has been reared to the honest life of a farmer and takes much pride in livestock and has become a regular dealer in feeding and handling stock for market.

ARCH ALLEN.

Over four score years have been dissolved in the mists of time since the venerable and highly honored gentleman whose name appears above first saw the light of day, and heaven has bounteously lengthened out his life through the most momentous epoch in the world's history, bringing him down to the mellow Indian summer of his years without regret for a career that has been strenuous yet satisfactory, a career which has resulted in great good to himself and immediate family and also scores who have had the pleasure of knowing him. He has witnessed many wonderful changes in this country since his boyhood days, has seen it advance from a wild wilderness filled with all kinds of untamed beasts to a highly cultivated and wealthy region where happiness and plenty abound as against poverty and hardships in the long ago.

Arch Allen, who is known to every resident of Monroe township, like many of the good citizens of Putnam county, is a native of the state of Kentucky, having been born in Montgomery county, July 11, 1827, the son of James and Sarah (Jones) Allen, the father of Virginia and the mother of Kentucky. James Allen lived for some time in the last-named state, from which he came to Putnam county, Indiana, in 1849. In Kentucky he had been among the men who had braved the dangers of a primitive country, which was still the domain of the red man, but here he erected his log cabin and lived in comfort, such comfort as was to be obtained in those days.

Arch Allen spent his youth in Kentucky, working on the farm, and for a very limited time attended the old-time country schools, and it was not until 1851 that he came to Putnam county, Indiana, first settling in Monroe township where he soon had a good start and where to obtain the same he labored hard.

On May 17, 1848, Mr. Allen was married, while living in Bourbon county, Kentucky, near Paris, to Matilda Trimble, daughter of Fergus Trimble, who was a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky, where he spent his entire life. His father, a native of Virginia, was a soldier in the war of 1812.

The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Arch Allen: James T. married Blanche Riggs, of Greencastle, who was a daughter of Daniel and Mary (Parsons) Riggs, Mr. Riggs being a contractor of this city; Mr. and Mrs. James T. Allen are the parents of two children, Hazel and Marie. William H. Allen is deceased; Mollie married Braxton Ellis, a

merchant, of Bainbridge; Billie and Rolla are deceased; Lilly lives in Louisville, Kentucky.

Arch Allen has been a very successful farmer and stockman and has probably handled, bought and sold more mules and cattle than any other man in the county, and he is widely known throughout the county and in adjoining counties, having long been regarded as one of the best authorities on livestock in this locality. He has spent over sixty years in the saddle, buying cattle and mules, having made this his chief life work from early youth, and there is not much of this country that he has not ridden over and is perfectly familiar with. But notwithstanding his very busy life in the handling of stock, he has found time to be an extensive agriculturist and at one time he owned fourteen hundred acres of land. He paid two thousand dollars in gold for the first land he purchased. He gave over five hundred acres of land to his children. He has been a very close observer, believed in keeping abreast of the times and leaving no stone unturned whereby he could advance his interests in a legitimate way.

Mr. Allen is a Southern Democrat of the old school and has been ever loyal to its basic principles, but he has never been a seeker after public office. He has long been one of the pillars of the Christian church at Fincastle, which he helped to build and of which he has been a liberal supporter. He is a fine character, a man whom to know is both to respect and admire, for his life has been lived along proper lines and has been one of honor and success.

JOHN ANDREW HUFFMAN.

Through all the gradations of life recognition should be had of the true values, and then should full appreciation be manifested, for, if it be done justly, there can be no impropriety in scanning the acts of any man as they affect his public, social and business relations. In the collection of material for the biographical department of this publication there has been a constant aim to use a wise discrimination in regard to the selection of subjects and to exclude none worthy of representation in its pages. Among the worthy citizens of various vocations is found the name of John Andrew Huffman, who has made a success of his chosen life work and at the same time established a reputation for uprightness in all relations of life.

Mr. Huffman was born in Washington township, Putnam county, January 10, 1855. He is the fifth son of Edmond and Louisa A. (Rightsell) Huffman. A full sketch of this well established and highly respected family

is to be found on another page of this work under the caption of Douglas Huffman, brother of John A., to which the interested reader is referred.

John A. Huffman spent his early youth on the home farm, which he worked during crop seasons, attending the district schools during the winter months, remaining under the parental roof until he was thirty years old, having for many years previously been successfully engaged in stock feeding and shipping, becoming widely known in this line of endeavor. At the age mentioned above he was married to Lucy Smith, daughter of Lyman B. and Louisa (Murphy) Smith, of Reelsville, formerly a well known timber dealer, now deceased. Mrs. Huffman was born in Washington township.

Mr. Huffman has become the owner of a splendid farm of one hundred sixty-eight and one-half acres, and also owns eighty acres that was formerly a part of the old home place. He has for years been a grower of excellent crops of all kinds, but stock raising and feeding has claimed a great deal of his attention. He is a breeder of high-grade stock which is admired by all who see the sleek, well-cared-for animals that are to be found constantly on his place. He usually feeds a car load of cattle at a time and a large number of hogs. About seventy-five acres of his land is bottom land along the Walnut, on which he erected his present fine house in 1903, from which may be had a splendid view, it being located on the edge of a hill of the Walnut creek bottoms.

To Mr. and Mrs. Huffman five children have been born, two of whom died in infancy and one in childhood; two are living, Carl A., graduated from the local high school, in which Lora H. is now a student.

Mr. Huffman has kept out of politics, having been too busy with his private affairs to seek public office. He is a very progressive business man and has, by his own efforts, become well fixed, and is deserving of the success that has attended his efforts and of the high esteem in which he is held by all his neighbors and friends throughout the county.

ISRAEL KNAUER.

One of Clinton township's aged and highly respected citizens is Israel Knauer, who, despite his years, is hale and hearty as a result of the consistent life he has led, a life of steady habits and correct living and thinking and one that has resulted in great good to all who have come in contact with him. He hails from the old Keystone state, having been born in Chester

county, Pennsylvania, April 2, 1837, the son of Jacob and Ann (Hudson) Knauer, the father a native of Germany. Israel was one year old when the family emigrated west, 1838, and located in Clinton township, Putnam county, three-fourths of a mile east of Israel's present home, where they began life in true first-settler fashion, moving to the present Knauer home about 1854, the parents dying in the latter place; the house they occupied is still standing. Jacob Knauer prospered and became the owner of two hundred acres in the first place and eighty acres in the latter, also owned sixty-two acres in Madison township, also four hundred and eighty acres in Nemaha county, Kansas, having entered the latter in 1861. This he later deeded to his eldest son, having divided part of his property among his children himself. He lived to a good old age, dying in 1873 at eighty-three years. His faculties were acute to the last and he kept matters in his own hands, looking after every detail of his business. He was always a hard working, persisting man, and he cleared out and improved a great deal of land. Politically he was a Democrat, but did not aspire to political offices. He was a good and useful man in his community and highly respected. His wife preceded him to the grave by seven years. Their family consisted of five children: Martha married George Cricks, whose sketch appears herein; Elizabeth, who died in old age, had lived most of her life at the old homestead; Franklin remained at the old home and died a bachelor at the age of seventy; Clement B., who was given the Kansas land, lived in Madison township, Putnam county; Israel, of this review, is the only survivor.

Israel Knauer lived at home until he was twenty-three years of age, assisting with the work of clearing the farm; after a respite of a few years, he returned to the home farm in 1873, buying his father's old place, his parents living with him the rest of their lives. Prior to that time he had purchased the original two hundred acres of his father, latter adding the one hundred acres. He now owns the sixty-two acres his father owned in Madison township. He also owns ninety-six acres in Clinton township and two hundred and forty acres in Madison township, besides what his father owned. He also owns about four hundred acres of valuable land in Parke county, some four miles distant, and one hundred and thirty-two acres in another section of Parke county, or a grand total of over twelve hundred acres. He has made excellent improvements on all these places and his able management results in abundant yields of general crops, besides he raises various kinds of livestock which forms no small part of his annual income. He erected his present substantial and attractive home in 1884, and he has modern outbuildings and everything about his place shows thrift and pros-

perity and that a gentleman of excellent taste and good judgment has their management in hand. He depends a great deal on grass and has many broad acres in grass where roam scores of cattle and hogs. He has paid as high as fifty-two dollars an acre for land, which is now worth a much higher figure.

Politically Mr. Knauer is a Democrat, but he has never aspired to offices of public trust, preferring to devote his attention exclusively to his individual affairs.

Mr. Knauer was married when twenty-three years of age, 1861, to Elizabeth Hood, daughter of Reeves Hood, of Jackson township, Parke county, Indiana, who came here from Kentucky. This family has long been well known and influential in Parke county. To Mr. and Mrs. Knauer twelve children have been born, namely: Rebecca Ann married Rev. John McHargue, of Illinois; Jane married Frank Carmichael, of Parke county, Indiana; John H. lives in Madison township; Sarah married Thomas Brothers, of Greencastle; Israel lives in Clinton township; Daniel lives at home assisting his father with the work on the farm; Jesse lives in Madison township; Allie married Edgar Perkins, of Clinton township; Noah lives in Jackson township, Parke county; Lillie married George Slavens and died in North Dakota when twenty-two years of age; William lives in Union township, Parke county; Grace married Levi Hasty, of Madison township.

In everyday life, Israel Knauer is known to be a man whose word is as good, if not better, than the bond of many. Honesty and integrity are no meaningless terms with him and his record as a man and citizen are without blemish. He is generous, well informed on current questions of the day and is known throughout the county as one of her best citizens.

JAMES G. BUIS.

Among the citizens of Mill Creek township, Putnam county, who, through their own persistent and well-directed efforts, have achieved a gratifying measure of success in their vocation, is the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch. With little outside assistance, he has steadily forged to the front, overcoming obstacles and unfavorable circumstances, until today he is numbered among the successful men of his community.

James G. Buis is a native of the county in which he lives, having been born in Mill Creek township on the 2d day of February, 1856. He is a

son of Lewis M. and Rebecca (Wallace) Buis, the former of whom was born in Jefferson township, Putnam county, May 15, 1837, and died June 4, 1905, at Stilesville, Hendricks county. The subject's paternal grandfather was Caleb Buis, who came to this county from Tennessee in 1822. His wife was Margaret (generally called Peggy) Hurst, and for her ancestry the reader is directed to the record of the Hurst generalogy, elsewhere in this volume. Rebecca Wallace, the subject's mother, was a daughter of Enoch and Winnie (Norton) Wallace, who came from Tennessee to Hendricks county, Indiana, at an early day. Lewis M. Buis lived practically all his life in Jefferson and Mill Creek townships, or until a short time prior to his death, when he moved to Stilesville. He formerly owned a farm in Jefferson township, but later traded it for one hundred and seventy-seven acres in Mill Creek township. He was a prominent man in the communities where he resided and at one time served as trustee of Jefferson township. To him and his wife were born eleven children, namely: Albert, who resides in Indianapolis; James G. is the immediate subject of this sketch; Alonzo lives at Stilesville; Florence died in young womanhood; Reason lives at Martinsville; Lawrence lives at Stilesville; Luellen died at the age of seventeen years; William resides at Stilesville; Lewis died in childhood; Alpha became the wife of Charles Cox and lives in Hendricks county, this state; Pearl Myrtle, deceased, was the wife of John H. Williams, of Mill Creek township.

James G. Buis was reared to manhood in Jefferson township, Putnam county, being at an early age inured to the hard labors of the farm. He received his education in the common schools, supplementing his school discipline by lifelong habits of close observation and years of practical experience. At the time of his marriage, in 1875, he rented a farm in section 32, Mill Creek township, and during several subsequent years he rented farming land at different places in Mill Creek, Jefferson and Marion townships. He was energetic in his efforts and a good manager and in 1890 was enabled to buy thirty-five acres of bottom land, where he had first rented in Mill Creek township, which has been his home ever since. Soon afterwards he bought forty acres and has made other additions to his first holdings, having purchased eighty-six acres of the old Beddle farm, south of his home, and sixty-one acres, located north of the Ellett farm. He thus has two hundred and seventy-three acres in his home farm, and he has recently bought eighty acres of excellent land in Morgan county, this state, making his total holdings three hundred and fifty-three acres. This has all been acquired by Mr. Buis solely through his own indomitable efforts and he is to be commended for the per-

sistent and well-directed efforts which have wrought this result. He is a thoroughly practical farmer and has kept in close touch with every detail of his business, keeping his property up to the highest standard of excellence. He has raised all the crops common to this section of the country, and has also, with gratifying results, given considerable attention to the raising of livestock. He is now to some extent abstaining from the hardest of the work which had through the active years of his life characterized his efforts and is enjoying that ease which comes as a reward for honest and earnest effort.

In 1875 Mr. Buis married Mary C. Smith, daughter of John and Louisa (Vaughn) Smith. She was born in Garrard county, Kentucky, and accompanied her parents to Indiana during the Civil war, they locating in Hendricks county, just across the line from Mill Creek township, this county. Subsequently they moved to Belle Union, Jefferson township, this county, where the father died on December 29, 1909. To Mr. and Mrs. Buis were born seven children, namely: Ernest and Velva died in childhood; Flossie was the wife of Orville Wallace and died on August 19, 1909, leaving two children, Hazel and Clarence; Mettie is the wife of Shelton Ray, of Stilesville; Luellen is the wife of Ernest V. Ellett, of Jefferson township, and they have two children, Pearl and Metta; Cornie Lewis married Lena Sechman, lives on a farm adjoining his father on the north, and is the father of three children, Frank, Lucile and James Mahlen; Vita, the youngest of the children, is at home with her parents. Mr. Buis has never had much time for public affairs, but during the nineties he served six years as trustee of Mill Creek township, giving a very satisfactory and efficient administration of the duties of the office. He possesses a genial disposition, the spirit of hospitality being in constant evidence in his home, and he is well liked by all who know him. He is a strong Democrat, but has not been an aspirant for office or public notoriety.

JESSE THOMAS HORN.

One of Putnam county's highly respected citizens was Jesse Thomas Horn, who was born in Wayne county, North Carolina, November 25, 1848. In the winter of 1855 his parents, John and Celia (Bogue) Horn, came to Indiana and located near Winchester, Randolph county, and in 1856 moved to Cloverdale township, Putnam county. He began teaching school when

seventeen years old and taught several terms. His father died in 1868 and Jesse then engaged in the mercantile business in Cloverdale until 1877, part of the time as a partner with Frank Bandy. In 1879 he went to Greencastle and clerked in the Walnut Street Hotel for several months, then spent some time in the old home in North Carolina, returning to Greencastle and made a trip to Tennessee by team. In September, 1880, he engaged in the hardware business in Cloverdale, selling out in 1881, then moved to Owen county, Indiana, buying a farm in Jackson township, where he remained until August, 1886, when he rented his place and returned to Greencastle, and entered the real estate business with W. S. Cox.

Mr. Horn married Nancy Cox in 1867; she was the daughter of William M. and Hannah Cox, of this county, and her death occurred in 1875, leaving two children, Rosa E., wife of Jesse Hubbard, and Annie F., deceased. In 1878 Mr. Horn married Lizzie M. Hubbard, daughter of William and Catherine Hubbard, of Putnam county; she died in 1881 without issue. Mr. Horn was again married in 1883, to Mary H. Hubbard, a sister of his second wife, and they have four children, Viola C., Ora Catherine, Joseph Howard and Jacob.

Jesse Horn was a member of Cloverdale Lodge of Masons, of which he was secretary for several years. He was also past noble grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Cloverdale. His father was born near Goldsboro, North Carolina, in 1820 and in 1855 the family moved to Indiana, locating in the northeast part of Cloverdale township, Putnam county, where Mr. Horn died February 16, 1862, at the age of forty-two years. He was a member of the Methodist church from early youth until his death.

Mr. Horn's mother was born near Stauntonburg, North Carolina, and came to Indiana with her family about 1855. After the death of her husband she remained on the farm and managed it without aid of administrator or guardian for her children. When her husband died, all but one of her nine children were sick with measles; that son, taking the measles three days after his father's death, did not recover. The mother bore her burdens with Christian fortitude and by judicious management kept the children together, giving them a pleasant home and rearing them in comfort and respectability until they could go out into the world for themselves. She was a devout and earnest Christian.

Mr. Horn was a man whom everybody respected, for he lived a conscientious and straightforward life, was kind, neighborly and always ready to do his duty in all lines of citizenship.

NATHAN W. ADER.

The career of Nathan W. Ader happily illustrates the fact that if a young man possesses the proper attributes of mind and heart, with the ability to direct the same in proper channels, he can attain for himself not only material success but gain an honored place among the factors that shape the destinies of communities. His life proved that true success in this world depends upon personal efforts and consecutive industry in the pursuit of some specific and honorable purpose; it also demonstrated that the road to positions of influence among men, whatever the relation of life may be, is open to all who may possess the courage to tread its pathway, besides serving as an incentive to the young of the present generation, teaching by incontrovertible facts that true excellence in any worthy undertaking is ambition's legitimate answer.

Mr. Ader was born in Putnam county, January 22, 1848, the son of David and Elizabeth (Aldridge) Ader, a complete sketch of whom is to be found in another part of this work.

Mr. Ader was educated in the common schools and the Ladoga Academy, later attended Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts. He was a very close student and received a splendid education and he always kept well abreast of the times in matters of not only current import, but also literary and scientific.

Believing that merchandising offered special inducements for him, he accordingly opened a dry goods store at Bainbridge, this county, in 1869, which he conducted in a very successful manner until 1879, becoming known during that decade as one of the leading merchants of this locality. In 1872 he erected a substantial brick block in Bainbridge.

In 1881 Mr. Ader went to Florida, remaining there several years, meeting with varied successes, returning to Putnam county at the death of his father. He later became the owner of a part of the old family homestead, which he placed under modern improvements and on which he erected a very attractive, commodious and nicely furnished residence, surrounded by a well-kept lawn, and standing at proper convenience are numerous substantial out-buildings. He kept some good stock of various kinds, being especially fond of good horses. There is a fine flowing well on the place. All in all, the farm is one of the most desirable in the township and it has been so well managed that its soil is as fertile as ever.

Mr. Ader married Mollie Nelson, daughter of a highly respected family.

and she herself a lady of refinement and such engaging traits as to be a favorite with a large circle of friends. This union resulted in the birth of two children, namely: Lily R., born November 19, 1876, now living in South Dakota; Charles E., born May 11, 1870, and now living in California.

Mr. Ader's second wife, was known in her maidenhood as Martha A. McKee, whom he married on November 15, 1883. She is the daughter of William and Lucinda (Yates) McKee, a fine old pioneer family. Mrs. Ader's grandfather, Samuel McKee, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and Mrs. Ader is a member of the noted organization, Daughters of the American Revolution. Her brother, Melvin McKee, was a circuit clerk of Putnam county for a period of eight years, during which time he won wide notoriety. Mrs. Ader is a well educated, refined and affable woman, who makes friends readily and always retains their good will. Mr. Ader's death occurred suddenly, on May 10, 1910, at Indianapolis, while he was seated, resting, in a store in that city.

Mr. Ader, in his fraternal relations, was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, Lodge No. 542, at Groveland, this county, having become a Mason in 1872, joining Bainbridge Lodge, No. 75. He filled all the offices from tyler up; he was also a Royal Arch Mason and had attained the degree of Knight Templar. He took an abiding interest in Masonry and stood high in its circles, which is criterion enough that he was a man of proper principles and that his neighbors and friends were justified in placing explicit confidence in him, without fear of having it betrayed.

JAMES P. HUGHES.

Putnam county figures as one of the most attractive, progressive and prosperous divisions of the western part of the great Hoosier commonwealth, justly claiming a high order of citizenship and a spirit of enterprise which is certain to conserve consecutive development and marked advancement in the material upbuilding of this section. The county has been and is signally favored in the class of men who have controlled its affairs in official capacity, and in this connection James P. Hughes, one of the best known attorneys of this section of the state, demands representation, as he is serving this county faithfully and well in a position of distinct trust and responsibility, being an active, vigilant and potent factor in the local body politic. While yet a young man he has achieved a brilliant record at the bar, at the same time win-



James R. Hughes

ning a reputation for industry and integrity. He is a close student, solidly entrenched in the principles, routine, technicalities and the complicated machinery of the law, careful, painstaking and conscientious, his creed being that professional success depends on work—hard, unremitting, indefatigable work. He always stands upon a logical outlook; is a reasoner, dissector and analyst, and to such as he the future augurs much in the way of success and honor; yet with all his ability he is entirely unassuming.

In the early part of the last century, among the many conscientious and liberty-loving people who came to this country to escape the intolerable civil and religious conditions of Ireland, there was a boy named Peter Hughes. When he first came to this country he worked as a stone-mason on the National road, which was then being built through this county, and many of the fine arches which are yet standing were partly the work of his hands. He later settled on a farm about six miles east of the city of Terre Haute, and at the time of his death, in 1893, was the owner of the valuable tract of land upon which he had lived for many years. He married Ellen Dickerson, a daughter of one of the early pioneers of Vigo county, who was a native of Ohio. The Dickerson family was prominent in Vigo county and had much to do with the making of its history. Eleven children were born to Peter and Ellen Hughes and of these eleven, one was named George W., who was born in 1846.

George W. Hughes, at the age of seventeen years, enlisted as a soldier in the Eleventh Indiana Cavalry and the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment. He served until the close of the war and at the time of his discharge was first lieutenant. In 1869 he was married to Hessie Ferrel, daughter of James and Nancy Ferrel, who at that time lived near Cloverdale, this county. James Ferrel was a native of Ohio. He came to this state, in the early part of the last century, with his parents, who settled near Terre Haute. Nancy Ferrel is a daughter of John P. Sinclair, one of the pioneers of this county, who came here from Kentucky in 1823 and that year Nancy Sinclair Ferrel was born on what is now known as the Frank Allee farm in Warren township, and which is located about two and one-half miles north of Cloverdale. Mrs. Nancy Ferrel is still living and resides part of the time with her daughter, Hessie Hughes, on the Hughes farm north of Cloverdale and within one mile of the spot where she was born eighty-seven years ago. She is no doubt the oldest native-born citizen of this county.

After the marriage of George W. Hughes and Hessie Ferrel they went to housekeeping on what is now known as the Hulman farm just east of Terre

Haute. They lived in Vigo county until 1875, at which time they moved to Putnam county and located on a farm three miles south of Cloverdale. In 1880 Mr. Hughes bought a large tract of ground one and one-half miles north of Cloverdale and resided on this farm until 1893. In November, 1892, he was elected treasurer of Putnam county and re-elected in 1894. He served as treasurer from September, 1893, to January, 1898. Mr. Hughes was one of the most popular and efficient officers Putnam county ever had and was widely known as a man of honor and integrity. After he retired from office he moved to his farm and lived there for a few years and again moved to Greencastle and died here on the 9th day of April, 1905, leaving as his heirs, HESSIE HUGHES, his widow; and MINNIE W., wife of D. B. F. HURST; CURTIS K., assistant cashier of the Central National Bank; JAMES P., whose name forms the heading of this article; FOREST, who has a position with the Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Company; and, BIRCH, who is a student in DePauw University.

James P. Hughes was born in Vigo county, December 18, 1874, and spent his youth on his father's farm near Cloverdale. After obtaining a good primary education, he entered DePauw University, from which he was graduated in 1898 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. Shortly afterward he became a student in the Indiana Law School and was graduated from this institution with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. It is thus seen that Mr. Hughes has a thorough training for his profession. In October of 1900 he was admitted to the bar of Putnam county and immediately entered into the active practice of his profession, to which he has since devoted himself exclusively. In March, 1902, the county commissioners appointed him court attorney, which position he held for three years. From 1905 to 1907 he was deputy prosecutor under Prosecuting Attorney Curtis G. Scofield and he was elected prosecutor for the thirteenth judicial circuit in November, 1906, and re-elected in November, 1908, by the largest majority that any candidate for prosecutor of this district had ever had up to that date, which fact testifies to the popularity of Mr. Hughes as an officer. His term of office will expire January 1, 1911.

In April, 1908, Mr. Hughes formed a partnership for the practice of law with John P. Allee, under the firm name of Allee & Hughes. This firm is known as one of the strong legal firms of this community and it has a large and extensive practice. Mr. Allee and Mr. Hughes are both recognized as strong and able lawyers.

On January 17, 1907, Mr. Hughes was married to Mayme Gainer, daughter of John Gainer, deceased, and a native of Greencastle. She is a charming

woman in the home, and is also a woman of business ability, having for four years held the position of deputy auditor under County Auditor C. C. Hurst. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes have one child, James G., who was born May 24, 1909. Mr. Hughes is a member of the Methodist church and Mrs. Hughes belongs to the Catholic church. He is a member of the Masonic order, the Elks and Knights of Pythias and has held the highest offices in these orders. He also belongs to the Delta Upsilon fraternity, a college order, and in politics is an enthusiastic Democrat.

GILBERT SINCLAIR.

Among those citizens of Marion township, Putnam county, who have, by lives of persistent and well-directed effort, not only achieved a definite measure of material success, but, what is of greater value, have gained the respect and confidence of their fellow men, the subject of this sketch is conspicuous.

Gilbert Sinclair was born on the 23d day of April, 1840, on his father's farm situated where the town of Fillmore now stands, and is a son of Richard and Katherine (Hedden) Sinclair. These parents were natives of Shelby county, Kentucky, but came to Indiana in 1840, and bought eighty acres of land, comprising the farm above referred to, and for which he paid five dollars per acre. Here he established his pioneer home in a log cabin and vigorously applied himself to the development of the new farm, which was in many respects a strenuous task. He had in his native state learned the trade of a wheelwright and this practical knowledge stood him in good stead in his new home, his services in this capacity being of great value to many in the surrounding country. In 1850 the Vandalia railroad was surveyed through his farm and, not liking the proposition, he sold the land, for ten dollars per acre. He then bought one hundred and ten acres of land adjoining his former farm, for which he paid the same price per acre, the place being well improved with good buildings. Subsequently, as he was prospered, he bought other adjoining land, until eventually his land holdings amounted to three hundred and twenty acres. He was a man of many excellent qualities of head and heart and he enjoyed in a large degree the respect of all who knew him. His death occurred in 1899 and his wife died in 1895, their remains being interred in the Fillmore cemetery, which land was donated by Mr. Sinclair for cemetery purposes. Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair were members of the Baptist denomination, belonging to the Salem church,

near Fillmore. Politically Mr. Sinclair was an ardent Democrat. These parents had five children, namely: Gilbert, the subject of this sketch; Mary F., the deceased wife of W. H. Cowgill; Emily died young; James W. and Marion, who also are deceased.

Gilbert Sinclair was reared on the parental farmstead and secured a good practical education in the common schools. At the time of his marriage, in 1860, he went to housekeeping in a log house on his father's farm, and he has throughout his life devoted himself to the cultivation of the soil, in which he has met with a gratifying degree of success. His first purchase was forty acres, and in 1875 he purchased a forty-acre tract adjoining, onto which he moved. His energy and determination were rewarded as the years passed and he eventually became the owner of a large and valuable farm. He has given to each of his children a farm and there still remains in the home farm four hundred and fifty acres of as good land as can be found in this part of Putnam county. Mr. Sinclair has carried on general farming and has also given considerable attention to the raising of livestock, which also he has found a profitable line. Mr. Sinclair has long occupied a leading place in the community and he has served as administrator in the settlement of a number of estates and as an arbitrator in the settlement of disputes between fellow citizens.

Politically Mr. Sinclair gives an ardent support to the Democratic party, while in religious matters he gives a liberal support to all churches, having contributed to the erection and support of several.

On March 29, 1860, Mr. Sinclair was united in marriage to Susan Kinsler, a daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Kinsler, of this county, and to this union have been born two children, namely: Richard R. and John. Richard R., who resides on a fine farm of one hundred and five acres in Marion township, received a good public school education, after which he attended two years each at the State Normal and the Danville Normal Schools, after which he engaged in teaching, being now employed in the schools of Greencastle. He is a member of the Christian church at Fillmore. On October 14, 1887, he married Lizzie Campbell and they are the parents of two children, Courtland C. and Irene. Courtland graduated from the high school at Greencastle, and is now a student at DePauw University. John, after completing the common school course, attended two years each at the State and Danville Normals, and is now devoting himself to the cultivation of his farm of fifty acres, adjoining the old homestead. On August 4, 1904, he married Laura Browning, of Montgomery county, this state, and

they have two children, Helen and Paul G. Besides the children mentioned Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair reared Cora B. Flynn, aged four years, a niece of Mrs. Sinclair, and she has been a member of the family for thirty years, receiving the same care and affection accorded to their own children.

WILLIAM L. TORR.

The founder of this family in America was William Torr, who came from England and settled in Virginia. His son, of the same name, migrated to Kentucky where he became a farmer, married and reared a family. His son, William, was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, where he married Maria Kimberlin and in 1828 came to Putnam county. He located on land in Washington township, one mile south of the present homestead. James Torr, a brother of William, followed the latter to Putnam county some years after his arrival, later went to Ohio, married and then came back to Putnam county and entered eighty acres of land. He cleared and cultivated this tract, but later bought the farm in Madison township which became his well known homestead. William Torr died in December, 1842, leaving his widow with six children, the eldest fifteen years old. The widow remained on the farm, where she reared her children. She was a fine business woman, quick witted and well read. She was a member of the Baptist church, having joined in Kentucky, and was broad-minded and liberal in her views, refusing to believe that part of the human race was created to be saved and part lost. She lived a widow for thirty years and died at the age of eighty years with her mind clear to the last. Nancy, eldest of her children, married John Rawley, father of the district judge of the same name. She spent most of her life in Clay county, but is now living with a son, Frank S., ex-judge, at Terre Haute. James H. was William Torr's second child; the third was America, who married Alfred Miller, of Parke county, and died at the age of sixty-six years; Eliza, the fourth child, married Benjamin Leatherman and removed to Humboldt, Nebraska, where she still resides in aged widowhood; Niles H., who was a soldier, died in Parke county when forty years old.

William L. Torr, youngest of the family, was born in Madison township, Putnam county, Indiana, March 4, 1839. He remained with his mother until thirty-four years old and from his sixteenth year had charge of the farm. When twenty-six years old he married Ellen, daughter of

Volney Smith, of Manhattan, whose father came to the county when a boy, was appointed postmaster at Manhattan and was the oldest postmaster in the state at the time of his death. Mr. Torr by degrees bought out the interests of the heirs in one hundred and sixty acres of the home place and when his mother died he bought the entire estate of two hundred and forty acres, of which he still retains one hundred and seventy-five acres. He has made a fine farm of the place which as a boy he helped to clear. Seventy acres of his holdings consist of fine bottom lands. Mr. Torr has always been a general farmer, raising the cereal crops appropriate to this section and keeping as much stock as his land would justify. He feeds all his own grain and makes a specialty of hogs, of which he fattens a large number for market every year. He has devoted his whole life to his farm, expended on it much thought and labor and has made a success and ranks high among the best farmers of Putnam county. His father was a Whig and he himself has been a lifelong Republican, casting his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. He has always enthusiastically supported the principles of the Republican party and for twenty years served on the election board. His first wife died February 13, 1893, and on September 1, 1896, Mr. Torr married Mrs. Mary A. Cochran, nee Neier, of Owen county. Mr. Torr's children by his first wife are as follows: William V., a resident of Washington township, has three children, Lola, Lela and Dorothy; Maggie married Albert Stoner, of Sullivan county, and has two children, Russell and Estel; Anna M., educated at the Terre Haute Normal and Danville Normal, taught for thirteen years in Putnam county, including several terms in the Greencastle schools, and died September 12, 1909, aged thirty-eight years; Arthur D., a resident of Farmersburg, Indiana, has five children, Raymond, Stanley, Donald, Frances and Helen; Minnie, a graduate of DePauw University, has for six years been a teacher of history in the Connersville high school; Ross, a resident of Farmersburg, has three children, Irene, Glenn and Gladys Marie; Emma married J. H. Pitchford, telegraph operator for the Big Four railroad at Fillmore, Indiana, and has two children, Minnie Almeda and Mildred Ellen; Edwin, on the farm with his father, married Martha Best and has two children, Margaret Ellen and Mabel Grace. Mr. Torr has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Mt. Olive for fifty years, and has always taken an interest in religious work. With the exception of Philip Hutcheson, Mr. Torr has lived longest of any man in this vicinity. He is a fine type of the best class of the old-time citizen and understands the farming business from the ground up. During his long life he has proven himself a dutiful son, a kind neighbor and true friend, fulfilling all duties both public and private.

ISAIAH VERMILION.

Few pioneers of this vicinity so indelibly impressed their personalities upon their fellow men or did more for the general uplift of Putnam county than the late Isaiah Vermilion, who was duly honored and respected by all who knew him for his long life of industry and straightforward dealings with his fellow men, and it was a rare treat to visit his hospitable fireside during his last years and listen to his interesting reminiscences of the past history of this locality which he saw and helped develop from practically a wilderness to one of the thriving communities of the great commonwealth of Indiana. He was born five miles northwest of Greencastle, December 2, 1838, the son of Joel and Nancy (Shaw) Vermilion, the father a native of Tennessee, from which state he came to Putnam county, Indiana, as early as 1830. He was a minister of the Baptist church, in which noble work he became known to all the old settlers, and he did not collect a penny for his services, being one of those few and noble spirits who delight to serve others even at the expense of their own interests. His death occurred in 1873, his widow surviving until December 4, 1874. They were the parents of a large family, rearing eight children to maturity.

Isaiah Vermilion farmed until he was nineteen years of age, gaining a somewhat limited education in the schools of his day. He started on his business career with only twenty-five cents, and, by thrift, industry and economy, he accumulated rapidly and his latter years were spent in comfort and in the midst of such life's luxuries as he desired. He began the dry goods business with his brother, Thomas, in 1857, under the firm name of Vermilion Brothers, in Mt. Meridian, just half way between Terre Haute and Indianapolis, on the National road. This was a successful venture, but, desiring a broader field for his operations, Mr. Vermilion came to Greencastle in 1868 and embarked in business, buying an interest with Neese & Elliott, the firm then changing to Neese, Elliott & Vermilion, which met with varied success until 1871, when Wilds Jones purchased the holdings of Neese and Elliott, the firm then changing to Vermillion & Jones. In 1875 J. P. Allen purchased the interest of Mr. Jones, then the style of the firm was Vermilion & Allen, the former selling out in his interest to the latter in 1879. In that year he opened business in South Greencastle with W. H. Howe as Howe & Vermilion. In 1881 Nelson Wood bought Mr. Howe's interest and in 1883 Mr. Vermilion sold out to Mr. Wood. In that year he re-engaged in the dry goods business at No. 22 West Washington street, where he remained

with his usual success until his death, which occurred September 5, 1908, having been engaged in business in one place for a period of twenty-five years consecutively. He was one of the best known merchants in this and adjoining counties and his customers were his friends owing to his uniform kindness and his honesty in dealing with everyone.

Mr. Vermilion was a noted church worker and the local Baptist congregation owed much to his liberality of both means and time in forwarding the interest of the church, always taking a delight in its affairs. Being an earnest worker, he held all the offices in the church and he never missed a meeting. He carried his religion into his business and his every-day life and his genuine honesty and sincerity was never questioned. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and he was a Democrat in politics, but never sought office.

Mr. Vermilion married, on January 12, 1865, Caroline E. Elliott, daughter of McCamy and Harriett (Sherrel) Elliott. She was born in Putnam county, October 12, 1847. Her parents came from North Carolina; her father, also, was a Baptist minister; he lived to the advanced age of ninety-six years, dying February 15, 1906, his wife having preceded him to the grave on December 24, 1892.

Mrs. Vermilion was called to her rest in 1893. She was an excellent woman and took a great interest in religious affairs. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Isaiah Vermilion, four of whom are deceased; those living are, Miss Claude, of Greencastle; James E., of Greencastle, and Flossie, wife of Charles Haughland, of Greencastle.

THOMAS J. McKEEHAN.

Some of the best improved farms in Putnam county are to be found in Monroe township, the owners of which are men of indefatigable industry, practical ideas and progressive methods. Among the successful agriculturists of the township is numbered the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch. He has by his earnest and consecutive efforts brought his farm to a high standard of excellence and is looked upon as one of the reliable citizens of the township.

Thomas J. McKeelhan was born in Whitley county, Kentucky, November 3, 1862, and is a son of Peter and Lida (Hart) McKeelhan. He was reared and educated in his native county, his education being obtained in

the common schools. He was engaged successfully in teaching school there for a time, and in 1886 he came to Putnam county, where he has since resided. He and his wife are the owners of one hundred and seventy acres of fine and fertile land, eligibly located, and on which are raised all the crops common to this section of the country. This land was inherited by Mrs. McKeehan from her father, the late Jacob Huffman, one of the prominent and well-known old pioneers of the county. The farm contains many excellent improvements, including a comfortable and attractive residence, a commodious and well arranged barn and other necessary outbuildings, while the well kept fences and other improvements indicate Mr. McKeehan to be a man of excellent taste and sound judgment.

On January 22, 1893, Mr. McKeehan was united in marriage with Alice Huffman, a daughter of Jacob and Sarah Ellen (Stadler) Huffman, and to them have been born four children, namely: Frederick, born September 27, 1895; Paul, born January 29, 1897; Frank T., born July 26, 1900; Lawrence, born August 17, 1905.

In politics Mr. McKeehan gives a staunch support to the Republican party and takes an active interest in local public affairs, though not a seeker after public office. Religiously he and his wife are members of the Christian church, to which they give an earnest and liberal support. Fraternally he is a member of Bainbridge Lodge, No. 75, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is a past master. Possessing marked social qualities, he easily makes acquaintances and wherever known he has many warm personal friends, who respect him for his genuine worth.

AARON JENT.

This is an age in which the farmer stands pre-eminently above any other class as a producer of wealth. He simply takes advantage of the winds, the warm air, the bright sunshine and the refreshing rains, and, applying his own hands and skill to nature's gifts, he creates grain, hay, live-stock, etc., all of which are absolute necessities to the inhabitants of the world. The commercial world has come to realize his importance and has surrounded him with many conveniences not thought of fifty years ago. The inventor has given him the self-binder, the riding plow, the steam thresher, and many other labor-saving devices. And the farmer has not been slow to take advantage of the improvements thus offered. Among the up-to-date

farmers of Putnam county is the subject of this review, who resides in a comfortable and attractive home in Floyd township.

Aaron Jent was born July 10, 1849, and is a son of Lemuel and Elizabeth (Connor) Jent, who were natives of the state of Kentucky, where they were reared and married. Subsequently they came to Putnam county, Indiana, being numbered among the early pioneers of this locality. The father died on March 4, 1859, and the mother on June 1, 1903. They became the parents of eleven children, of whom but six now survive, namely: John, Mary, Mrs. Ann Perkins, Mrs. Susan Coverdell, Aaron, the subject, and Louisa E., who, with the subject, occupies the old homestead.

Aaron Jent was reared under the parental roof and secured his education in the common schools of the locality, the schools of that early day being far inferior in many respects to those of today. He was early inured to the labors of the farm and has devoted practically his entire life to agriculture, in which he has been fairly successful. He and his sister Mary are now residing on a fine farm of one hundred and eighty acres in Floyd township, they having inherited this land from their mother. They have applied themselves assiduously to its cultivation and have maintained the place at a high standard of excellence. Mr. Jent has been a hard working man and has made many permanent and substantial improvements on the place, not the least of which is a comfortable and attractive residence, which has recently been completed and which contains many modern conveniences and which is considered one of the best homes in the community.

Politically Mr. Jent gives a staunch support to the Democratic party, but is in no sense a seeker after public office, preferring to devote his attention to his business affairs. He is a man of splendid parts and stands high in the estimation of his neighbors and acquaintances.

ELIJAH COOPER WALN.

Among the members of the older generation of farmers in Putnam county, Indiana, none occupy a higher standing in their community than the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch. Long residence here has but served to strengthen the hold which he has enjoyed for many years in the hearts of those who know him and now, in the golden sunset of his life, he is enjoying the rest which his former years of toil have so richly entitled him to.

Elijah Cooper Walm is a native of the old Buckeye state, having first seen the light of day in Highland county, Ohio, on March 7, 1838. He is a son of John and Martha (Wilkinson) Walm. The father was a native of Virginia and was a pioneer settler in both Ohio and Indiana, coming to the latter state in 1839 and locating in Putnam county, where he took up the pursuit of agriculture, in which he was engaged up to the time of his death, which occurred in August, 1889; his wife died in August, 1892. Politically he was first a Whig and on the dissolution of that party he became a Republican to which party he gave an earnest support. His religious membership was with the Christian church, in the various activities of which he took a prominent part. To John and Martha Walm were born the following children: Samuel, who died in infancy; Elizabeth, born February 19, 1836, who became the wife of Allen Huffman, of Hamilton county, Ohio; Elijah C., the subject of this sketch; Mary J., born January 23, 1852, is the wife of John S. Black and lives at Bainbridge, this county.

Elijah C. Walm received his education in the schools of Floyd township, where he has resided continuously since coming to Indiana—in fact, he has never lived more than one and a half miles from the spot where his parents first located in this county. The school house in which he studied, and to which he was compelled to walk three miles, was built of logs and was furnished in the typical style of that period, the furniture consisting mainly of puncheon seats and a rude desk for the teacher. But the lessons were well learned there, despite the unfavorable surroundings and Mr. Walm laid there the foundation for a good fund of information, being now considered a well informed and intelligent man. He early became an assistant to his father in the work of the farmstead and he wisely concluded that in husbandry lay his life work. At the age of twenty-three years he bought sixty-one acres of land, to the cultivation of which he devoted his energies with such success that he was enabled to buy other land until at one time his estate aggregated two hundred and forty-two acres. He has since disposed of some land, being now the owner of one hundred and sixty acres, which is most eligibly located, a magnificent view of the surrounding country being possible from the homestead. The latter is a comfortable and attractive brick building, located on a pretty knoll, and about it there is an air of comfort and a spirit of hospitality is ever there in evidence. Mr. Walm gives his attention to general farming operations and stock raising, in both of which lines he has been successful to a gratifying degree.

During the Civil war Mr. Walm gave practical evidence of his patriotic spirit by enlisting in the Seventy-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer In-

fantry, with which he served sixty days, his services consisting mainly of picket duty. He keeps alive his old army associations by membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, belonging to the post at Bainbridge, of which he has served as junior commander.

In politics Mr. Waln renders a staunch allegiance to the Republican party, as did his father before him, and he has at all times evinced a commendable interest in local public affairs, in which he has played an influential part, though never a seeker after official honor.

Mr. Waln has been married twice, first on January 8, 1862, to Mary R. Coffman, the daughter of Nicholas and Lavina (Dicks) Coffman, natives of Kentucky. To this union have been born nine children, of whom seven are dead, namely: Samuel, Marguerite (widow of Joseph M. Case, who died April 17, 1906, leaving two daughters), Bessie, Mattie, Olive, Grace, John, Leonard and Mary. The mother of these children, who was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, died on November 26, 1894, and on the 20th of April, 1898, Mr. Waln married Rebecca J. Davis, of Hamilton county, Ohio, there being no children by the last marriage. Mr. Waln's life has been characterized by high ideals, strict integrity, indomitable industry and amicable relations with all, being thus deserving of the respect and esteem which is universally accorded him throughout the community.

JOHN HUFFMAN.

An enterprising farmer and representative citizen of Putnam county is John Huffman, who is known as a man who, in all business affairs, is energetic, prompt and notably reliable, justice having ever been maintained by him in his relations with his neighbors and all others with whom he has had transactions, and while he has been watchful of his business and of all indications pointing to prosperity along his chosen line of work—agriculture and stock raising—his efforts resulting in the acquirement of a very satisfactory competence; yet this has not been alone the goal for which he has striven, for he belongs to that class of representative American citizens who promote the general prosperity while advancing individual interests.

John Huffman was born in Putnam county, Indiana, March 26, 1868, the son of Jacob and Sarah Ellen (Stadler) Huffman. A sketch of these parents is to be found elsewhere in this volume.

John Huffman attended the common schools in Floyd and Monroe townships, receiving a very good education. He worked on the home farm dur-

ing the summer months and thus learned how to manage crops while a very young man, and having followed this line of work all his life he now finds himself very comfortably fixed in reference to material affairs. He now owns over two hundred and sixty acres of first-class land in Monroe township, the vicinity where the Huffmans have so long resided; his land has been very highly improved and from it abundant harvests are reaped from year to year. It is well fenced, drained and is kept clean and always attracts the attention of the passerby. He has a well located, modern and comfortable dwelling and substantial and numerous outbuildings, together with the latest improved farming machinery.

Mr. Huffman is well known as a stock breeder and raiser, always keeping some excellent stock on hand which finds a ready market owing to its excellent quality, for he certainly understands every detail of the stock business as is evidenced by his continued success in handling stock for many years.

On September 26, 1894, Mr. Huffman married Mary Buis, daughter of George W. and Polly (Patterson) Buis, a well known family of this township, where they came from the state of Kentucky, of which they were natives. To Mr. and Mrs. Huffman two children have been born, namely: Walter A.'s birth occurred on June 2, 1896; he is attending school at Bainbridge; John Morris was born June 22, 1906.

Mr. Huffman is a Democrat and he takes more or less interest in the affairs of his party. At one time he served very acceptably as county road supervisor.

JOHN HENRY NICHOLS.

Reared to the sturdy discipline of the homestead farm, during all the succeeding years of his life John H. Nichols has not wavered in his allegiance to the great basic art of agriculture. To the public schools he is indebted for the early educational privileges which were his, and he duly availed himself of the same, while he has effectively broadened his knowledge through active association with men and affairs in practical business life which has placed him well in the front rank of citizens of Marion township, Putnam county.

John H. Nichols was born October 10, 1863, and is a son of Harvey and Jemima (Clark) Nichols. His paternal grandparents were Adam and Anna Nichols, who came to Putnam county about 1830 and built a log cabin on an

eighty-acre tract of land which he had entered. This land he cleared and eventually developed into a good farm, the tract lying about a half mile northwest of Mount Meridian, Marion township. Here they continue to make their home in the old log house, depriving themselves of the comfort of a more modern house that they might be better able to contribute to the building of churches and other religious and charitable objects. Adam Nichols died at the age of seventy-seven years and his wife at the age of fifty years, their remains being laid to rest in the family burying ground at Mount Carmel, this county. They were the parents of seven children, namely: Harvey, Margaret, Elizabeth, Henry, Anderson, Martin and Samuel.

Harvey Nichols was reared under the paternal roof and began his active life on his own account on a rented farm, which he continued to operate until near the close of the Civil war, when he offered his services to his country, remaining in the army until the close of the struggle. On his return home he bought a lifetime right in a forty-acre farm and engaged in its cultivation. His earthly career was, however, cut short, his death occurring at the early age of thirty-seven years, in 1871. His widow, in 1879, became the wife of Leonard H. Fortune, of this county.

John H. Nichols spent the years of his youth and young manhood on the parental farmstead, receiving his education in the common schools. On the death of his father the management of the farm devolved upon the subject and his mother. Subsequently he bought his mother's interest in the farm, on which he has continued to engage in farming and stock raising, in which he has uniformly met with the most gratifying success. He has acquired the ownership of adjoining land and now has one hundred and ninety acres of as good land as can be found in the township. The place contains improvements of a high order, comprising a modern and attractive residence, substantial barn and outbuildings and well-kept fences, the general appearance of the place indicating the owner to be a man of good judgment and taste.

On March 31, 1886, Mr. Nichols was united in marriage to Nancy Catherine Arnold, a daughter of James and Sally Ann Arnold, and they have become the parents of the following children: Ira U., who married Nellie Zeiner, and they have one child, Orla Glenn; Della O. is the wife of Elisha Zeiner, a farmer in Floyd township; Ada E., Harvey C. and James Russell are at home. Religiously, Mr. and Mrs. Nichols are members of the Christian church and he is a member of the official board of the same, being a

deacon, and also secretary and treasurer. In every avenue of life's activities in which he has engaged Mr. Nichols has performed his full part and because of his splendid personal qualities he holds the confidence of all who know him.

JOHN W. HANKS.

The science of agriculture—for it is a science as well as an art—finds an able demonstrator as well as a successful practitioner in the person of John W. Hanks, who is widely known in central Putnam county, both as an up-to-date agriculturist and a saw-mill and lumber man. He comes of a well known and highly honored pioneer family, a detailed history of which is to be found on another page of this volume, under the caption of Alvin B. Hanks, brother of John W., of this review, hence it is deemed unnecessary to repeat the latter's genealogy here.

John W. Hanks was born in Kentucky, November 22, 1844, and came to this vicinity with his father in the fall of 1851, when seven years old. He was soon put to school in the subscription school, held in the old log school-house nearby and gained there the rudiments of an education which has since been considerably supplemented by general reading and observation. His first schooling was gained at Mechanic's Point, and later he attended the old Hopewell school. He worked on the parental farm during the major part of the year and thus learned the basic principles of agriculture early in life, and he has continued to follow the independent life of the husbandman. Prospering as the years advanced, he is now the owner of an excellent farm of two hundred acres, the original old homestead of his father, which he has brought to a high state of improvement and development and on which stands a substantial, large dwelling and such modern outbuildings as to meet all his requirements. He was formerly in the saw-mill business for a period of twenty years, during which time he sawed an immense amount of hardwood lumber throughout this section of the state and became widely known and fairly successful in this line of work. His locations while thus engaged were principally at Whitesville, Colfax and Newmarket.

Mr. Hanks was married on April 27, 1865, to Mary Elizabeth Everson, born in Montgomery county, Indiana, February 27, 1845, daughter of George W. and Rachael (Hankins) Everson, whose father was one of the prominent residents of Fayette county, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Hank's grandfather, on the paternal side, Jacob Everson, was one of the earliest pioneers

of Indiana, having entered land from the government and settled here as early as 1824.

To Mr. and Mrs. John W. Hanks the following children have been born: Laura, who lives in Roachdale, this county, married first, Pierce Rittinger, no children being born of this union, and her second husband was Willard Gough; Cora is still a member of the home circle; Jesse M., who died at the age of twenty-eight years, married Cora Oliver; Zadia married Earl Crosby and they live in Putnam county; John married Bert Reeves and he is successfully engaged in the hardware business at Bainbridge; Ross married Elsie Lewis and they reside in this county; Ira is single and is living at home assisting his father with the work on the farm; Daisy, who married Lawrence Friend, is now deceased; Roy died at the age of twenty-two years, single.

Mr. Hanks is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and politically he is a Democrat, but he does not find time or have the inclination to mingle much in party affairs. He is a member of the Christian church, in support of which he is not sparing of his means—in fact he is always to be found on the right side of all questions looking to the good of his community.

DANIEL V. MOFFETT.

The Moffetts are a Kentucky product, the family having been founded in that state over a year ago and ramified from there to many parts of the West. Daniel Moffett was first to cross the Ohio river into Illinois and he found his way to the state when it was undeveloped and had little to offer to the first arrivals. Daniel, however, like all the early pioneers, was brave and not to be daunted by bayous, swamps or rank prairie sod. He located in Edgar county, which, though somewhat forbidding at that time, has since been made an agricultural paradise. Along with the old pioneer came his boy, Silas H. Moffett, who developed into a typical farm lad and helped on the farm until he reached his majority. In early manhood he became religious, joined church and gradually became one of the primitive Baptist ministers, whose unselfish work so greatly benefited the moral status of the rude pioneers. Between farming and preaching he made a living and for years before his death his voice was familiar in the pulpits of his church in Edgar county. He passed away June 2, 1905, after he had completed his seventy-eighth year, and all agreed that his life had been both useful and blameless. He married Eliza Barr, by whom he had three children. F. P. Moffett, the

eldest of these, is president of the Bainbridge Bank, at Bainbridge, Putnam county, Indiana. M. B. Moffett, the second son, is a preacher and dealer in insurance at Paris, Illinois. Susan, the only daughter, married Mr. Brinkerhoff and resides at Kansas, Illinois. The mother of these children having died, the father married Nancy Davis, of Edgar county, Illinois. The eight children by this union are as follows: Eliza J., wife of N. R. Bennett, president of The Bank of Westfield, Clark county, Illinois; Lucinda, wife of G. W. Kirkpatrick, president of a bank at Oakland, Coles county, Illinois; Daniel V.; Thomas, who married Lou Grubb, of Oakland, Illinois, and died in 1887; Rector married Anna Zimmermanly, of Paris, Illinois, and is engaged in the insurance business; May married W. Gill, cashier of the bank at Cloverdale, Indiana; Minnie is the wife of W. H. Miller, in the real estate business at Terre Haute; John H., who married Jessie Cash, of Oakland, Illinois, is in the livestock commission business at the Union stock yards, in Chicago.

Daniel V. Moffett, third of the second set of children, was born west of Paris, Edgar county, Illinois, June 11, 1863. He lived on a farm in his native county until the completion of his twentieth year, when he began to feel the impulse that stirs all ambitious young men to find a home and career for himself. In 1883 he came to Putnam county and located in Jefferson township, near Mount Meridian, on a farm, where he lived until 1903, when he removed to Cloverdale and became president of a bank in that place, a position which he has since held. He was nominated as candidate for county auditor on the Democratic ticket and was elected and took office on January 1, 1908. He is making a popular official and discharging all his duties in a way to disarm criticism.

The Bank of Cloverdale, of which Mr. Moffett is president, has a capital stock of ten thousand dollars, of which he owns one-third. He also takes a deep interest in agriculture, owning two hundred and sixty acres of splendid land in Jefferson and Marion townships, this county, which is devoted to diversified farming.

On September 6, 1883, Mr. Moffett married Mary J., daughter of Jefferson Hurst, one of the well known men of the county. She is one of eight children, as follows: Morton C., Levi, William, Squire J., James H., George W., Dr. B. F. and Mary J. (Mrs. Moffett). The mother having died at about the age of forty, Mr. Hurst married again and by this union had two children, Joseph B. and Flossie M. Mr. and Mrs. Moffett have one child, D. Ora, born September 6, 1890, and who is now deputy auditor in his father's office. Mr. Moffett is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and his wife belong to the Baptist church.

ENOCH JEREMIAH ISAAH PROCTOR.

Agriculture has been an honored vocation from the earliest ages and usually men of proper impulses as well as those of energy and thrift, have been patrons of husbandry. The free outdoor life of the farm has a tendency to foster and develop that independence of mind and self reliance which characterize true manhood, and no greater blessing can befall a boy than to be reared in close touch with nature, in the healthful, life-inspiring labor of the fields. It has always been the fruitful soil from which have sprung the moral bone and sinew of the country, and the majority of our nation's brave warriors, renowned statesmen, famous authors and profound scholars were born on the farm and were indebted to its early influences for the distinction which they have attained.

Although E. J. I. Proctor, of Monroe township, Putnam county, has not attained national distinction in any phase of human endeavor, he came from the farm and has spent his life in this desirable line of endeavor, achieving success for himself and making his influence for good felt in his community, thus fulfilling his mission in the world just the same as if his name was written high upon the scroll of fame. He is a native of Decatur county, Indiana, born December 5, 1859, the son of W. A. and Mary A. J. (Burch) Proctor, the father a native of Ohio, born January 22, 1823, and died October 9, 1902, reaching an old age from which he could look back over a well spent life, replete with success. He came to Putnam county, Indiana, in 1877. His wife, who was a native of Franklin county, Indiana, preceded him to the grave on January 2, 1899.

E. J. I. Proctor was educated in the common schools of his native community, receiving a very good education. On August 4, 1880, he married Mary Jane Huffman, daughter of Jacob and Sarah Ellen (Stadler) Huffman, an excellent old pioneer family, a complete sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. This union has resulted in the birth of five children, named as follows: Jasper E., born July 17, 1881; Verna E., born June 3, 1883, married William Zeiner, a farmer, and lives in Floyd township; Mary E., born November 16, 1884, married Roy E. Priest and lives in California; Matilda E., born May 26, 1890, married J. R. Sallust, a farmer, and is living in Monroe township; Lola E., born April 19, 1897, is attending school.

Mr. Proctor has been a farmer all his life, as has been before stated, and is now the owner of a very valuable farm of two hundred and forty acres, which are well improved in every respect and which have been so

well tilled that this place ranks with the very best in the township. On it stands a very comfortable and well arranged dwelling and numerous substantial outbuildings, a good orchard, garden, and all that goes to make life on the farm desirable. He devotes considerable time to stock raising and has been very successful in this line, always keeping a good grade of various stock. For a time Mr. Proctor lived in Madison county, Iowa, where he married, but returned to his native community and resumed farming here.

Politically he is a Democrat, and he is a member of the Christian church at Fillmore. Fraternally he belongs to the Free and Accepted Masons, Lodge No. 55, also of the Knights Templar, being at present treasurer of the latter, of which he has held all the offices in the local organization. He has long taken a deep interest in lodge work and his daily life would indicate that he believes in carrying the humanitarian and altruistic principles which they seek to inculcate, into his every-day affairs.

Mr. Proctor's paternal grandfather, Joel Proctor, was born in Maine, and came to Ohio about 1820. He settled in Butler county, where he reared his family and where he died. He entered the war of 1812 in Maine and served through that war with distinction and honor. Politically a Whig, he never aspired to office nor public notoriety. He was well known and highly respected, his honor and integrity being above reproach. His children were W. A., father of the subject, born January 22, 1823; Isaiah; Elizabeth died single; Enoch, Jeremiah, Matilda, Mrs. Thomas Hayward; Michael was killed in the Civil war. All of these seven came to Indiana and though they were in limited means, all accumulated large estates. William A. and wife were worthy members of the Christian church, he being also a worthy member of the Masonic fraternity. William A. Proctor married Mary A. J. Burch, who was born in Franklin county, Indiana, December 15, 1824, a daughter of William and Sarah (McNutt) Burch. These parents were married in Virginia in an early day. The McNutt family came from Ireland and the Burch family from England. They came to Ohio and came to Indiana about 1812, settling in Franklin county, where Indians and wild beasts roamed at will. He improved a farm from land he entered in 1812 and the farm is yet in the Burch family. Both he and his wife died at the old Burch homestead in Indiana. Their children were, Margaret, Mrs. Edwin Barusley; Charles; Martha, Mrs. L. Thurston; Sarah, Mrs. Robert Noah; John A. J.; Mary A. J., mother of the subject. Born to William Proctor were: George, a farmer of Iowa; John, who died in infancy; Sarah, Mrs. Joseph Scott, first, and second Lewis Zeigler; Mary, Mrs. Joseph Ogle; William B., of Indianapolis; E. J. I., the subject, and Matilda, who died young.

IVAN HUFFMAN.

Conspicuous among the enterprising farmers and stock raisers of Putnam county is the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch, a man whose life-long residence in the township honored by his citizenship and his success in the vocation to which his energies have been devoted have gained for him a prominent place in the ranks of those to whom Indiana is so deeply indebted for her honorable position among her sister states of the Union. Ivan Huffman belongs to one of the old and respected families of Putnam county, being the fourth son and the sixth child of Edmund and Louisa A. (Rightsell) Huffman, who were among the early pioneers of Washington township and a notice of whom appears elsewhere in this work.

On the old family homestead in the above township, where his brother Jack Huffman now lives, the subject of this review first saw the light of day, the event having occurred on July 31, 1859. In common with the majority of country lads, his early experiences amid the bracing airs and healthful exercises of outdoor life were conducive to sound and symmetrical physical development and he grew up strong in body and able while still a youth to bear his proportionate share of the labor of the farm. Reared under excellent home-training, he contracted good habits and his life was exemplary and, like a dutiful son, he assisted his father in the cultivation of the farm until his twenty-second year when he took to himself a wife and helpmate and began making his own way in the world. The young lady who agreed to share his labors and his fortunes and to whom he was united in the holy bonds of matrimony in 1881, was Mary, daughter of Michael Baumunk, a native of Owen county, and twenty years old at the time of becoming the subject's wife.

Immediately after his marriage Mr. Huffman moved to the farm on which he still lives and which with certain other lands fell to him upon the division of his father's property in 1896. The place is locally known as the Athey farm from the fact of its having been entered by James Athey, grandfather of Lawrence Athey, the present recorder of Putnam county, the patent, which was issued in October, 1825, bearing the signature of John Quincy Adams, at the time President of the United States. The locality is not only the scene of one of the earliest settlements in the county, but is interesting from a historical point of view as well, the first court after the county organization went into effect having been held in an old sheep-shed

on the Athey farm which had been cleared out and fitted up for the purpose.

From his marriage until the division of the estate, as noted above, Mr. Huffman managed the farm for his father, but since that time he has carried on agriculture and stock raising for himself and with such success and profit that he is today one of the leading men of his vocation in the township. Originally he received as his share two hundred acres of the above place and an additional hundred acres of land on the opposite side of the river. Later he sold forty acres of the home farm.

The residence which the family now occupy was erected by a former owner of the farm, but about five years ago Mr. Huffman rebuilt and remodeled the edifice, furnishing it with all the modern improvements and converting it into one of the most beautiful and attractive rural homes in the county. Standing on an imposing eminence about eighty feet above the bottom land skirting the river, the building is a noticeable structure and from it one can obtain a view of the surrounding country for many miles. Nothing has been spared in making it a comfortable and first-class home in every respect. Mr. Huffman raises a great deal of corn which he feeds to his livestock, and his high-grade cattle, hogs and horses are among the finest and most valuable in this part of the state. From the sale of his domestic animals he derives the large share of his income which for a number of years has been quite liberal and, as stated in the preceding paragraph, he is fortunately situated, being independent financially and among the substantial men and progressive citizens of the township in which he has always lived. Mr. Huffman takes little interest in political matters, although well informed on public questions and ever ready to give his support and influence to enterprises having for their object the welfare of his fellow men. He stands high in the Masonic order, belonging to the blue lodge at Knightsville, and the chapter and commandery at Greencastle.

Mr. and Mrs. Huffman are the parents of three children, the oldest being Roscoe, who married Beulah Pallom and lives in the township of Washington; he is a farmer by occupation and a member of the Masonic fraternity; they are the parents of one son, Lawrence Edmund. Glem G., the second of the family, married Jessie Ozment and they have one child, Dorothy; he is interested with his father in agriculture and stock raising and lives on the home farm. Lois Clara, the youngest of the family, is a graduate of the public schools and lives at home assisting her mother with the duties of the household.

JESSE M. JONES.

The hard and confining toil of the farm is greatly relieved by varying it with stock raising. The growth of the cities has been so great—in other words, the growth of the nonproducers has been so great—that the products of the farm command a much higher price than ever before. This is notably so with livestock. The farmer now makes most any grade of livestock raising pay him for his labor. His work then will consist, in part, in growing hay and corn for his animals and in marketing the latter. Orchard and garden products may be grown as side ventures, and many other products may be raised for the prices they will bring. Among the progressive agriculturists and stock men of Putnam county, who have made an intelligent study of these lines with the best results in view and have concluded that greater profits can be made in the careful raising of good grades of stock than in anything else to which the farmer can turn his attention, is Jesse M. Jones, who owns a valuable landed estate in Monroe township. His birth occurred on October 17, 1863, in the locality where he has spent his life. He is the son of Hiram and Hannah (McCorkle) Jones. Grandfather Jones came to Putnam county in 1840, from Kentucky, where he was born, and he spent his remaining years in this county. His son, Hiram, grew up on the farm here and spent his life in farm work, dying February 15, 1870, when his son, Jesse M., of this review, was a small boy. Jesse M. Jones, who was the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Jones, spent his youth with his grandfather, Mathew S. McCorkle, and he is at present living on the farm which was entered by Mr. McCorkle, who was a native of Fleming county, Kentucky, and who was one of the first settlers in Putnam county. When he came here he had the sum of one hundred dollars which enabled him to enter eighty acres of land from the government.

Jesse M. Jones had the advantages of the usual common school education, gained at intervals with farming on the home place. On December 11, 1884, he married May Allen, born in Putnam county, June 2, 1866, the daughter of Robert and Mary E. (Slavens) Allen, whose maternal grandfather, Dr. John Slavens, was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, March 1, 1811. He came to Putnam county, Indiana, in 1826, and was one of the early physicians here, known throughout the country.

Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Jones, named as follows: Edna Zella, born October 1, 1885; Glenn S., born February 9, 1887; Lucius Chapin, born June 25, 1889.

Mr. Jones began life in a rather humble manner, but he was always inclined to hard work; this, in connection with good management, soon gave him a good foothold and he rapidly accumulated property until now he is the owner of one of the best and most valuable farms of Monroe township, consisting of three hundred acres, which he tills in such an adroit manner as to make it yield a handsome income from year to year, but the chief occupation of Mr. Jones is in stock raising, at which he is regarded by all as being very adept and on his place some fine specimens of all kinds of stock are to be found at all seasons; he feeds the products of his place very largely to his stock, preparing them for market where they seldom fail to bring fancy prices. He recently sold seventy-four head of hogs at eight dollars and eighty cents per hundred, or a total of one thousand five hundred forty-six dollars and nine cents, which is considered a record for the county, in which he is regarded by everyone as one of the leading and progressive stock raisers.

Politically he is a Republican—indeed, there never was a Democrat in his family. He has a neat and attractively located home and everything about his place shows thrift and prosperity and that a gentleman of excellent taste and foresight has its management in hand.

JACOB HUFFMAN, JR.

The subject of biography yields to no other in point of interest and profit. It tells of the success and defeats of men, the difficulties they have encountered, and gives an insight into the methods and plans which they have pursued. The obvious lessons therein taught will prove of great benefit if followed, and the example of the self-made man should certainly encourage others into whose cradle smiling fortune has cast no glittering crown to press forward to nobler aims and higher ideals. A man who profited by the worthy example of father and grandfather, both shining examples of the noble self-made American, is Jacob Huffman, an enterprising young farmer, living near Bainbridge, Putnam county, where he is well established on paternal acres and where he is carrying on the various phases of agricultural work in a manner that would do credit to the veteran farmer who had studied the condition of climate, soils, seed-time and harvest for a much longer period than has he.

Mr. Huffman is a native of Putnam county, born January 28, 1880, the son of Jacob and Sarah Ellen (Stadler) Huffman, one of the best known

of the old pioneer families of this community, a complete record of which is to be found elsewhere in this volume, hence will not be duplicated here, except to mention their children, as follows: Mary, Mrs. E. J. I. Proctor; Charles, of Greencastle; Allen, of Greencastle; John, a farmer; Meriam, of Los Angeles, California; Alice, Mrs. T. I. McKeehan; Minnie, Mrs. G. O. Gorham, of Portland, Oregon; Ida, Mrs. Jeff Bugg, and Jacob, the subject of this sketch.

Jacob Huffman spent his boyhood days much like other lads born on the farm—working during the crop seasons as soon as he was old enough and attending the district schools during the winter months, until he had acquired a very serviceable education. He took quite naturally to farming and stock raising and decided to devote his life energies to this line of endeavor, and, although yet quite a young man, he has succeeded remarkably well and the future will no doubt amply reward such painstaking and persistent efforts as he is now putting forth. He is very comfortably situated on his father's old homestead of one hundred and fifty-seven acres, where he is carrying on general farming and where he has so labored as to now have a well-improved and well-kept place that is on a par with any in the community. He has a neat and comfortable dwelling and his place is well stocked.

Mr. Huffman was married on October 17, 1900, to Lizzie Pearl Chadd, a young woman of splendid tastes, the daughter of Thomas and Amanda (Browning) Chadd, a well known family of Putnam county. This union has resulted in the birth of one winsome daughter, Hertha Huffman, born November 13, 1904. The Chadd family was early and prominently identified with the development of the farming interests of Putnam county, and Mrs. Huffman's parents yet reside on a farm four miles east of Greencastle. Their children are, Samuel and Otho, of Greencastle; Alva and Orphus, farmers; Lydia, unmarried; Elizabeth P., wife of the subject. The subject's paternal grandfather, Jacob Huffman, was a native of New England, and, starting out on his own account, drifted into Kentucky, where he married Catherine Sellers, a native of Virginia. In 1829 he came to Putnam county and entered the land where the subject now resides; here he reared his family and he and his good wife died here.

Mr. Huffman is a Democrat in his political relations, but he has never sought or held public office. He is justly proud of the fact that three generations of the Huffman family have lived on the land he now owns. He is a young man of excellent character and is well liked among his neighbors. Both he and his wife are members of the Christian church at Fillmore.

JACOB HUFFMAN, SR.

In all the relations of life Jacob Huffman, Sr., who has long since passed to his reward in the great beyond, proved himself equal to the responsibilities which were thrown upon him and because of his many sterling qualities he won the regard of the entire community in which he so long lived in Putnam county. His career was one of unceasing activity and it presented much that is pleasing as well as profitable to the young man just starting out in life.

Mr. Huffman was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, March 21, 1824, the son of Jacob and Catherine (Sellers) Huffman, the former a native of New England and the latter of Virginia. Catherine, born July 17, 1792 died February 24, 1879. Their children were, Polly, Mrs. William Coffman; Esther, Mrs. Stephen Ross; John; Susanna, Mrs. James Berg; Elizabeth, who died unmarried; Jacob; Sarelda, Mrs. Michael Smith; Hiram. When a small boy he came with his father, Jacob Huffman, in 1829 to Putnam county, Indiana, and was thus one of the early pioneers here. The elder Huffman entered land in section 36, Monroe township, from the government, which is still in the possession of his descendants and has been so skillfully tilled by each succeeding member of the family that the land has in no way lost its original strength and fertility. Here, in the forest, which up to the coming of the Huffmans had scarcely heard the ring of a woodman's ax, the elder Huffman began clearing a spot for his cabin and started life anew, soon having a comfortable home, but not without the hardest toil. His son Jacob assisted him as soon as he was old enough, and for a short time during the winter months he attended the little log schoolhouse in that neighborhood, receiving a meager text-book training. He grew to be a hardy man, unusually strong physically, standing six feet and weighing two hundred pounds. He was, of course, a very hard worker and never stopped for obstacles, and he became very well-to-do as a result of his close attention to farming, owning at the time of his death several hundred acres of good land, and having owned at one time about fourteen hundred acres.

Politically he was a Democrat, but never sought office, and in religious matters he was a Primitive Baptist in belief, but not a member of any church. He was regarded by all as a good, honest, kind-hearted man, of whom no one could say any harm, his integrity and honor being above reproach. Jacob Huffman married Sarah Ellen Stadler, the daughter of

Marshall W. and Elizabeth (Ross) Stadler, natives of Kentucky, the former born July 28, 1805. Her father was a pioneer herb doctor in Indiana and a prominent farmer, and his children were: Mary A., Margaret E., Susanna E., Sarah Ellen, Nancy J., Martha B., Armelda A. and James F. In this county Sarah Ellen Stadler grew up and was educated, like her husband, in the early schools of her neighborhood. The following children were born to them: Mary, Jane, Charles, Allen, John, Meriam, Alice, Minnie, Ida, Jacob, all living in Putnam county with the exception of Meriam and Minnie, the former being in California and the latter in Oregon.

Mr. Huffman's death occurred on November 2, 1905, having passed his fourscore milestones, and was hale and hearty even during the last years of his life.

WILLIAM WOOD.

One of Putnam county's hardy pioneers who has long since joined "the innumerable caravan that moves to the pale realms of shade," but who left a rich inheritance behind him, not so much in worldly goods but in the remembrance of good deeds and a clean life, was William Wood, who was born in Botetourt county, Virginia, in 1780, where he grew to maturity and married Sarah ———, and it was in 1828 that they emigrated to Putnam county, Indiana, locating near the present Brick Chapel, Monroe township, having made the long trip overland on horseback, bringing their first born four children. Entering land here, they began life in true pioneer fashion, spending the balance of their lives on this farm, Mr. Wood dying in 1843 and Mrs. Wood in 1846. They were Methodists and members of the first class organization of this denomination that met at Brick Chapel, and they are buried in the cemetery there. Their family consisted of seven children, named as follows: Susan married Edward Rogers and lived near Bainbridge until he died; she died in this county when past eighty years of age; William C.; Sarah married Willis Carter and lived near Rochester, Indiana, both dying at advanced ages; Polly, Mrs. Sam Parker, resided in Fulton county, Indiana, and is buried there; Willis Wood died unmarried; Nelson Wood married first, Millie Vermillion and second, Catherine Leatherman; he had four children; she later married Mr. Rundel; Nancy Ann married William McCray and they both died in Monroe township, the latter in 1909, at the advanced age of ninety-two years; Dolph Wood lived in this county, married Rachael Leatherman, sister of Catherine, and lived and died in Madison township when past seventy years of age.

William Wood was born July 22, 1811, in Botetourt county, Virginia, and died August 7, 1861. He married Lucinda Stark, who was born March 30, 1823, and who died May 11, 1885, February 14, 1839, being celebrated as their wedding day. She was the daughter of Thomas and Gatie Stark, and she was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, and when a child came to Indiana, locating near the Brick Chapel in Monroe township. Thomas Stark was born October 29, 1791, and died May 3, 1859. Under the old state militia order, Governor Combs appointed William Wood second lieutenant of a company in Col. James Fish's regiment. Mrs. William Wood spent her life in Clinton township on the farm of which the present Nelson place is a part. He owned one hundred and sixty-nine acres and built a good house near a fine spring and there William Wood lived and died, being fairly successful as a farmer; his death occurred August 7, 1861, being survived by his wife until May 11, 1885. They were Methodists and are both buried in the cemetery at Brick Chapel in the same lot as their parents on both sides.

Twelve children were born to Mr. and Mrs. William Wood, ten of whom reached maturity, namely: Sarah A. lives with Nelson Wood; Arthur lives in Champaign, Illinois; Nelson, whose sketch appears in another page of this work; Mary married Richard Fisk and lives in Wilson county, Kansas; Jane married Miller Wilson and both died in Indianapolis; Andrew was killed when eighteen years of age by the accidental discharge of a gun; Hayden lives in Clinton township; Nancy Ann is the wife of William Shonkwiler, of Benton county, Indiana; Susan G. married Harvey McDonald and died when a young woman; William C. died when sixteen years of age; Benjamin F. died in childhood; Lucinda also died in childhood.

It is a fact worth recording that in 1852 William Wood, then township supervisor and working the road on the township line between Monroe and Clinton townships when ex-county commissioner, Elisha Cowgill passed and suggested that Mr. Wood name the hill or the creek and that he would name the other, giving Mr. Wood his choice, and the latter gave the name of Big Owl to the creek, which it still bears. Mr. Cowgill named the place Bunker hill. William Wood was a Whig and later a Republican, being well posted on all public affairs, but would not accept office. He was a worthy Methodist, also a worthy member of the Masonic fraternity. He was charitable to the afflicted and needy, a good neighbor and friend. He was widely known and highly respected, his integrity and honor being above reproach. He was noted for his kindness in sickness and went far and near to wait on the afflicted.

NELSON FRANKLIN WOOD.

One of the progressive and substantial farmers and stock raisers of Clinton township who has long endeavored to promote the general welfare of the community while advancing his own interests is Nelson Franklin Wood, who was born in Monroe township, this county, April 23, 1843, and when an infant he was brought to the place where he now resides. A full sketch of his parents will be found on another page of this work. He remained at home until he felt the stirrings of patriotic pride which promoted him to offer his services in defense of the national honor, and enlisted in the spring of 1863 in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and he served in a very creditable and gallant manner, enduring all the vicissitudes of his company through many strenuous campaigns, and was discharged with his regiment in 1865, having been retained at Charlotte, North Carolina, for some time; even while in the army he was his mother's main support and he always took a delight in ministering to her every want.

Mr. Wood married, on September 5, 1866, Amanda L. Hinkle, widow of William Morrison, and whose parents lived in Montgomery county, but she was born at Ladoga, Indiana. Her father came here from Botetourt county, Virginia. Mrs. Wood was sixteen years old at her first marriage and twenty-three at her second. Mr. and Mrs. Wood lived the first year at the former's home. He erected his present dwelling about that time and has since conducted the home farm, he having bought out all the other heirs and he has so skillfully tilled the place that it is just as productive as in the days when his father first began to till it. He has added many modern improvements and has an excellent farm. He keeps some good stock and poultry.

One son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Wood, William D., who died when twenty years of age, being a young man of much promise. An invalid sister of the subject has made her home with him for years. He also continued to care for his mother during her lifetime. He has served in several township offices and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist church, having been among the familiar faces at the Union Chapel for forty years, and they are regarded as among the leaders in the congregation there. Mr. Wood is a trustee of this church and a class leader in the same. Fraternally he is a Mason, having been identified for some time with Morton Lodge, No. 469; the chapter and the commandery at Greencastle

also have the honor of his membership. He belongs to the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a man in whom everyone reposes the utmost confidence and he has numerous warm friends throughout the county.

ALVIN B. HANKS.

Earnest labor, unabating perseverance, good management and a laudable ambition to succeed—these are the elements that have brought Alvin B. Hanks prosperity and won for him the good will and respect of all with whom he has come in contact. A native of Putnam county, where he first saw the light of day on December 25, 1851, he has spent the major part of his life in his native locality and is, therefore, well known here. His parents were Stephen E. and Eliza M. (Ketchins) Hanks, the former born August 29, 1813, and died May 1, 1883; the mother was born December 11, 1811, and died April 7, 1896. They were for many years numbered among the well-known and highly respected residents of Putnam county, Indiana, where they resided from the fall of 1851, when the father bought a tract of land, which, however, he did not enter upon until the spring of 1852. Stephen Hanks was a staunch Democrat in his political views and, though he never sought public office for himself, he took an intelligent interest in current public affairs. He also took considerable interest in church work as a member of the Christian church, and at his death he was buried in the Brick Chapel cemetery. The Hanks family to which he belonged was closely related to Nancy Hanks, the mother of Abraham Lincoln.

Alvin B. Hanks was born but a few months after the arrival of his parents in Putnam county, and he is the third in order of birth of the three children which now survive out of a family of nine born to his parents, the other survivors being Mrs. Olivia Priest, of this county, and John. Alvin B. Hanks received his education in the common schools, having attended at the Locust Grove school house and he early took an active part in the operation of the home farm. He has all his life devoted his chief attention to the time-honored occupation of husbandry and in this line of effort he has achieved a definite success. He is the owner of a splendid farm, comprising one hundred and seventy acres of as good land as can be found in Monroe township, the greater part of which is in cultivation. He carries on a general line of farming and also devotes some attention to the raising of livestock.

The place is well improved, containing a comfortable and attractive residence, commodious barns and other necessary buildings, the general appearance of the place conveying an air of comfort and prosperity.

On December 24, 1872, Mr. Hanks was united in marriage with Helen Shumaker, a native of Floyd township, Putnam county, born November 17, 1855, and this union has been blessed with four children, namely: Aden B., Pearl, Belle and Eva. Mrs. Hanks is a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Howren) Shumaker, of Ohio, where they were married in 1834, and two children were born to them. At an early day they moved to Indiana and settled in Floyd township, Putnam county, entering land and improving a farm. They remained there until all of their children were grown, when they sold out and retired to Bainbridge. Two years later they found a good home here with their daughter, Mrs. Hanks, where both died, he on August 5, 1894, and she on February 4, 1897. They belonged to the Bainbridge Christian church. He was a Republican and filled the office of justice of the peace a number of years. In young manhood he was a school teacher. Their children were Newton, Daniel, Alvira (Mrs. King), Henry, Mary J. (Mrs. William Herrod), Lydia (Mrs. Winkinson), Abner died young, Julia (Mrs. Samuel Walls), Helen (Mrs. Hanks), Monroe. In politics Mr. Hanks is a pronounced Democrat and active in the party campaigns, though the only public office ever held by him was that of truant officer. Practical and progressive in his farming operations, shrewd, yet absolutely honest in his business affairs, courteous to his acquaintances and of a strong social disposition, Mr. Hanks has won many warm friends throughout the community.

WILLIAM DILLS.

The name Dills deserves to rank with the leading families of Madison township, for ever since William Dills came here from the Buckeye state he has been a leader in agricultural affairs and has taken considerable interest in the progress of the county in general. He was born in Shelby county, Ohio, August 19, 1840, the son of John and Agnes (Moreland) Dills. In 1845 the family moved to Putnam county, Indiana. The family first went from Kentucky to Ohio, making their long journeys through rough countries in old-fashioned covered wagons. They located seven miles west of Greencastle on the state road, in the eastern part of Madison township. Soon after coming here the father died leaving a widow with four small

children. William, of this review, being the youngest; Erasmus D., born September 12, 1824, died in early life; Martha Jane, born December 13, 1828, died May 5, 1833. Two other children were also sons, so the mother kept the farm, developed it as best she could until the children were large enough to work it, thus keeping the family together. They were David M., who became a tanner and currier, and he died in the city of Cincinnati; Caroline has remained with her brother William; Watson P. married and went to Iowa, now being a resident of Dallas county. The mother, after rearing her children in comfort and respectability, passed to her rest in 1854, when fifty years of age, William being fourteen years of age at that time. He was then compelled to care for himself, consequently he received only a meager schooling, but later in life he became well informed by general reading. He saved his wages and when twenty-one years old had a start and, in time, he added more land to the home place and gave every evidence of a successful future.

When twenty-four years of age Mr. Dills married Serena Wood, daughter of Nelson and Millie Wood, of Madison township, she being twenty-one at the time of their marriage. Mr. Dills commenced farming on his own account with eighty acres of land. Continuing to prosper he added to the place until he had a farm of about three hundred acres. Selling out, he purchased a fine farm on the Little Walnut, partly bottom land, but in a few years he purchased back the old Dills farm, then bought the Nelson Wood farm of three hundred and sixty acres, which he added to and which he still owns. About twenty years ago he bought his present well improved farm of two hundred acres, having been formerly owned in part by the widow of John Tucker. Mr. Dills has rebuilt the dwelling and outbuildings and in many ways added substantial improvements, and in connection with this farm he continued to operate the former Wood farm, four miles distant. He is a good manager of crops and all the diversified phases of agriculture, and he is an extensive stock raiser and dealer, feeding large numbers of hogs, cattle and mules, and he has bred some good shorthorn and Hereford cattle, registered. He is not an exhibitor, but breeds up his own stock, which is greatly admired by all, who readily concede him to be an unusually good judge of cattle. He has paid as high as fifty-five dollars per acre for his land and paid thirty dollars for most of it. He has made extensive improvements on each farm he has owned, laying a great deal of tiling and in many ways bringing his farms up to the highest standard. He is a firm believer in tiling. He has a very substantial, attractive and well furnished

home which is regarded by the many friends of the family as a place of hospitality. From this splendid dwelling an inspiring view may be had of the surrounding country.

Mr. Dills' family consists of four children, named as follows; Otho C., who is in partnership with his father; Walter S., who is farming near Muskogee, Oklahoma, is also a real estate and sand dealer; Charles E. also lives near Muskogee, Oklahoma; Laura M. is a high school teacher in Bedford, Indiana, a special and accomplished teacher of German, having graduated from DePauw University, and her first teaching was German in the high school; when not in the regular school work she spends her time at home. The mother of these children, a woman of many beautiful traits of character, was called to her rest on March 29, 1909.

Mr. Dills confines himself very closely to his business, hence his abundant success; although a good Democrat, he takes no part in public life and does not aspire to office; however, he is ready to aid in placing the best men in the local offices so that the affairs of the county will be properly managed at all times. He is a plain, unassuming, honest and industrious farmer and stock man—one of Putnam's honored and substantial citizens.

JACOB C. ROGERS.

The venerable gentleman whose career is briefly sketched in the following lines is one of the oldest residents of Washington township now living and his life has been such as to gain the confidence and good will of the people of his community and to make him well and favorably known throughout the county of which he has so long been an honored citizen. In the highest sense of the term he is a self-made man and as such has met with success in material things such as few attain and made a record which may be studied with profit by the young men of the rising generation.

Jacob C. Rogers was born near Portland Mills, Putnam county, Indiana, March 14, 1823, from which date to the present time, a period of eighty-seven years, he has been a resident of the county and actively interested in its development and progress. His parents, Asa N. Rogers and Polly Crabtree, were born and reared in Hardin county, Kentucky, and shortly after their marriage came to Putnam county, Indiana, locating near Portland Mills in what is now Clinton township, where Jacob C., their oldest son, was born the



MR. AND MRS. JACOB C. ROGERS

year following their arrival. Subsequently they had other children, sixteen in all, several of whom died in infancy, a daughter, Sarah, dying unmarried, all the others excepting the subject leaving this county at maturity and seeking their fortunes elsewhere.

Asa N. Rogers entered the land on which they settled and experienced all the vicissitudes of pioneer life. He was a man of great industry and energy and an excellent citizen, but was not permitted to enjoy much of the fruits of his labors, dying one month and four days after the sixty-fifth anniversary of his birth, his good wife departing this life the same year.

Jacob C. Rogers spent his childhood and youth amid the stirring scenes of the pioneer period and was put to work in the woods and fields as soon as his services could be utilized. While still quite young he became an expert with the ax and made a full hand at clearing and all kinds of farm labor several years before reaching the age of manhood. This active out-door life was conducive to splendid physical development and he grew up strong in body and with a resolute purpose to make the most of his opportunities and become of some use to the world. When nineteen years old he married and begun life for himself, choosing for a wife and helpmeet Miss Betsy Legan, who came to the county the year preceding her marriage and who was only a few days younger than himself.

The land in Washington township on which Mr. and Mrs. Rogers set up their domestic establishment had been entered a number of years before by his father, and at the time indicated the only improvements consisted of a small cabin, which with the few acres of cleared land surrounding appeared but a niche in the midst of the forest. The dwelling was of round logs, with puncheon floor, a "shake" roof, a door made of clap-boards hung on wooden hinges, light being admitted to the one room by means of the removal of a section of a log from one of the walls. The furniture used by the young couple was of the most primitive kind, in keeping with the surroundings, their only table for some time being a chest, which also answered for a cupboard, stools taking the place of chairs and the cooking being done at the large fireplace which took up the larger part of one side of the apartment.

Later Mr. Rogers made an addition to the building and otherwise improved it and it answered the purpose of a dwelling for a number of years, all of his children having been born within its walls. The old house is still standing and in a good state of preservation, being a forcible and eloquent reminder of a time forever past and of experiences the like of which can never again occur.

When Mr. Rogers moved his wife to their new home, which he had purchased from his father, the sum total of his available cash amounted to only two dollars, one-half of which he spent for flax seed. His beginning was indeed upon a modest scale, but by well-directed industry, prudent management and economy he made substantial progress and in due time had a good farm in successful cultivation and was on the high road to prosperity. He added to his land at intervals and in the course of time became one of the largest holders of real estate in Putnam county, his possessions at one time amounting to considerable in excess of one thousand one hundred acres, all in a body and admirably situated in one of the richest agricultural districts of central Indiana.

Realizing the need of a large and more comfortable home than the log dwelling which the family had so long occupied, Mr. Rogers subsequently built a much more commodious and pretentious frame edifice which answered the purposes of a home until 1890, when he erected his present beautiful and attractive residence, which stands on an eminence about eight miles southwest of Greencastle and commands a magnificent view of the surrounding country in every direction, including the county seat and beyond. Here, amid all of the comforts and luxuries which minister to man's happiness, he is spending the closing years of a long and strenuous as well as eminently successful life, being independent as far as worldly wealth is concerned and at peace with his fellow men, his conscience and his God. While enterprising as a farmer and familiar with every phase of modern agriculture, Mr. Rogers has not depended upon the soil alone for his income, having long since learned that more could be made from livestock than from crops. For many years he was largely engaged in stock raising, having had at one time as high as one thousand five hundred sheep on his place, besides a large number of fine horses, cattle and hogs, from which he added greatly to his fortune. In his young manhood Mr. Rogers turned his hand to any kind of honorable work he could find to do. He is proud of the fact of having cleared and improved three hundred acres of fine land with his own hands and while thus engaged he turned his leisure to good account by working at blacksmithing, which trade he had learned of his father, his services as a mechanic being highly prized by his neighbors as well as profitable to himself. Mrs. Rogers proved an earnest co-worker with her husband in their efforts to get a start in the world and added to their earnings by spinning, weaving and doing other kinds of work during the early part of their married life. Mr. Rogers now contemplates with much pleasure those early experiences when life was new and hopes were high and finds in his past little to regret and much to commend.

On arriving at an age when he found it no longer necessary to prolong the struggle to add to his means, having accumulated a sufficiency for his own future comfort besides providing comfortably for his children, he discontinued active labor and, as already indicated, is now living in honorable retirement on the beautiful home farm of three hundred and fifty acres in Washington township which he reserved for his own use.

Mr. Rogers is the father of fifteen children, all of whom grew to maturity and all but one married and reared families, thirteen of the number living at the present time, nine being residents of Putnam county. To each of these children he gave an eighty-acre farm, or its equivalent in money, and now in his old age they seem to vie with each other in ministering to his comfort and showing him honor, being obedient sons and daughters of whom any father might well feel proud. After a long and mutually happy wedded life of fifty-four years' duration, Mrs. Rogers, on the 14th of March, 1906, was called to her eternal rest and on November 8, 1908, Mr. Rogers married his present wife, Mrs. Ellen Reese, widow of the late J. C. Reese, of Bowling Green, this state.

The following are the names of the children born to Mr. Rogers and his first wife: George W., a soldier in the Civil war, enlisting at sixteen years of age, is now living at Los Angeles, California; James W., of Washington township; Franklin, a farmer of Putnam county; Reuben, a blacksmith by trade; Jacob Edgar, who owns a farm adjoining the family homestead; Daniel, who lives on a farm in the same neighborhood; Joseph died at the age of twenty-three, leaving a widow; Stephen, who departed this life when nineteen years old; Sarah married John Graham and lives in Douglas county, Illinois; Julia, wife of S. J. Swinford, lives in Coles county, Illinois; Mary, now Mrs. H. Rollins, resides in Washington township, where her husband is engaged in agricultural pursuits; Emma, who married John White, also lives in the same township; Kate married Henry Heiber and makes her home near Russellville; Lucy, wife of Charles Webster, lives at Roachdale, Indiana, and Allie, the youngest, lives in Boone county, being now Mrs. Thomas Duree.

Mr. Rogers has always been enterprising and public spirited and ready at all times to lend his influence to measures and movements having for their object the welfare of his fellowmen. His character has always been above reproach, his word as sacred as his bond and all who know him speak in high praise of his sterling qualities of manhood and citizenship. He has lived long and wisely and his friends, who are legion, unite in the earnest prayer that he may be spared many years to bless the world.

JAMES EVERETT VERMILION.

The best history of a community or state is the one that deals most with the lives and activities of its people, especially of those who, by their own endeavors and indomitable energy, have forged to the front and placed themselves where they deserve the title of progressive men. In this brief review will be found the record of one who has outstripped the less active plodders on the highway of life and among his contemporaries has achieved marked success in the business world. the name of James Everett Vermilion, Greencastle merchant, being honored by all owing to his upright life and habits of thrift and industry.

Mr. Vermilion was born November 11, 1869, in Greencastle and here he received his education, graduating from the public schools in 1886, after which he entered DePauw University, where he made a good record, but did not finish the course. Deciding to enter the law, he went to Wichita, Kansas, and studied law under his uncle for a year, but, not taking as kindly to the legal profession as he had anticipated, he returned to Greencastle and after a short time went to Indianapolis where he took a business course, after which he came back to his native city and clerked in his father's store until the latter's death, at which time he purchased the interests of the other heirs and has since been in full charge. He has built up a very extensive and lucrative patronage with the city and surrounding country, which is continuously increasing, his store being one of the finest, neatest and best kept in the city. He carries a full line of dry goods, carpets, ready-to-wear goods for ladies, and many kindred lines, of the best quality, all carefully selected and sold at reasonable prices. His store is the gathering place for rural visitors from all parts of the county and here they always find courteous and considerate treatment.

Mr. Vermilion is a Republican and he has manifested considerable interest in local affairs for some time, always ready to do anything he could for the betterment of Greencastle and vicinity. For two years he very ably served as city councilman from the second ward. He is a member of the Christian church, and he is leading knight of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; he is past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias; he also holds membership with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Before the Spanish-American war he was second lieutenant of Company I, First Regiment, Indiana National Guard.

On June 12, 1895, Mr. Vermilion married Maude Wolfe, the refined and popular daughter of Dr. William and Belle (Porter) Wolfe, an excellent family of Brazil, Indiana, where Mrs. Vermilion was a social favorite. One child has graced this union, named Hazel, now attending school.

JOHN W. STROUBE.

The family of this name has been long and favorably known in Putnam county, especially in and around Madison township. John William Stroube, perhaps the most prominent of the connection, is a son of Oliver R. and Eliza J. (Blackerby) Stroube. He was born in the southeast corner of Madison township, three and one-half miles southwest of Greencastle, December 27, 1865. He is the second of eight children, six of whom reached maturity and are all living, namely: Frank M.; John W.; Charles N., a physician at Roachdale; Earl P., of Madison township; Ida M., wife of Doctor Pollom, at Cayuga, Vermillion county, Indiana; Minnie B., wife of E. R. Bartley, of Greencastle. The father died April 3, 1901, on his old home farm, since sold; his widow now resides in Greencastle.

John William Stroube remained at home until the completion of his twenty-first year, meantime attending the common schools and assisting in the farm work. September 14, 1887, he married Ida M., daughter of James H. and Eva (Stoner) Torr, of whom more particulars may be learned from a sketch elsewhere in this volume. Ida M. was born in the old Torr homestead, October 26, 1866. After his marriage Mr. Stroube engaged in farming. In April, 1905, he removed to his present place, four miles west of Greencastle. His farm contains ninety acres, mostly included in the Torr homestead. His wife's father died October 31, 1903, but his widow is still living on part of the old home place. In November, 1908, Mr. Stroube was elected trustee of Madison township and took office January 1, 1909, to serve four years. He has nine teachers under his supervision. Mr. Stroube encourages home pupils to become teachers and has measurably succeeded, as most of his teachers are residents of the township. He has a high school with a three-year course and the total enrollment is two hundred and sixty. The school buildings are above the average in structure and conveniences and Mr. Stroube visits the schools, attends the institutes and otherwise connects himself with the instructors, so as better to keep in touch

with the educational system. Mr. Stroube is a prominent Democrat and has served in many party conventions. Mary Edith, a young lady of eighteen and Mr. Stroube's only living child, is a student in the senior class of the Greencastle high school.

OLIVER STROUBE.

Oliver Stroube was born July 19, 1836, in Bracken county, Kentucky, and was married March 10, 1862, to Eliza J. Blackerby, a neighbor girl and schoolmate. He was a grandson of Nicholas Stroube, who migrated from Pennsylvania to Bracken county. His son John, the father of Oliver, was born in Bracken county and married a Reeder. Nicholas built a stone fence which is still standing and recently owned by Mrs. J. L. Hamilton, of Greencastle, who is a niece of Mr. Stroube. Oliver was a farmer and owned a farm in the southeast corner of Madison township, three miles southwest of Greencastle. On this place he spent the most of his life and there met his death, April 3, 1901. For some years he served as a justice of the peace in Madison township. His widow is now living with her daughter. The six children of Oliver Stroube are as follows: Frank M., present sheriff of Putnam county; John William, trustee of Madison township; Charles N., a physician at Roachdale; Earl P., a farmer in Madison township; Ida M., wife of Dr. Reginald Pollom, of Cayuga, Indiana; Armenia B., now Mrs. E. R. Bartley, of Greencastle.

JAMES H. TORR.

This prominent deceased citizen of Madison township was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, March 29, 1828. When six months old he was brought to Indiana by his parents, William and Maria (Kimberlin) Torr. His father died when James H. was fourteen years old and he remained with his mother until some years after his majority. October 4, 1855, he married Eva Stoner, daughter of Peter and Mary (Wells) Stoner. Eva was born in Madison township, April 16, 1832, and after one year with her mother-in-law, retired with her young husband in 1856 to her present farm. It consisted of one hundred and sixty acres, heavily mortgaged, but all this was soon cleared off and the places increased to some six or seven hundred

acres. About twenty years ago the family moved to the present home, which was built by ex-Sheriff James Brandon. At this place James H. Torr died, October 31, 1902. He was successful as an agriculturist, being a general farmer and stocktrader of more than the usual shrewdness. He prospered and left a fine estate, over which his widow still presides. He was full of energy and push, notwithstanding protracted periods of ill health, and made a great success in business. In politics he was an enthusiastic Republican and was a life-time member of the Methodist church, holding various positions in the official body. He was much attached to his family and preferred being at home to any other place on earth. Of the children, Florence died in childhood; Josephine married Charles Allen, of Madison township; William married Clara Busby and lives on part of the old farm; Charles married Hattie Busby and is in the real estate business at Muskogee, Oklahoma; Franklin married Fanny King and resides on the old home place; Ida married Will Stroube, who lives on a part of the old homestead; Mary married Edmund F. Watts and they own the old home.

MRS. CATHERINE RANDEL.

This estimable lady, who bore the maiden name of Catherine Leatherman, was born August 20, 1841, on the old family homestead, six miles west of Greencastle in Madison township, which her father, John Leatherman, purchased in pioneer times and developed from a wild and impenetrable wilderness.

The Leatherman family moved to this state from Kentucky and were among the early settlers and substantial residents of the part of Putnam county in which they located. Frederick Leatherman, the grandfather of Mrs. Randel, was a Kentuckian by birth, came to Indiana about the year 1823 and settled in Putnam county, where his death subsequently occurred. The family of this sturdy pioneer consisted of four sons, John, Abraham, Daniel and Blan, all of whom married and all but the oldest moved from Indiana to other states, Abraham to Illinois, Daniel to Iowa, and Blan to Wisconsin.

Frederick Leatherman originally located on what is now the Farrow farm, Madison township, and was among the first to make permanent improvements in that locality. He died suddenly many years ago while returning home from Lawrenceburg, whither he had gone to trade, being in

the sixty-sixth year of his age at the time of his decease. He was a soldier during the early Indian wars of Kentucky, Virginia and elsewhere, took part in a number of battles and had many narrow escapes during his thrilling experiences on the frontier. His first wife dying shortly after moving to Indiana, he subsequently was twice remarried, his third companion surviving him for some years.

John Leatherman, oldest son of the above mentioned Frederick, was born in Kentucky, April 1, 1799, and accompanied his parents to Putnam county, locating near the home place in Madison township, where he remained about two years, removing at the expiration of that time to a tract of land on Walnut creek which he purchased and improved. His first dwelling was a small cabin of the usual pioneer pattern, which answered the purposes for which intended until 1832. when it was replaced by a much larger and more comfortable brick edifice, the latter at the time of completion being one of the finest country residences in the county. Mr. Leatherman made the brick of which the building was constructed and occupied it until his death, in March, 1879. It stood on a beautiful and slightly eminence and until destruction by a storm some years ago was one of the well known landmarks of Madison township.

John Leatherman married, in 1819, Mary Penny, who was born about the year 1794, and who bore him children as follows: Perminda, wife of Benjamin King; Sarah, who became the wife of Henry Wright; Rachel married Dolphus Wood; Eliza, wife of Samuel Wright, who still lives in Nebraska; Washington moved to Nebraska and died in 1894 of old age; Benjamin died in Nebraska in April, 1909; Theresa married John Irwin and lives in Kansas; Frederick lived and died in Putnam county, Indiana, and was a prominent farmer and representative citizen; Jane married Isaac Irwin and moved to Nebraska, where her death occurred, and Daniel was accidentally killed in 1881 by the falling of a tree, since which time the family homestead has been in the possession of strangers.

John Leatherman was not only an enterprising and successful farmer, but also became widely known as a minister of the Primitive Baptist church, in the faith of which he was reared and of the doctrines of which he afterwards was recognized as an able expounder. He was ordained in early manhood and for some years preached only at irregular intervals, but later gave the great part of his time to his holy office. During his active ministry he served four congregations, viz: Bethel church, on Little Walnut near his home; New Hope, near the town of Morton; Rocky Fork and Otter Creek in Parke county. He was a stalwart Christian, fearless in the presentation of the truth, and exerted a wide and beneficial influence on the religious

thought of his own and other communities. He departed this life on the 6th day of March, 1879, and was laid to rest in the Baptist cemetery in Clinton township, where also repose the ashes of many other old settlers of the county. Mrs. Leatherman preceded her husband to the grave on September 6, 1875, each being seventy-nine years of age when called to the other world.

Catherine Leatherman spent her childhood and youth at the family home and was early instructed in those domestic duties which, while she was still young, made her almost indispensable to the household. She grew to womanhood with a proper conception of life and never knew by experience what it was to eat the bread of idleness. In such schools as the country afforded she received a fair knowledge of the branches then taught and until her twenty-fifth year remained at home, of which from a much earlier age she proved a guiding and controlling spirit. In the year 1866 she became the wife of Nelson Wood, who, in 1870, moved to the farm, which she still owns and with whom she lived in mutually happy wedlock until his lamented death in 1881, a period of fifteen years. Three children were born to this union. Ella, the oldest of whom, married William Thomas and lives on the home farm which her husband operates. Their offspring, five in number, are, Ida, a teacher in the public schools of Madison township, Fay, May, Ona, and Serena, the second and third being twins. Seba, the second of the family, married John Latham and died young, leaving one child, Jane Pearl, now the wife of Otto Vermillion in Madison township. Lee, who married Terre King, and lives in Clinton township, being the youngest of the family, had two children, Lucille and Charles Nelson.

In 1882 Mrs. Woods became the wife of John Howard, with whom she spent the four years ensuing in the city of Greencastle, removing at the expiration of that time to Madison township where her husband's death occurred in 1895. Later she entered the marriage relation with John Randel, who on November 12, 1907, left her a widow again, since which time she has lived on her farm in Madison township, where, surrounded by many friends, loyal and true, she is spending her life in quiet and content, proving an excellent neighbor, a valued counsellor and a helper in time of need.

Mrs. Randel is the only living representative of the Leatherman family in Putnam county and as such, exemplifies the many estimable qualities of mind and heart for which her ancestors were distinguished and by a life void of offense she is maintaining in all its luster the brightness of the family escutcheon. She is a woman of excellent character and high social standing, respected by all with whom she mingles and her daily life and influence have been a blessing to the community in which she resides.

PERRY WILSON WRIGHT.

Preferring to spend his life in his native vicinity rather than seek uncertain fortune in distant places, as so many of his early associates did, Perry Wilson Wright, a leading farmer of Madison township, has become well known and influential in the citizenship of Putnam county. He was born on Little Walnut creek, this township, December 11, 1856, the son of William and Thankful Louisa (Swinford) Wright, people of excellent characteristics, the father having been born August 7, 1825, on the same farm on which his son, Perry W., first saw the light of day; thus the Wright family has been established here since the earliest pioneer days and the several members of the same have been important factors in this part of the county since then. William Wright and Thankful L. Swinford were married in 1844, when they were each nineteen years of age, she having been born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, November 8, 1825. His father, Benjamin Wright, was born April 18, 1794, in North Carolina. He married Mary Hill, who was born May 4, 1800. Soon after their wedding, about 1822, they entered the land here where their son William was born, having developed this splendid farm from the wilderness. William was reared there and when about thirty years old he purchased his father's farm. Benjamin Wright moved to Illinois, where he spent the remaining years of his life. William lived on the farm until about 1870 when he bought the homestead of his father-in-law, John Swinford, where he lived till 1882, when he removed to Greencastle where his last years were spent, dying May 21, 1906, at an advanced age, having lived a successful and honorable life that brought out only words of praise from his neighbors. His good wife was called to her rest on November 2, 1892. She was the daughter of John and Polly Ann (Adams) Swinford and her parents brought her to this county from Bourbon county, Kentucky, about 1826, the father buying one hundred and sixty acres and entered the forty that Perry W. Wright now lives on, just east of Little Walnut and four miles northeast of Greencastle. He built a house on the larger tract, which had a rude shack on it, but he never built on the forty acres. Prospering by reason of hard work and good management, he added to his original tract until he owned six hundred and forty acres, and that was his home until his death, January 27, 1868, having reached the age of about seventy years. His wife survived him six or eight years, dying at about the same age. Of their family seven children, three sons and four daughters, reached maturity, namely: William, who went to Missouri; Wilson F. also moved to Missouri; George moved to

Iowa; Sarah Salina married John Tucker, of Indianapolis; Thankful Louisa, wife of William Wright; Eusibia married Wash Leatherman and she died while living in this county; Nancy married Richard Hart and died in Missouri; Lydia married Jesse Hamrick and died young.

When John Swinford died William Wright bought out some of the heirs, owning two hundred and eighteen acres of the old Swinford farm and there lived until he moved to Greencastle. He had previously purchased all the Wright homestead, consisting of two hundred acres. He was a successful business man and became well-to-do. On his place fine stock were to be found at all times, first-class cattle being his hobby and he took a great pride in them. He was regarded as one of the leading farmers and stock men in the county and was highly respected for his honorable dealings with his fellow men. Willesin and Thankful Wright had six children: John Wesley died in childhood; Jesse M. lives in Lamar, Colorado; George W. is living retired in Greencastle; Sarah Ann married William Brothers, of Greencastle; Perry Wilson, subject of this sketch; Willis E. died when twelve or fourteen years of age.

Perry W. Wright spent his youth on the home farm, which he worked when he became of proper age and attended the district schools in the meantime. He spent four years in western Iowa and Kansas in his early youth, then returned to the home farm. On September 15, 1909, he married Josie Hathaway, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Gillespie) Hathaway, an excellent family of Clinton township. He is engaged in general farming in a manner that stamps him well abreast of the times. He is also a lover of good stock, and everything about his place shows thrift and good management.

Politically Mr. Wright is a Republican and he keeps in touch with his party. Fraternally he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Wright has two children by a former marriage with Lizzie Talbot: Raymond, a student in DePauw University, will graduate in 1911; William Wendel is a high school student.

CHARLES W. KING.

The King family has been well established in Madison township since the picturesque days of the first settler, and from that time to this those who have borne the name have maintained the high standard of citizenship which

the older ones sought to foster, and of this worthy class Charles W. King is deserving of special notice. He has been contented to spend his life at home, having been born on the old King homestead in Madison township February 19, 1848, the son of Benjamin P. and Perminda (Leatherman) King, both born in Indiana, possibly Putnam county, in 1820. They married in this county and lived on a farm here where their first five children were born; then they moved to Illinois when Charles W. of this review was a baby. The family remained in the last named state about ten years, returning to Madison township, Putnam county, about 1859 or 1860 and settled on the farm now owned by Charles W. King. It was a new place, but was soon cleared and placed under cultivation; here the father, Benjamin P., died when his son, Charles W., was about sixteen years of age, the former being forty-eight and he is numbered with the eternal sleepers in the Little Walnut cemetery. He was a good farmer, a hard worker and honest. Following are his children: John R., living in Washington township, Putnam county; Cerena married Zadoc Plummer and is living in Kansas; Rachael married Joseph Owens, and she died at Golden, Colorado; William is living in Hendricks county, Indiana; Charles W., of this review; Denman P. is living in Chrisman, Illinois; Thirsa married Maletus Peterson, of Montgomery county, and she died in Kansas; Sarah married Elijah Houck and they are living in Greencastle; Frederick lives in Edgar county, Nebraska.

After the father's death the elder sons remained at home and worked the place, the mother thus being able to keep the family together. After the children grew up she married John Howard, of Montgomery county, where she spent the remaining years of her life, dying on August 9, 1881.

Charles W. King remained at home until his brother married a second time. He and his brother Denman P. were conducting the farm very successfully, but the farm was sold when the mother married. After working out two seasons Charles W. King married, after which event he rented land for three years, during which time he got a good start and then bought back the old home place, where he has lived ever since. He has made many changes and improvements in the same and has shown himself to be an excellent farmer in every respect. He has been very successful and has added additional land until he now has one hundred acres. A portion of the present frame house is a part of the old log building that was placed here before Benjamin P. King purchased the farm.

Mr. King is not a public man, but has long taken some interest in politics, having served his township as assessor back in the eighties. In 1904 he was

elected township trustee for four years, filling both these offices in a very creditable manner. He has also served on the Democratic central committee and is always ready to further the interests of his party in Putnam county.

Mr. King was married on December 7, 1871, to Emily J. Beard, who was reared in Vigo county, but who at the time of her marriage was living in Putnam county. After a very congenial and happy married life of about thirty-seven years, this good wife and mother was called to her rest on September 15, 1908.

Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. King, one dying when four years of age; the living are, Benjamin, a teacher in the Greencastle schools, is married and has one child, Frances; Della married Purnell Thomas and died when twenty-two years of age; Terre is the wife of Lee Woods, of Clinton township, this county, and they are the parents of two children, Lucille and Nelson.

GEORGE WILLIAM BLACK.

Among the well-known and highly respected citizens of Putnam county is George W. Black of Greencastle. Mr. Black was born near Mt. Sterling, Montgomery county, Kentucky, September 27, 1843, the son of Andrew and Margaret (Lockridge) Black, both representatives of good old families. They grew to maturity in their native state, met and married there and in 1850 they migrated to Putnam county, Indiana, locating one mile west of Greencastle on a farm where Mr. Black, by hard work, soon had a good home and a well cultivated farm which yielded a good income. He was a good manager and a man of thrift and at the time of his death, which occurred in Greencastle in 1892, he was the owner of valuable lands aggregating four hundred and forty acres, near this city. He was considered one of the best farmers in this vicinity and he always kept some good stock on his place, being especially fond of fine horses, for he had been reared in a country noted for its rare specimens of the equine family, and this love for good horses has come down to his son, George W. of this review. Mr. Black was a Republican politically and a strong worker in the party, and in religious matters he was a Presbyterian. He was well liked in this county and had hosts of friends here. His wife preceded him to the silent land by nearly twenty-eight years, dying in 1864.

George W. Black accompanied his parents to Putnam county in 1850, and he assisted with the work on the home farm and attended the neighboring

schools during the winter months. He managed the farm for his father for a year, then came to Greencastle in 1870 and began a livery business which he soon built up to large proportions, enjoying a very liberal patronage from the first. He always kept an excellent grade of horses and a well equipped barn in every respect. He also engaged in the coal business and built up a very satisfactory patronage also in this. For the past ten years, Mr. Black has conducted sales of horses once a week, which have been largely attended by prospective buyers who came from all parts of the country.

April 15, 1904, Mr. Black married Mrs. Martha Jane Thomas. This union is without issue. Politically Mr. Black is a Republican, but he does not find time to mingle much in party affairs. He is a member of the local Methodist church.

CHRISTIAN LANDES.

In examining the life record of Christian Landes, which has been terminated by death, we find many qualities of head and heart that are worthy of emulation, for he was of a type of hardy sons of the soil who delight in being kind to their neighbors, generous to the needy and always ready to lend a helping hand in any worthy cause. He was born in Augusta county, Virginia, April 5, 1814, the son of John and Frances (Branneman) Landes, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Virginia, each excellent old families. Christian's elder brother came to Indiana about 1838, the former following him soon afterward. They had learned the blacksmith's trade and at once set up a shop in Greencastle. Abraham Landes, Samuel Landes and Henry Landes, brothers, also came to Putnam county in those early days. A full history of this family is to be found elsewhere in this work, as is also the history of the Hillis family, into which Christian Landes married in 1840, choosing for a life partner Elizabeth A. Hillis, sister of John A. Hillis. Christian Landes continued to work as a blacksmith for over ten years in this vicinity, during which time he became well known as a very skilled workman, being a partner with his brother Samuel, part of the time in a general store under the firm name of Landes Brothers, Samuel looking after the store and Christian the shop, Samuel finally leaving the store and moving to Iowa where he spent the remaining years of his life. Abram Landes owned a farm southwest of Greencastle where he lived until his death. The father of these children also came to this county and purchased what has since been known as the Dunbar

farm in Madison township, northwest of Greencastle, dying at his home about three miles from this city, reaching the age of sixty-eight years. Frances Landes died in Virginia. John Landes married a second time, his last wife being a Miss Netzer, who survived him many years. No children were born to them. There was another John Landes who spent his life in Virginia.

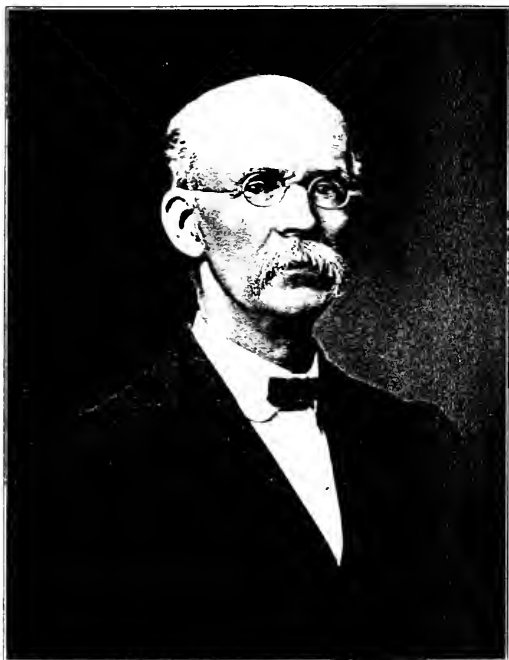
In 1849 Christian Landes purchased the farm on the Manhattaⁿ road where Christian Stoner, his grandson, now lives, he having built the present home about 1866. He set up a shop on that place and continued blacksmithing in connection with farming for many years, making a success of both, and here he spent the remainder of his life, having closed his shop a few years before he died, giving his attention exclusively to his farm, his death occurring March 16, 1893, having been preceded to the silent land by his wife on December 25, 1891, at the age of sixty-nine years, she having been born on January 18, 1823, in Flemingsburg, Kentucky (see sketch of John L. Hillis). They are buried at Forest Hill, Greencastle. Both were active members of the Methodist church at Mount Olive, which is located about one mile from the old Landes homestead. This place consisted of over two hundred acres, which was partly improved when Mr. Landes bought it. He improved it in many ways and proved to be a very skillful farmer as well as blacksmith. He was a hard working man and never sought public offices. He was a useful man in his community; everybody trusted him explicitly owing to his unquestioned integrity and strict honesty in all his dealings with his fellow men.

To Mr. and Mrs. Christian Landes twelve children were born, ten reaching maturity, namely: Mary J. married William Butler and lives in Greencastle. Mr. Butler served through the Civil war, the hard experiences proving too much for his constitution and he finally died as a result of his exposures, September 5, 1899, at the age of sixty-nine years, never having been strong since his army career. He lived ten years in Terre Haute. He and his wife reared one daughter, Elizabeth T., who married Elbert C. Minton, of Lafayette, Indiana. William H. Landes also served through the Civil war, after which he went to Montana, where he died at the age of forty-nine years; Samuel E. is a carriage maker in Greencastle; Sarah E. married Samuel P. Bowen, of Greencastle; Laura E. married Peter S. Stoner, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work; Katie A. married Jonathan Houck (see his sketch); Albert P. Landes is a painter and paper hanger in Greencastle; Flora F. married James E. Houck (see his sketch); Grant A. Landes is a manufacturer at Anderson, Indiana; George C. is in the insurance business and is now trustee of Greencastle township, living in Greencastle.

THOMAS HART MORRIS.

The history of Putnam county is not a very old one. It is the record of the steady growth of a community planted in the wilderness within the last century and has reached its magnitude of today without other aids than those of industry. The people who redeemed its wilderness fastnesses were strong-armed, hardy sons of the soil who hesitated at no difficulty and for whom hardships had little to appall. The early pioneers, having blazed the path of civilization to this part of the state, finished their labors and passed from the scene, leaving the country to the possession of their descendants and to others who came at a later period and builded on the foundation which they laid so broad and deep. Among these early pioneers was Albert F. Morris, the father of the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch. Albert F. Morris was born near Sharpsburg, Nicholas county, Kentucky, and was the son of Daniel C. and Ann Morris. Daniel C. Morris was born inside the stockade at Bryant's Station, Kentucky, at a time when the little band of settlers were gathered there as a protection against hostile Indians. One of his brothers was Morris Morris, the father of General Morris, of Indianapolis. When the Morris family came from Kentucky to Putnam county, Indiana, they first located in Cloverdale, though at that time the town contained but few families. Here Albert F. was reared to the life of a farmer, remaining there until 1853, when he moved to near Reelsville, where he remained four years, locating then northwest of Greencastle. About 1853 his father died and he accompanied his mother to Missouri, where her death subsequently occurred. While in the West, he entered a tract of government land in Iowa, which he afterwards traded for a farm southwest of Cloverdale, Putnam county. After his marriage he lived on this tract two years, and then sold that and bought a farm near Reelsville. After living on this farm four or five years, he bought and moved to a part of the Hart homestead, seven miles northwest of Greencastle, where he remained until the fall of 1866. In that year he sold his interest to J. R. M. Hamrick and bought the John Piercy farm, three miles northeast of Cloverdale, this farm comprising two hundred and seventy-eight acres. He made this his home until 1877, when he moved to Cloverdale, where he had bought seventy acres of land at the south edge of the town, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1878. He was survived a number of years by his widow, who died in 1897.

Albert F. Morris married Celinda Hart, daughter of Thomas and Joycie Hart, whose home was on the Little Walnut creek, seven miles northwest of



THOMAS H. MORRIS

Greencastle. To Albert F. and Celinda Morris were born two children, Thomas Hart, the immediate subject of this sketch, and Joycie Ann, who became the wife of James Y. Davis, and they now live at Arkansas City, Kansas. Politically Mr. Morris was an ardent Democrat and held a prominent place in the councils of his party, though at no time was he a seeker after office for himself. He was held in the highest esteem among his neighbors and was frequently called upon to settle estates and arbitrate differences between neighbors. Public spirited and progressive in his make-up, he exerted his influence in every way possible to advance the best interests of the community in which he lived and for many years he was numbered among the most prominent men of the township.

Thomas Hart Morris was born August 22, 1852, and was reared under the paternal roof. He attended the public schools, including the high school at Cloverdale, after which he became a student in old Asbury (now DePauw) University at Greencastle. During his school period he continued his farm work, and after leaving his studies he engaged in teaching school for a couple of terms. About 1872 Mr. Morris took up farming operations on his own account on his father's farm, continuing in this way four or five years, when he bought a farm of ninety acres, located a mile and a half west of Brick Chapel, which he managed, though still residing on his home place in the southwest part of Jefferson township. About 1877 he went into the implement business at Cloverdale, which he conducted with satisfactory success, and in 1887 he added a hardware department. He continued the business until 1895, when he sold it to T. M. Layne for ten thousand dollars, the business being now run by the Cloverdale Hardware and Lumber Company. For a while Mr. Morris was in partnership with Mr. Layne and it was during their association that the present commodious and well arranged building was erected, the store being a credit to the town. For some time Mr. Morris also owned a hoop factory at Cloverdale, but subsequently he transformed it into a sawmill and sold it also to Mr. Layne. He then returned to his farm in section 29, Jefferson township, where he now resides and where he is very comfortably situated. He owns two hundred and seventy-eight acres of good land, all of which is under cultivation, and which yields bountiful crops in return for the labor bestowed upon it. The place is well improved, containing an attractive and comfortable residence, spacious and substantial barns and other necessary buildings, and the farm is numbered among the good ones of the township.

Mr. Morris has been married three times. In 1884 he married Ella

Irwin Graham, a daughter of Felix and Mary (Irwin) Graham, the latter being a sister of Joseph I. Irwin, a wealthy and well-known citizen of Columbus, Indiana. Mrs. Morris died in 1886, without issue, and in 1891 Mr. Morris married Belle V. Mugg, a daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Mugg, of near Quincy, Owen county, this state. To this union were born two children, Albert G., who is attending school, and Lena, who died in 1906. Mrs. Belle Morris died in 1898 and in April 8, 1901, he married Sadie Dickinson, daughter of John and Martha (McLain) Dickinson. To them have been born three children, Mary Mabel, Alberta Frances and Edna May.

Politically Mr. Morris maintains an allegiance with the Democratic party and takes an intelligent interest in public affairs, though he is not an office seeker. Religiously he and his wife are members of the Christian church at Cloverdale, to which they give an earnest and liberal support. They are genial and sociably inclined and are well liked by all who know them. Mr. Morris possesses business ability of a high order, as was emphasized by his successes in commercial enterprises, and among his associates his advice and judgment is valued highly.

EDWARD R. HIBBITT.

The true western spirit of progress and enterprise is strikingly exemplified in the lives of such men as Edward R. Hibbitt, whose energetic nature and sticktoitive qualities have enabled them to conquer many adverse circumstances and advance steadily to leading positions in their respective lines of endeavor or in business life. Mr. Hibbitt is a worthy representative of this class and is now doing a very satisfactory business in harness and leather goods, maintaining an up-to-date shop and store in Greencastle, which is known throughout this and adjoining counties.

Mr. Hibbitt was born May 30, 1861, in Louisville, Kentucky, the second son of Edwin Augustus and Mary (King) Hibbitt, an excellent Kentucky family, the father having been born in Louisville, September 19, 1831. His parents emigrated to this country from England, the father dying when Edwin A. was twelve years of age; consequently he was thrown upon his own resources, but, being a lad of grit and ambition, he soon succeeded in making his way, apprenticing himself to the harness-making trade at which he worked in Louisville until he came to Putnam county, early in the sixties. He located near Limedale and later moved to Greencastle where he continued his

trade and engaged in the harness business until his death, which occurred February 11, 1902, at an advanced age. He was a fine old character whom everybody respected and admired for his industrious, sober and honest life, being kind, generous to a fault and interested in the welfare of his neighbors. He enjoyed a large trade and always handled a good grade of material, of the highest class workmanship. Politically he was a Democrat, and in his lodge relations held membership with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

August 25, 1858, Edwin A. Hibbitt married Mary King, a native of Louisville, Kentucky, who preceded her husband to the grave many years, dying February 26, 1885.

Edward R. Hibbitt was educated in the common schools of Greencastle, receiving a very good education. He learned the harnessmaker's trade and the "ins and outs" of the leather business under his father, and he successfully engaged in business at Bainbridge, Rockville and Noblesville and with his father in Greencastle, and he is now carrying on a very satisfactory trade in his father's old stand, which is the largest store or shop of its kind in the county and which is patronized extensively at all seasons, some of his regular customers coming from remote sections of the county, for here they are sure of obtaining full value and the best leather goods which the market affords. The store is well arranged and well kept and his shop is provided with the latest model machinery and tools and none but skilled artisans are employed.

Mr. Hibbitt is a prominent member of the Masonic lodge and the Knights of Pythias. Politically he is a Democrat and a Methodist in his religious beliefs. He was married on May 30, 1882, to Julia Williams, representing a highly respected Greencastle family. This union has resulted in the birth of two children, Ethel and Ralph.

FRANCIS M. ALLEE.

The history of a state is but a record of the doings of its people, among whom the pioneers and their sturdy descendants occupy places of no secondary importance. The story of the plain common people who constitute the moral bone and sinew of the state should ever attract the attention and prove of interest to all true lovers of their kind. In the life story of the subject of this sketch there are no striking chapters or startling incidents, but it is merely the

record of life true to its highest ideals and fraught with much that should stimulate the youth just starting in the world as an independent factor.

Francis M. Allee is descended from one of Putnam county's honored early pioneers. This pioneer, John Allee, was born in Montgomery county, Virginia, September 2, 1803. When one year old he was taken by his parents to Barren county, Kentucky, where, in his early manhood, he was doubly bereaved of both parents, at which time he was penniless and practically thrown upon his own resources. However, he was endowed with a liberal quantity of grit and determination, qualities which characterized his subsequent years, and he determined to make a success of life. He was reared on a farm and secured a fair education in the common schools of the Blue Grass state. On reaching a proper age he secured employment as overseer of a plantation, on which many slaves were employed and on which was a large distillery, tobacco being one of the principal field crops. He gained the confidence of his employer, who would at times be gone from the plantation for a year. The young man was a good mathematician and penman and for his services he received a liberal salary. He was economical and with the money he saved he bought land, when, in 1830, he came to Putnam county, Indiana, his purchase being in section 16, Jefferson township. He made this his permanent home and resided there until his death, which occurred in 1875.

John Allee married Lucretia Pruitt, a native of Kentucky, and among their children was Francis M. Allee, the immediate subject of this sketch. John Allee became a prominent and successful farmer. He came to this county in rather limited financial condition, but he was industrious and resourceful and as he prospered he added to his land holdings until at one time he owned one thousand acres of good land, which was accumulated literally "by the sweat of his brow." He worked on the construction of the old National road through this county, receiving for his labor the magnificent wage of fifty cents a day. Conditions in those days were unfavorable in many respects. In order to dispose of the grain raised on his farm, he found it necessary to haul the grain to Lawrenceburg, on the Ohio river, and to Cincinnati, ten days being required to make the round trip. He usually made the trip pay both ways, by bringing back goods for local merchants. He took a deep interest in public affairs and served as trustee of his township several terms. He was a staunch Republican and a firm supporter of the Union and during the Civil war he was uncompromising in his devotion to the national cause. He was a member of the state militia and, as colonel, was at the head of the organization in Putnam county. He was widely known in this section of the state and enjoyed the unbounded confidence of all who knew him.

Francis M. Allee was born in Jefferson township, Putnam county, Indiana, in 1839, November 5th having been his natal day. He was reared on the home farm and received his elementary education in the common schools, supplementing this by attendance at old Asbury (now DePauw) University, at Greencastle. Primitive conditions existed in that early day and Mr. Allee relates with interest many of the incidents of his boyhood. As to the customs and conditions, coal oil lamps were then unknown in this community, the common light being provided by "grease lamps," which consisted of open receptacles of grease, in the neck of which lay a piece of cloth, the lower end of which lay in the grease. This light was even more common than candles. Fire was often preserved by a rotten hickory tree that burned all summer near the house. Cooking was done in front of the wide fireplace which was a feature of practically every home. Corn meal was obtained by grating corn on a tin grater, and before that improvement was introduced it was ground on a rock. The pioneer larder was supplied with wild fruit, nuts, squirrels and other wild game—in fact, squirrels were so plentiful that only the hind quarters were used and they were a nuisance to the pioneers because of their fondness for the newly planted corn, which they would dig up as fast as it could be sowed. Farm work was laborious because of the lack of time and labor-saving facilities. Wheat was mowed with a cradle and shocked by the women and children. Cooking stoves were unknown in this section until the advent of one bought by the subject's father. Table sugar was very crude in quality and dark brown in color, and home-made molasses was the ordinary medium for sweetening.

In his young manhood Mr. Allee engaged in teaching school for three or four winters, but finding this occupation detrimental to his health, he went back to the farm, to which he devoted his future energies. He was successful in the latter pursuit and became the owner of over a thousand acres of land, most of which he has divided with his children, his present holdings amounting to three hundred and forty acres, all of which is highly cultivated and well improved. He has carried on general farming operations, with which he has combined the raising of livestock, fattening many hogs and cattle for the market. Though now able to retire from active labor of any nature, Mr. Allee retains an active interest in agriculture, the spirit of idleness being a stranger to his make-up.

On November 17, 1860, Mr. Allee was united in marriage with Sarah E. Sandy, who was born in Owen county, Indiana, the daughter of William B. Sandy, and to this union have been born eight children, namely: Lucretia E., William U., Juliette F., Sarah Jeannette, Lizzie R., Amanda M., Herbert S.

and Daisy M. Of these, Lucretia, William, Lizzie and Amanda are deceased. Juliette married first William Trent, and after his death she married Alfred Elmore. They live at Mt. Meridian and they have three children living, Mabel, Herbert and Reba. Sarah Jeannette married L. W. Seller and they live east of the subject in Jefferson township. Their son Hubert is now attending the high school at Greencastle. Herbert, who lives south of his father in Jefferson township, married Effie Dorsett and they have one son, Noble. Daisy M. became the wife of Vennard McCammack and lives on the farm in Jefferson township where her father first settled. She has one daughter, Sarah Viola.

Politically Mr. Allee is a Republican, having cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln the day after he attained his majority, and he has voted for every Republican candidate for President since. However, he is not blindly partisan in local public affairs and has had many friends in both parties. He was at one time elected trustee of his township without opposition, his candidacy having been endorsed also by the Democrats. Two years later he was re-elected over a strong opponent, running far ahead of his own ticket. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order, having joined in 1859 and now being a member of Cloverdale Lodge, No. 322. Though not a member of any church, he gives a cordial support to all churches, which he assists in a financial way and to which he gives his moral support. He donated the land on which the New Providence Baptist church now stands and also donated a tract of high land for cemetery purposes, besides reserving additional land for a similar purpose when needed. Mr. Allee is a well preserved man for his age, and possesses a disposition that enables him to see and enjoy the bright side of life. He has experienced the hard knocks and vicissitudes of life, and therefore sympathizes with others who are trying to work their way up in life. He is genial and hospitable and his friends are in number as his acquaintances.

PETER SIMPSON STONER.

The agricultural interests of Putnam county are well represented by Peter Simpson Stoner, who is one of the practical and enterprising farmers of Greencastle township, his well tilled and highly improved fields being admired by all who see them, and he has also been long known as one of the best judges of livestock in the southern part of the county. Not many agriculturists of this county are better known than he, for his entire life has been

spent here in the locality where his ancestors established good homes and left behind them the greatest of inheritances—good names and unblemished reputations.

Mr. Stoner was born in Madison township, October 31, 1845. For a full history of his family the reader is directed to the sketch of his brother, Lycurgus Stoner, appearing elsewhere in these pages. Peter S. remained on the paternal homestead, until he was eighteen years of age, when, fired by a patriotic zeal that knew no quelling, he enlisted as a recruit, in 1864, in Company E, Twenty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, the same company and regiment in the Union army in which his brother Lycurgus was a soldier, joining the regiment at Baton Rouge, Mississippi, reaching there about the time of Banks' expedition up Red river, but he did not participate in the same. Later he was sent to Alexandria, Louisiana, to assist in holding that country; returning to Baton Rouge, he was discharged January 16, 1866, when under twenty years of age, having seen about two years' service. The following spring he came to Washington township, this county, and for two years farmed in partnership with his two brothers, Lycurgus and William Payne. About that time their father died and Peter S. received one hundred and eighty-four acres of the same farm he had been working. He then worked his place independently, but continued to deal in stock in partnership with his brothers. Prospering, he later added to the home place until he had one of the most desirable farms in the township, containing two hundred acres, which he still owns, the land lying along the Big Walnut, being nearly all bottom land. In 1883 he came to his present farm in Greencastle township, three miles southwest of the city, this being the old Layton farm, containing one hundred and eighty-three acres, along which runs the Vandalia railroad. About twenty years ago he erected his present imposing and beautifully located dwelling, standing on an elevation from which an inspiring panorama may be had of the surrounding country, three railroads, an inter-urban line and the city of Greencastle being included within the range of vision.

Mr. Stoner is a general farmer, raising abundant crops of all kinds, but a great deal of his time is devoted to stock raising and feeding, this being his principal dependence. He formerly owned another farm of one hundred and ninety acres, which he sold to his son, also owned a one-third interest in the old homestead in Madison township, but he sold that to his brother Lycurgus. Politically he is a Republican, but has never found time to take more than a passing interest in political affairs. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic post at Greencastle.

Mr. Stoner was married on October 23, 1873, to Laura Elizabeth Landes, daughter of Christian and Elizabeth (Hillis) Landes, one of the best known and most highly respected families in Putnam county. Mrs. Stoner is a cousin of Charles Landes, late of Greencastle, now deceased (see his sketch and portrait elsewhere in this work). On the farm formerly owned by Mr. Landes now lives Christian E. Stoner, son of Peter S. Stoner, who was named for his grandfather Landes. Mrs. Stoner's parents died in the early nineties, dying within one year of each other, each about seventy years of age.

Mrs. Stoner was born June 1, 1852, and her death occurred May 20, 1901. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Stoner, Christian E., who married Nellie Koessler and they are the parents of two children, Simpson, Jr., and Katherine; and Edith, the wife of A. A. Houck, who was born in Indiana of German parentage, his parents spending their lives in this state. Mr. Houck is a commercial salesman, representing the St. Louis Coffin Company, covering the states of New York and Pennsylvania. He makes his home with Mr. Stoner, and he and his wife are the parents of two children, Russell and Hugh Stoner.

Peter S. Stoner is a member of Mt. Olive Methodist Episcopal church, this being one of the oldest buildings in the county. He takes considerable interest in church work and, in fact, whatever tends to the betterment of his community and county. Personally he is a pleasant man to meet, hospitable in his home and kind to his neighbors.

FRED MASTEN.

Among the substantial and influential citizens of Warren township, Putnam county, Fred Masten must be numbered, for here he has long been successfully engaged in farming and stock raising and his reputation has always been unassailable. He is the son of Mathias and Nancy (Elnore) Masten and the grandson of Reuben and Margaret (Garrison) Masten, the former a native of North Carolina, whose father was a native of England and, coming to America from that country prior to the Revolutionary war, served during the same in the patriot army. Reuben Masten came to Hendricks county, Indiana, during its early settlement, entered a tract of land on which he erected a log house, cleared a plot of ground and began farming, which he continued to follow. He and his wife were the parents of ten children, named as follows: Heskiah, Darius, Mathias, Harry, John, Jesse, Mahala, Mary,

Anna and Emma. These four are living, Jesse, Mrs. Mary Roberts, Mrs. Emma Hodson and Mathias. The father of these children was a devoted member of the Quaker church and was known for his strict honesty and his defense of moral and upright living. He was kind and indulgent to his family, always vigilant of their needs. He and his good wife are both now sleeping the sleep of the just in the family burying plot in Hendricks county, Mr. Masten having attained the advanced age of eighty-four years before he was called to his reward.

Mathias Masten spent his boyhood days on the farm and received a limited education in the old-time subscription schools. When a mere lad he volunteered for service in the Union army and was assigned to Company H, Fifty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, later joining the One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment Indiana Cavalry, and after a service of one year was honorably discharged February 15, 1864. He married, in 1865, Nancy Elmore, daughter of Willis Elmore, of Putnam county. They moved to a rented farm in Hendricks county and shortly, by the assistance of his father, he bought a farm of eighty acres in Putnam county, which he later sold, and bought and sold, in turn, several other farms. He finally moved to Cloverdale, where he owns property and he still looks after his farm. He is an ordained minister of the old-school Baptist church and spends a portion of his time in this work. He is a quiet, unassuming man and has hosts of friends in this county. Politically he is a Republican. He and his wife are the parents of eight children, named as follows: Ida, now Mrs. Allen, was born March 30, 1866, and they are the parents of three children, Laura, Raymond and Nannie, the latter deceased; Alfred Masten, born August 6, 1871, died August 15, 1872; Oscar, born October 6, 1873, married Cora Sears and they have one child, Mary Louise; Reuben W., born March 26, 1880, married Minnie Butler and they are the parents of four children, Zella, Ruth, Reba and Walter Monroe; Mrs. Emma Terry, born December 14, 1881, is the mother of two children, Gladys M. and Ella V.; Everett, born August 6, 1884, married Iva Lewis, and three children have been born to them, Lee, Lucile and one that died in infancy; Ella, born August 19, 1889, received a common school education and is living at home; Fred, of this review.

Fred Masten, the immediate subject of this sketch, was born July 17, 1869, in Putnam county, and he spent his boyhood days on his father's farm, receiving the advantages of a common school education. October 12, 1890, he married Mary E. Mathews, daughter of Richard F. and Arminda (McCammack) Mathews, of Jefferson township, Putnam county. Richard F. Mathews, Mrs. Masten's father, is a prosperous farmer of Jefferson town-

ship. He was born in Kentucky and came to Putnam county at an early date, and settled on the farm where he now lives in Jefferson township. He and his wife are the parents of five children: Mary E., wife of the subject of this sketch, is the oldest; Robert W., Avis, Richard E., Pyna E. Mr. Mathews was trustee of Jefferson township two terms several years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Masten moved to a rented farm and after a few years moved to the land which now constitutes his home, in section 12, Warren township, where besides farming his own land he has leased and is farming a large tract of adjoining land. He has been very successful as a general farmer and handles some good stock from year to year. He has a neat home and is becoming well fixed from a material standpoint. He is now very acceptably serving Warren township as its trustee. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist church at Union Valley, Jefferson township. Politically he is a Republican.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fred Masten the following children have been born: Jewel, born October 18, 1891; Mamie E., born June 6, 1895; Hallie A., born July 16, 1899; Frank M., born December 19, 1900; Kenneth C., born July 30, 1902; Piercy C., born April 11, 1904; Robert W., born April 2, 1908.

ALCANY FARMER.

In one of the most exacting of all callings the subject of this sketch has attained distinction, being recognized as one of the most successful teachers in the county of Putnam. He is a well educated, systematically developed man, his work as an educator having brought him prominently to the notice of the public, the result of which is a demand for his services where a high standard of professional excellence is required. He is a gentleman of scholarly tastes and studious habits, keeps abreast the times in advanced educational methods and his general knowledge is broad and comprehensive.

Alcany Farmer was born in Greencastle, this county, on December 16, 1862, and is a son of Benjamin and Marion (Bridgewaters) Farmer, being a member of one of the most prominent families of the community. The subject's paternal grandparents were James and Emily (Parks) Farmer. James Farmer was a native of Boone county, Kentucky, born August 26, 1806, and in about 1830 he came to Monroe county, Indiana, with his parents, three brothers, Robert, John and Prior, also accompanying them. John and Robert died in Monroe county, while Prior went to Iowa, where his death oc-

curred. Mr. Farmer's parents spent the remainder of their days in Monroe county and there their deaths occurred. James Farmer married Emily Parks, who was born October 21, 1808, and who was a daughter of Benjamin Parks. The latter came from North Carolina to Virginia, and thence to Indiana and was a widely known preacher of the Baptist church. After a short sojourn in Monroe county he came to Putnam county and located near Putnamville. To James and Emily Farmer were born the following children: Benjamin, Mary Ann, Matilda, Louisa, Thomas, Nancy, Cynthia Isabelle, Samuel, James P. and Sarah Ellen. Mary Ann became the wife of Alex McCarty and they moved to Oregon. Matilda married John Nosler and they too went to Oregon to live. Louisa became the wife of Joseph Ruark and they both died at their home in Marion township, this county. Thomas resides at Greencastle. Nancy became the wife of James W. Raines, who is now deceased, and she now resides at Cloverdale. Cynthia Isabelle became the wife of Dr. Thomas Bryan and they moved to Missouri, where their deaths occurred. Samuel died from the effects of an accidental gunshot wound in 1899. James P. went to Arkansas, and later to Indian Territory, where his death occurred. Sarah Ellen is the wife of S. J. Ruark and they live in Greencastle. The father of these children followed the plasterer's trade for a time at Greencastle, being assisted by his son Benjamin, and among their contracts was that of plastering the old court house at Greencastle, another son, Thomas, having hauled the lime for them. Eventually James Farmer bought a tract of land in Marion township, to which the family removed, and there he spent his later years. He added other lands to his first purchase and at the time of his death he owned between three hundred and four hundred acres. He was an earnest worker in the Baptist church, in the interest of which he gave liberally of his time and means. Politically he was a Democrat. His death occurred on November 29, 1875, and that of his wife on December 28, 1887.

Alcany Farmer was reared under the parental roof and secured his education in the public schools, supplemented by attendance at the Danville Normal School. When he was two or three years old the family moved to Hendricks county and located on a farm, where they remained about eight years, then moving back to Putnam county and locating on a farm which Benjamin Farmer owned just east of Greencastle. The subject remained with his parents until he was about seventeen years old, when he started out into life on his own account. He first worked as a farm hand, but two years later he began teaching school, and here he soon discovered he had found the sphere in which his talents could be put to their best use. He was successful

from the start and during all the subsequent years he has been identified with the pedagogical profession, and during this period of twenty-eight years he has taught in but five schools, this fact standing as a marked testimonial to his general efficiency and popularity as a teacher. During three years of this period Mr. Farmer relinquished his professional work for the office of township trustee, to which position he had been elected by the citizens of Cloverdale township, but aside from this interruption his work has been carried on consecutively since his first term. He taught one term in Greencastle township, one in Jefferson township, one in Warren township, three in Cloverdale township, and the remainder of the time he has taught at the Poplar Grove school. Mr. Farmer has also served as justice of the peace in Cloverdale township, serving in this capacity about twelve years, and during that period his official acts were characterized by a strict sense of fairness and justice. Soon after his marriage Mr. Farmer bought one hundred and fifty-five acres of land, situated about four miles west of Cloverdale, and to this he has added two hundred and ten acres. To the cultivation of this land he has given careful attention and has met with splendid success. The place is well improved and cared for and is numbered among the good farms of the township.

On September 20, 1885, Alcany Farmer married Sarah E. Butler, a daughter of John W. and Adeline (Shaw) Butler, she being a native of Jefferson township, this county. Her father was a native of New Jersey and her mother was born in Ohio, being a daughter of Upton and Susan (Branneman) Shaw. Susan Branneman was a daughter of Jacob and Matilda (Baker) Branneman, the former having been a native of Germany, who came first to Pennsylvania, moving later to Virginia, then to Ohio, and later to Putnam county, Indiana, where he died in 1872, at the age of ninety-seven years. Upton Shaw was a native of Maryland, subsequently went to Virginia, where he married, and during the late twenties came to Putnam county, Indiana, where he entered over six hundred acres of land in Jefferson township. Mrs. Farmer's mother died when the former was less than two weeks old and she was reared by her maternal grandparents. To Mr. and Mrs. Farmer have been born two children, Gracie P. and Elmer E., both of whom are school teachers, the former teaching in Madison township and the latter in Jackson township. Both of these children rounded out their public school educations by attendance at the Danville Normal School. Fraternally Mr. Farmer is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a gentleman of excellent personal qualities and is held in high esteem throughout the community where he has spent so many of the active years of his life.

JOHN L. HILLIS.

Without searching for lineage in musty tombs or the less satisfactory authority of tradition, it suffices to state, in writing this biography of a practical and successful man and master of his chosen life work, that his progenitors were in the broadest sense high, their influence salutary and whose characters and sterling worth have been reproduced in their descendants, one of the best known in Putnam county being John L. Hillis, who was born on the township line, two miles south of Greencastle, October 4, 1834. His parents were Abram Allen and Elizabeth (Peck) Hillis, both born in Fleming county, Kentucky, where they grew to maturity and were married. Their parents came from Pennsylvania, floating down the Ohio river in flatboats to Fleming county, Kentucky. In 1824 Abram came to Putnam county and entered his land and the following year brought his family. An old receipt still in the possession of his descendants shows that he gave a man ten acres of corn he had in Kentucky to move his wife and two children, in a four-horse wagon. They settled in the woods, in the fall of 1825; built a cabin and went to work on the land, clearing enough the following winter to put out a small crop the next season. He developed an excellent farm in time, built a good home and spent the remainder of his life here, the farm now being owned by his son Abram. The former placed about eighty acres in cultivation and he erected his brick dwelling in 1840, which at that time was somewhat of an uncommon sight on the frontier, but the building has now fallen almost entirely to decay.

Abram Hillis, Sr., was born in 1799 and his death occurred in June 1868, at the age of sixty-nine. His wife survived him until 1884, reaching the advanced age of eighty-three years; side by side, they are now sleeping the sleep of the just on the old homestead at Mt. Pleasant church. They were Presbyterians. Although they held membership in the Presbyterian church at Greencastle, Mr. Hillis helped build the Methodist church near his home. He was not a public man in any sense of the word; a musician, he was a fifer at muster times, and was frequently called upon to play, especially during the call of troops during the Civil war. He was a fine marksman with a rifle and a great hunter, enjoying killing wild game. He would not shoot a squirrel except in the head. He was a splendid type of the sterling pioneer, rugged, hard-working, honest.

To Mr. and Mrs. Abram Hillis, Sr., thirteen children were born, ten of whom lived to maturity; a daughter died when seventeen years of age;

the other nine were named as follows: Elizabeth, who married Christian Landis, a blacksmith and farmer, died while living on the farm; John L., of this review; William went to Oregon when a young man, spending his life there, all trace of him being lost until two years ago, when he died; George, who was a carpenter and farmed on the old homestead, reared six children, and died when about sixty-nine years of age; Mary married A. S. Finley and lived at Bainbridge until her death, at the age of sixty-seven; Sarah married Logan Foxworthy, who ran a planing mill in Greencastle; after his death his widow went to Colorado, where she died; Henry was a contractor and operated a stone quarry (see sketch of Mrs. Sarah E. Hillis); James H., a farmer in Harrison county, Missouri, spent several years in Kentucky; Abram lives on the old homestead; Emma married William Foreman, a Kentuckian, who married while attending DePauw, lived then in Kentucky for many years, but now at Phoenix, Arizona.

John L. Hillis remained at home until he was twenty-one years of age, assisting with the work about the place and attending the district schools. In company with a number of other young men, he went to Kansas to try his fortune, also spent one or two years in Iowa, then returned to Indiana. He learned the carpenter's trade and followed this until President Lincoln's call for brave men to save the national honor induced him to enlist in defense of the flag, on July 6, 1861, as a result of the call for three years' service, in Company E, Twenty-first Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and he remained with the regiment until its final discharge, participating in all the trying campaigns and bloody engagements of his company, never being in the hospital. He went to New Orleans with General Butler. After two years' service he was transferred to the heavy artillery, in which he continued until the cessation of hostilities. Although in constant service, he was not wounded or captured. For his faithful services he became sergeant in the quartermaster's department. He veteranized in 1864 and was discharged January 10, 1866. He had been kept for several months after the close of the war at Alexandria on Red river to care for government stores, having been in the service over four and one-half years. Two of his brothers, Henry and James, were also in the Union army, Henry serving two short terms of enlistment and James three years.

After the war, John L. Hillis returned to Putnam county and built a planing mill at Bainbridge and continued to work at the carpenter's trade, but in 1868 he turned his attention to agriculture, coming to his present farm two miles southwest of Greencastle, where he has a well improved farm of one hundred acres near Limedale Station, where William Stagg burned lime for many years in the early days. In 1879 Mr. Hillis erected an attractive.

substantial and large brick house, which is in keeping with everything about the place, for he has one of the neatest farms in this locality, on which he carries on general farming and for years he has made the growing of small fruits a specialty, being well versed in horticulture. He also keeps some good stock and poultry.

Mr. Hillis was married on February 22, 1866, to Indiana Stoner, for history of whose family see sketch of Lycurgus Stoner. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hillis; Alva L., a civil engineer at Marinette, Wisconsin; Mary E. married William O'Hair, of Monroe township; Olive C. is the widow of Herbert Kelly, who was a jeweler in Greencastle; Frank L. is a locomotive engineer for the Vandalia railroad, with headquarters at Terre Haute; Edgar H. is a farmer in Colorado; Bertha L. is living at home; Jennie N. married Zefa Burkett and lives in Clinton township.

Politically Mr. Hillis is a Republican; however, he is not an office seeker, preferring to devote his exclusive attention to his farm and individual affairs. He is a member of Post No. 11, Grand Army of the Republic.

JESSE ERNEST McCOY.

The gentleman to a brief review of whose life the reader's attention is herewith directed is among the foremost business men of Cloverdale and has by his enterprise and progressive methods contributed in a material way to the industrial and commercial advancement of the community. Possessing splendid executive and business ability, he has been successful in a material way and because of his sterling qualities he is numbered among the representative men of the town in which he lives.

Mr. McCoy is a native of Putnam county, having first seen the light of day three miles south of Cloverdale on the 4th day of July, 1877, and he is the son of Samuel S. and Cynthia (Funican) McCoy, highly respected residents of that community. Mr. McCoy was reared under the parental roof and when a year old the family removed to near Manhattan, and shortly afterwards into that town, where the father conducted a general store. There the subject spent his boyhood and attended the public schools. He then took a course of study in the academy at Greencastle, after which he engaged in teaching school. He taught for three years in Washington township and then for a year was principal of the schools at

Putnamville. He held a high school license and while at the latter place he taught some high-school subjects. In March, 1899, Mr. McCoy went to Cloverdale and entered the hardware store of T. M. Layne. From the beginning of his connection with the store he was given some part in its management, and additional responsibilities were put upon him until by 1904 he had the full management of the business. After the death of Mr. Layne, which occurred on December 27, 1908, the Cloverdale Hardware and Lumber Company was formed, which acquired by purchase the business formerly conducted by Mr. Layne. Mr. McCoy became a member of this company and was continued as the active manager of the store, which position he still retains. The company has a capital stock of thirty thousand dollars, and besides the hardware business, it owns the building and ground, a large separate warehouse, and a large and well equipped planing mill in Cloverdale. Mr. McCoy maintains a personal supervision over all the details of the business in all its branches and the success which has come to the company is largely due to his indefatigable efforts and marked business ability. The officers of the company are as follows: President, J. W. Croxton; vice-president, A. N. Holloway; secretary-treasurer, Estes Duncan.

In October, 1901, Mr. McCoy was united in marriage with Lelia B. Davis, the daughter of R. C. Davis, her home having formerly been at Cataract and later at Quincy, Owen county, this state. Their union has been blessed in the birth of a son, Kenneth D., who was born on January 24, 1903.

Fraternally, Mr. McCoy is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America, while religiously he and his wife are members of the Church of Christ.

JAMES WILLIAM SCOTT.

The career of the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch illustrates forcibly the possibilities that are open to the man who possesses a sound mind and well balanced judgment and the requisite energy to direct the same in their proper channels. It also proves that ambitious perseverance, steadfastness of purpose and untiring industry will eventually be rewarded and that true success is the legitimate result of individual effort. James William Scott has led a very strenuous life, replete at times with stirring incidents akin



JAMES W. SCOTT

to the tragic, although he has never indulged in self-laudation nor attempted to make capital of his many thrilling experiences. He is in fact a man of quiet demeanor and all of his relations with his fellows have been characterized by that becoming modesty which marks the unobtrusive though true and courteous gentleman.

Mr. Scott is a native of Bath county, Kentucky, born near the town of Bethel on July 11, 1843. His father, George Washington Scott, also a native of the above county, was of Scotch-Irish lineage, his grandparents immigrating to this country from Ireland many years ago and settling presumably in Virginia.

Minerva Rogers, wife of George W. Scott and mother of the subject, was a daughter of William Rogers, Jr., whose father, William Rogers, Sr., was a companion of Daniel Boone and was with that intrepid backwoodsman and hunter when his little company of settlers were besieged by the Indians on the Kentucky Run, not far from the present site of Richmond. The Rogers family originally settled in Virginia, near Culpeper Court House, where William Rogers, Jr., was born while the father was being besieged in the block house as stated above.

When about eight years of age William Rogers, Jr., removed with his parents to Bath county, Kentucky, where he grew to maturity on a farm which was originally a cane brake in a dense, unbroken wilderness. Ere a house could be erected, a space had to be cleared and when finished the little frontier dwelling was not as high as the growth of cane by which surrounded. After residing on this place for a few years the elder Rogers purchased a farm on Bald Eagle creek near where that stream empties into Flat creek, and it was there that the subject's grandparents spent the remainder of their days. His wife dying, Mr. Rogers, Sr., subsequently remarried and lived to a ripe old age, leaving an honored name which his descendants prize as a priceless heritage.

William Rogers, Jr., served in Col. "Dick" Johnson's regiment during the war of 1812 and was at the battle of the Thames, where the celebrated Indian chief Tecumseh lost his life, killed, it is believed, by the Colonel himself. Later he bought a farm in Bath county, Kentucky, near his old home where he reared a large family and spent the residue of his life, dying when nearly one hundred years of age.

The marriage of George Washington Scott and Minerva Rogers was solemnized about 1840, the union being terminated by the death of the wife four years later. Subsequently Mr. Scott married Elizabeth Baxter and

moved to Putnam county, Indiana, settling at Cloverdale, where he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred at Greencastle in the year 1863.

James William Scott was less than a year old when his mother died and while still quite young was brought by his father to Putnam county, where he spent his childhood and early youth. In 1859, when a lad of sixteen, he ran away from home and returned to Kentucky, where he began to make his own way as a farm laborer, receiving ten dollars per month and perquisites. Determined to surmount his environment and become something more than a mere passive agency in the world, he worked hard, gained the confidence of his employer and, with the prestige of his grandfather, a wealthy and influential farmer and slave-holder who lived near by, soon found himself on the high-road to success. Espousing the cause of the South at the breaking out of the Civil war, he enlisted in September, 1862, in the Ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, Confederate States Army, which formed a part of the army under the command of the famous Confederate leader, Gen. John Morgan.

Mr. Scott shared all the vicissitudes and hardships in which the regiment took part and was with his intrepid commander in many of the skirmishes, battles and daring actions for which he was noted, one of which was the capture of two thousand five hundred Federals when his own force numbered less than eight hundred men, and this too in the face of three regiments of Federals who arrived on the scene in time to see Morgan retire with all of his prisoners. While returning from this raid Mr. Scott had his feet so badly frozen that all of his toe-nails came off, also much of the flesh. He had ridden two days and two nights without rest and when the men halted he threw himself upon the ground and almost instantly fell into a profound sleep. On being awakened by some of his comrades his feet and limbs were so badly frozen that he could not walk; being carried to a farm house near by, he sat for three days with his feet in a tub of cold water, a treatment which proved only partially successful as he was enabled to walk only with great difficulty and much suffering at the expiration of the time indicated, because of the fearful condition of his feet, which the meanwhile had become black and sloughed off until the bones in several places were exposed. He dressed himself on learning of the Federal advance and followed in the rear until the two armies became engaged at Stone River. In the excitement of the battle he forgot all about his injured members and, regardless of the intensely cold weather, he again waded through deep, freezing water which left him in much worse condition than before.

At the battle of Missionary Ridge Mr. Scott's regiment was on the extreme Confederate right and there, as elsewhere, he proved all that a brave and intrepid leader should be, fighting with determination until his command was ordered to retreat before the greater force of the enemy. He also participated in the battle of Buzzard Roost, Resaca, Peach Tree Creek (where his regiment forced the fighting until outflanked), Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, where he was a short distance from the spot where General Polk met his death, and numerous other engagements and skirmishes. At the time of Morgan's raid through southern Indiana and Ohio, his regiment was so worn out that the General did not deem it fit for such strenuous duty; accordingly it remained in the South in the cause of the Confederacy.

At the battle of Peach Tree Creek, where, as already stated, his regiment led the advance and forced the fighting, Mr. Scott, although too sick for duty, remained on the field performing valuable service until the close of the engagement. He was then ordered by the physician to leave the ranks and care for himself until able to rejoin his command; accordingly, he retired to a farm house where for some weeks he lay quite sick. While there he learned of the fall of Atlanta, which doubtless had a tendency to hasten his recovery, as he soon afterwards started to rejoin the army, but did not overtake his regiment until it had reached Savannah in the winter of 1864-5. From that city the Confederate forces fell back through the Carolinas to Columbia, where Mr. Scott was one of the last to cross the bridge before it was burned. After the battle of Goldsboro, President Davis shipped his Confederate treasury, including four wagon loads of specie money, to Raleigh, and he called on General Wheeler for his best brigade to escort him and his entire cabinet and valuable treasures to that city. General Dibree's brigade, of which Mr. Scott was a member, was selected for this honor, and Mr. Scott guarded these treasures for about four days. With other members of his company he received twenty-six dollars of this money, the bulk of it being captured with President Davis. This duty being carried out, the command was ordered by the Federals to go no further as the movement constituted a violation of Lee's terms of surrender. After crossing the Savannah river at the place where General Greene crossed in the Revolution, the force intrusted with the above mission yielded to the Federals, each man being permitted to retain such personal property as was in his possession when paroled in May, 1865. At Chattanooga, where they were escorted by a lieutenant and two privates, many of the paroled men lost their property, their horses and saddles being taken by Federal officers, but later, by order of General Thomas, all of their belongings were restored to them, the subject recovering a saddle, bridle, a horse and a mule. Dis-

posing of the latter animal for forty dollars, he purchased an entire suit of clothes, which he donned as soon as possible, making the exchange in the woods nearby, where he left his old garments together with all of their crawling inhabitants.

In January, 1866, Mr. Scott returned to Cloverdale and has since made this village his home. On May 30, 1867, he was united in marriage with Eliza M. Harrah, whose birth occurred about two and a half miles northwest of Cloverdale, where her father, Pressley Harrah, had long been a resident, the latter a son of a Kentucky pioneer who entered land and made a settlement in Warren township, at a very early day. After his marriage Mr. Scott farmed as a renter until obtaining a start in the world, later, in 1872, purchasing eighty acres in Warren township, which with an eighty-acre tract inherited by his wife enabled him to engage in agriculture and stock raising upon a more extensive scale. He added to his holdings at intervals until at one time he owned six hundred acres of valuable real estate in Putnam county, besides other valuable property which made him one of the well-to-do men of the community.

Mr. Scott has been quite successful in all of his transactions, possessing, as he does, business ability of a high order and his motto has always been to live within the income and make every dollar earned produce another. He has added materially to his fortune by trading, buying and selling livestock and by judicious investments in land and other kinds of property. He lived on his farm in Warren township until September, 1907, when he purchased a healthful and attractive home in Cloverdale, where he has since resided, his wife having died in the year 1897.

To Mr. and Mrs. Scott were born nine children, namely: Samuel L., a telegraph operator at Jordan village on the Monon line; he married Lettie Snyder and is the father of four children, of whom two are living, Scott and Nina. William, the second son, is a farmer near Clay City, Indiana; his wife, formerly Mary Rule, died after bearing him three children, of whom Everett and Thomas survive. Later he contracted a marriage with Edith Hilburn, the union resulting in the birth of three children, Margaret, Ralph and Cecil. Minerva is the wife of Charles Emory Cooper and lives in Warren township, where her husband is engaged in farming. Their family consists of seven children, viz: Wilbur, Laura, Ethel, Enmett, Ruth, Leslie and Eugene Scott. Margaret Frances, who became the wife of James Coston, of Terre Haute, is the mother of three children, Dwight, Reese and Bononni. Lucy Ellen, now Mrs. Harley Harris, lives in Jefferson township and has three children, Forest, Harrold and Mabel Esther. James B., who lives on

the home farm in Warren township, married Ethel Truesdell and is the father of a daughter, Lucille, and a son, Marcellus. Charles P. is unmarried and lives with his brother William on what is known as the Eel River bottoms; Elizabeth, wife of Walter Vermillion, resides in Indianapolis; Mary Jane departed this life in 1898, at the age of twenty-three.

Mr. Scott has been a life-long Republican, though not an office seeker nor aspirant for any kind of public distinction. Religiously, the Presbyterian church holds his creed, with which body his wife was also identified.

CHARLES A. ROCKWELL.

It is always pleasant and profitable to contemplate the career of a man who has made a success of life and won the honor and respect of his fellow citizens. Such is the record of the well-known gentleman whose name heads this sketch, than whom a more whole-souled or popular man it would be difficult to find within the limits of Cloverdale, Putnam county, where he has his home. Charles A. Rockwell was born in Cloverdale December 2, 1870, and is a son of Capt. Andrew J. and Malissa C. (McCoy) Rockwell, the former of whom was for nearly a half century one of the honored and influential citizens of Putnam county.

Andrew J. Rockwell was born in Wayne county, Ohio, April 12, 1831, and was reared under the parental roof, his father having been a widely known and successful hotel keeper. When about twenty years old Andrew Rockwell yielded to the allurements of the West and went to California, where he remained for eight years. He was first employed in a hotel there and subsequently went into that business himself. Eventually he disposed of that enterprise and went into the lumber business, and at the same time served as superintendent of an Indian reservation, where he had between four and five thousand red men under his charge. He was also for two years overseer of the San Quinten penitentiary in that state. Returning East in 1861, Mr. Rockwell located in Owen county, Indiana. The Southern insurrection aroused Mr. Rockwell's patriotic impulses and in the summer of 1862 he took an active part in raising Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. At the organization of the company he was elected captain, but resigned in favor of another man. He was, however, subsequently re-commissioned and commanded his company until his discharge from the service because of physical disability. He was

a valiant soldier, a splendid disciplinarian and a popular commander. With his command he took part in a number of hotly contested engagements, including those at Richmond and Muldraugh's Hill, Kentucky.

On his retirement from military service, Captain Rockwell returned to Owen county and resumed his farming operations. On the 18th of June, 1863, he was married, and in September of the following year he moved to Cloverdale, Putnam county, Indiana, where he resided continuously up to the time of his death, which occurred on Thursday, October 21, 1909. During the long period of over forty years he was engaged in the mercantile business there and became not only widely known, but was highly esteemed by all. After retiring from the mercantile business, Captain Rockwell engaged in the insurance, real estate and notary business, in which he engaged up to the illness which preceded his death. His business dealings were characterized by a stanch and unimpeachable integrity and an honesty of purpose which gained for him early in his business career an enviable reputation among his fellows—a reputation which was never in after years impaired in even the slightest degree. At the time of his death, one who knew him well said of him: "In writing the life of Captain Rockwell, one could say volumes as to his worth as a Christian man and a good citizen, but to those of his wide acquaintance that is unnecessary, for his life was as an open book and he was known as an honest man and a true friend, which is the best legacy any man can leave." It has been said of Captain Rockwell that he had as many friends in his home community and in Putnam county as any man within its borders.

For many years Captain Rockwell was a consistent member of the Christian church, in which he took an active part, serving as an elder, and also being an enthusiastic supporter of the Sunday school. He was a charter member of Gen. Frank White Post, No. 422, Grand Army of the Republic.

On the 18th of June, 1863, Captain Rockwell was united in marriage with Malissa Caroline McCoy, a daughter of Jesse C. and Eleanor (Tilley) McCoy. To Captain and Mrs. Rockwell six sons were born, two living, George B. and Charles A. The former was reared in Cloverdale, assisted his father in the store and for four years was employed in the Bank of Cloverdale as cashier, subsequently becoming bookkeeper in the Central National Bank at Greencastle.

Charles A. Rockwell was reared in the parental home at Cloverdale and received his educational training in the public schools. When old enough he entered his father's store to the interests of which he devoted himself closely

until his appointment, in 1897, as postmaster of Cloverdale, which office he has held continuously since, to the entire satisfaction of the department and the patrons of the office. He was re-appointed by President Taft in 1910, which will make seventeen years continuous service. He is a man of splendid business qualifications and sterling qualities of character and stands high among his business associates and friends.

On May 8, 1895, Charles A. Rockwell was married to Winifred Sinclair, a daughter of Isaac L. and Celestia J. (Hardin) Sinclair, her birth having occurred in Owen county. This union has been blessed with one daughter, Georgia.

Fraternally Mr. Rockwell is a member of the Knights of Pythias, having become a member of that order when the lodge was organized at Cloverdale. He has held every chair in the local lodge and for the past ten years he has served as master of exchequer. He is also giving his order efficient service as deputy grand chancellor of the state for the thirteenth district. He is a member of the Church of Christ, as is his brother George, who also is a member of the Knights of Pythias. In politics the brothers follow in the footsteps of their honored father, rendering staunch allegiance to the Republican party. Charles has been a very active worker in the party ranks and has attended every state convention since attaining his majority, several times as delegate. He has served as a member of the central committee from his township and as vice-chairman of the county central committee. He is a man of definite influence and prestige in the community and is eminently entitled to representation in a work of this character.

RICHARD M. HAZELETT.

It is natural, and therefore proper, that the descendants of the old settlers, those who cleared the land of its primitive woods, should see that the performance of the early years are fittingly recorded and remembered. It has been said by one of the greatest historians that those who take no interest in the deeds of their ancestors are not likely to do anything worthy to be remembered by remote descendants. Could the lives of the early settlers be fully and suitably written, what an interesting and wonderful tale it would be. Think of the journey from the East to the deep woods of the West, and of the trials and hardships of clearing the soil and rearing the family. And think of the pioneer gatherings and the shooting matches, the

early schools and churches under the branches of trees, of the camp meetings and the famous old circuit-riders. Think of the husking matches, the coon, wolf, fox and bear hunts with dogs in a merry chase, and then presume to say that the old settlers did not have much real pleasure intermingled with the hardships. If you will talk with an old settler now he will tell you with a great deal of emphasis that the old times were far more enjoyable than the present. He means it. And he ought to know better than you, because he was present at both periods and you were not. Such was the life and such the pioneer named at the head of this humble notice. No name in Putnam county has been more highly honored or more influential than that of Hazelett and no man of the past generation will be longer remembered than Richard M.

Mr. Hazelett was born on October 2, 1819, one and one-half miles northwest of Bloomington, Indiana, son of Samuel and Nancy (Miller) Hazelett. William Hazelett was the founder of this family in America. He came from Londonderry, Ireland, in 1784, and located in Philadelphia, later moved to Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and from there he finally took his family to Bourbon county, Kentucky. In 1825 he came to Putnam county, Indiana, among the first settlers, being the first Hazelett in the state. He was a typical pioneer of the early days in this country and nothing delighted him better than to move to a new country and start life over amid primitive surroundings. The greater the dangers and hardships the better pleased he seemed to be.

Richard M. Hazelett grew up on his father's farm in Marion township, this county, assisting with the clearing and development of the place. He received his schooling in the early district schools, which were usually taught in log houses during a few months in the winter when farm work could not be carried on, his principal schooling being gained at Brice Miller's log school house situated on a farm which he afterwards owned. When twenty-one years of age he started in life for himself by purchasing Bennefield's saw-mill in partnership with his brother William, which he operated in connection with looking after the home farm. He accumulated rapidly and all through life was very successful in all that he undertook.

Mr. Hazelett was married on May 18, 1843, to Malvina Bunten, a native of Mercer county, Kentucky, having been born there September 28, 1824. This union resulted in the birth of the following children: William J., Mary M., Samuel A., Sarah A., Louisa J., all living in Greencastle township, with the exception of William J., who is deceased.

Richard M. Hazelett was a Republican in politics. He took an active interest in politics and was a conspicuous figure in many conventions and

local gatherings of his party. He was nominated for Congress and after a spirited contest was defeated. He was secretary and treasurer of the first company that built the first gravel road in Putnam county, he being the prime mover in this praiseworthy enterprise. He was one of the first directors of the First National Bank, also the Greencastle Iron & Rolling Mills. He was one of the most successful and influential men of his day and generation in this section of the state and probably did as much, if not more, to stimulate general progress in Putnam county than anyone else, being prominent in business, political and social circles. He had unusual executive ability, was a noted organizer and promoter, possessed keen foresight and soundness of judgment. He was one of the organizers of the first Grange, having taken a great interest in this movement. He was a faithful member of the Christian church.

Mr. Hazelett was captain of the Home Guards during the war between the states, and he received a commission from Governor O. P. Morton, offering him a colonelcy in the Union army.

Mrs. Hazelett was called to her rest on April 1, 1860, and in 1864 Mr. Hazelett married Mary V. (Nicholson) Humes, of Eminence, Kentucky.

Mr. Hazelett became well-to-do by reason of his fine business ability and his close application to his affairs, becoming the owner of several hundred acres of land in Putnam county and was widely known not only as an agriculturist but also as an extensive stock breeder and feeder. This excellent citizen and commendable character was called to his reward on July 31, 1897. His sister, America, survives, having been born December 24, 1824, being the first white female child born in Marion township, Putnam county. At this writing she is living in Indianapolis. Mr. Hazelett's son and worthy successor, Samuel A. Hazelett, is given proper notice on another page of this work.

WALTER W. McGAUGHEY, M. D.

The family of this name emigrated from Scotland in the sixteenth century and settled in the north of Ireland when the Scotch form of the name (Macgaughey) was changed to the familiar Irish "Mc." In 1732 they came to the American colonies and William McGaughey, great-grandfather of the well known Putnam county physician, who was born in 1762, located in Pennsylvania. He had two sons, Andrew and William, family names which have been handed down through generations. Both sons joined

Washington's army and served for seven years. After the war, Andrew went to Vincennes, while William, the youngest, located in Kentucky, and it is from him that the Putnam county branch has descended. December 2, 1778, he married Prepare Clark, who was born in 1771 and died May 10, 1835. By this union there were ten children, seven boys and three girls. Michael, one of the former, born March 20, 1812, came to Indiana in early manhood and settled in Putnam county. September 23, 1837, he married Sarah Lane, a native of Putnam county, by whom he had twelve children, ten sons and two daughters. He prospered as a farmer and became the owner of six or seven hundred acres of land. He was among the first of the county's pioneers and survived until 1864. William McGaughey, eldest of his sons, was born in September, 1839, and reared in Russell township, Putnam county. He married Emma, daughter of Addison Campbell, a well-known millwright of the county, and the former now resides at Bloomingdale, in Parke county, Indiana. William and Emma (Campbell) McGaughey had three children: Charles Grant, born December 1, 1868, is a resident of Colorado Springs, Colorado; Clara, the youngest, was born in November, 1874, and was afflicted with blindness.

Walter M. McGaughey, the second of these three children, was born in Parke county, Indiana, May 4, 1871. His father was born September 16, 1839, near Fincastle, Putnam county, Indiana, and followed farming pursuits all of his life. He lived in Russell township for a number of years and then moved to the northern part of the county where he died in 1874, on his homestead. He served as a Union soldier in Company B, Seventy-eighth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and during his campaigning contracted the disease which eventually caused his death. Walter M. McGaughey was two and a half years old when brought to Putnam county by his parents. He attended the district schools and worked on the farm during the summers until the fifteenth year of his age. Later he spent six months in the Danville (Indiana) Normal School and at the age of sixteen years secured a license to teach, but was refused a school on account of his youth. He worked on the farm during the following summer and fall and next year taught school at Russellville. After this practical experience he returned to Danville for another term in the normal and during the succeeding three winters taught at Hebron school, meantime spending three months of each year at Danville. In the fall of 1894 he entered DePauw University and took a scientific course in chemistry and mathematics. Such was his diligence that he was able to take the regular four-year course in three years. In the fall of 1895 he took charge of the high school at Fincastle, but after

a stay of six months resigned as principal and returned to school. For the last six months of his graduation year, 1896-7, he had charge of the physics department in Greencastle high school, but kept up his college work and was graduated in 1897. He taught in the Greencastle high school during the following year and was occupying this position when the Spanish-American war opened. He enlisted and served as sergeant-major with Lieutenant-Colonel Fee, spending the summer at Camp Alger, in Washington, and Camp Mead, in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Being mustered out, he resumed his work in high school in the spring of 1898 and in the following fall entered the Indiana Medical School, at Indianapolis. While there he had charge during his first and second year of the class in mathematics in the city night school, besides being tutor in chemistry at the medical college. During his last year he was substitute teacher in mathematics at the Manual Training High School, was graduated in May, 1902, and began the practice in Greencastle. In 1903 he became city health officer, and next year was appointed surgeon of the Big Four railroad, which position he has since held. While in college Doctor McGaughey became a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity and later joined the order of Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the county, state and national medical associations and the pension examining board. He is engaged in general practice and surgery and has met with success as the result of close application to business and especial qualifications for the duties of his profession.

On June 13, 1901, Doctor McGaughey married Elizabeth B., daughter of James E. and Margaret E. Matthews. She is a native of Greencastle and her father was a manufacturer of kegs and barrels. Doctor and Mrs. McGaughey have one daughter, Margaret Emily, born February 4, 1906.

JOHN SIBLEY DOWLING.

Tracing his ancestry back to excellent Irish ancestry, John Sibley Dowling, the efficient agent of the Vandalia railroad at Greencastle, is an example of what thrift, industry and energy properly and honestly applied may accomplish, even in the face of seemingly insurmountable obstacles, and by reason of these worthy qualities he has become well established in reference to this world's affairs. He was born in Terre Haute, Indiana, May 15, 1858, the son of Thomas and Sarah J. (Sibley) Dowling, the father having been born December 21, 1809, in county Carlow, Ireland, the fourth son of

Peter and Katherine (Fenelon) Dowling. Thomas Dowling came to America in 1817, with his parents, both of whom died soon afterwards, having located in Washington City. They left a family of six children, all small. Thomas apprenticed himself to Gales & Seaton, publishers of the Washington *Intelligencer*, serving his time out and working himself up to an editorship. Having learned thoroughly the newspaper business he came West, in 1832, and located in Terre Haute and on June 13, 1832, bought of Col. John Osbon the *Wabash Courier*, a morning paper, now known as *The Star*, and published it until 1840, when he sold it to Jesse Connard. A year or two later he established the *Wabash Express*, which he published until 1845, selling out to David Danielson. He then assisted in the building of the Wabash & Erie canal, with which he held the very responsible position of resident trustee or manager in Indiana from 1849 to 1874, in which year the affairs of the company were wound up. In 1864 he built Dowling Hall, for many years the only place of amusement in Terre Haute and a fine theatre in that day. He purchased a farm in White county in the fifties, consisting of two thousand acres, which he operated for ten years. He was a very successful business man and was one of the influential men of Vigo county and that section of the state. He was a brilliant writer and wielded a potent influence through the columns of his paper, always taking a stand for the right as he saw and understood the right and he was always interested in the development of his community. He was first a Whig and later a Democrat. He was prominent in state politics and was elected to the Legislature. He was a member of the national Democratic committee from this state when he died, December 5, 1876.

Thomas Dowling married Sarah J. Sibley, March 7, 1857. She was the daughter of John and Elizabeth (May) Sibley, who lived near the city of New York. Her father was a native of Vermont; coming West in an early day, he was one of the first settlers in Indiana, living first at Ft. Harrison, where he sought protection from the Indians, who were then numerous and hostile. However, he did not live at the fort long, until he pushed out into the wilderness and developed a farm. Mrs. Thomas Dowling survived her husband many years, passing to her rest on December 19, 1904. She was born August 16, 1837. Five children were born to them, named as follows: John S., of this review; Mary is the wife of John Palmer Hallman, and is living in New York City; Jennie is the wife of Arthur H. Brower, of New York; Fenelon E. is in the employ of the government in Honolulu, Sandwich Islands; Elizabeth is the wife of H. C. Hampton, living in Terre Haute.

John S. Dowling was educated in the public schools, where he made rapid progress, entering Asbury (now DePauw) University when thirteen years of age, where he remained two years, then entered Racine College, Racine, Wisconsin, where he remained for two years.

Thus well equipped, he began his business career in 1875 by entering the office of the Wabash & Erie canal as secretary to his father, where he remained for two years, then spent one year in the office of the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Company, then one year in the general freight office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, in Chicago, where Paul Morton, now the noted railroad magnate, was also employed. Then for a period of two and one-half years he worked in the office of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, at Chicago. In 1881 he entered the Vandalia offices at Indianapolis. October 1, 1883, he was appointed agent of this road at Greencastle, Indiana, and he has since been discharging the duties of the same in his usual faithful and conscientious manner, this company regarding him as one of its most efficient and trusted employes.

Fraternally Mr. Dowling is a charter member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 1077, also the Ben Hur lodge and the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he is a Democrat and belongs to the Episcopal church.

Mr. Dowling was married on January 1, 1898, to Nellie Fee, daughter of J. F. Fee, a highly respected family of Greencastle, and this union has resulted in the birth of two children, Thomas Francis, now attending school, and Sarah, who died at one year old.

EDMUND BURK LYNCH.

About the middle of the last century Ireland sent over to this country a young man of more than usual promise, who was destined to make a name for himself in America. He studied medicine and became noted as Dr. M. J. Lynch. He settled in Greencastle about 1849 and, being a man of classical education, was appointed teacher of Latin at Asbury University. Like most Irishmen, he had a natural turn for politics and his activities secured him an appointment as consul to Ireland under President Buchanan. His skill and reputation in medicine caused him to be sent to Pittsburg Landing as an expert on smallpox. Doctor Lynch married into a historic and distinguished family. Many years ago a widow named Gillespie came from Ohio

with her four daughters and three sons, and erected a house on West Washington street in Greencastle, which afterwards became a landmark as the Gillespie homestead. The house now standing was built in 1830 of brick made on the ground and logs cut nearby. The family owned a tan yard, which was conducted by Daniel G. Thomas and James Gillespie, and became a notable as well as a valuable industry during the early days of the county. It was Leah Gillespie, one of the three daughters, who became the wife of Doctor Lynch. She was a school teacher in her younger days and a woman of more than the usual attractions of both mind and person. She was related to James G. Blaine, whose mother was a Gillespie, and gave that distinguished statesman his middle name. Doctor and Mrs. Lynch had eight children: James E., deceased; John T., a railroad conductor at Cairo, Illinois; Daniel, deceased; William Wallace, deceased; the fifth child died in infancy; Edmund B. and Emmett McMichael, and Paul A., deceased. Doctor Lynch died in October, 1879, in his fiftieth year, his wife passing away in 1891, when sixty-six years old.

Edmund B. Lynch, sixth of his father's children, was born at Greencastle, Indiana, April 13, 1862. He attended the public schools for some years, but before he was out of his teens he began railroading. His first job was in the yards of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad Company, where he worked at switching during the year 1879. He then went to the Indianapolis & St. Louis road as a brakeman, which position he held for a year and gave up to accept a place with the Wabash & Missouri Pacific in transportation work. In 1882 he returned to the Indianapolis & St. Louis and was appointed conductor, in which capacity he had charge of a train until 1886. Later he served as conductor on many roads, including the "Cotton Belt." From 1888 to 1895 he was with the St. Louis & Southwestern; from 1892 to 1895 was a passenger conductor between Cairo, Illinois, and Pine Bluff, Arkansas. In June, 1905, he quit the railroad business, came to Greencastle and bought the furniture and undertaking plant of W. P. Letdbetter, which has since occupied his attention, carrying a stock valued at about ten thousand dollars. He also owns a farm of thirty-five acres and belongs to the class of citizens described as well-to-do. Mr. Lynch is a thirty-second-degree Mason, being connected with the Consistory and Shrine at Indianapolis, and the Greencastle lodges of the order. He is also a member of Lodge No. 45, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias Lodge No. 16, and the Elks Lodge, No. 1077, at Greencastle. While in Arkansas in 1890 he was commissioned as deputy United States marshal, and served one year.

On December 23, 1891, Mr. Lynch married Fanny, daughter of Lewis Moore and a native of Memphis, Tennessee. She met her future husband after her removal to Pine Bluff, Arkansas. They have had five children: Edmund B., Jr., born at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, in 1896; Paul Fleming, born in 1894; John Earl, born in 1896; Arthur Moore, born at Greencastle in 1898; Ralph, who was born in 1901, died the next year. Mrs. Lynch, the subject's wife, died on January 15, 1910, after an illness of about one year. The family are Baptists. The subject is a Democrat in his political belief. The subject's mother brought the first cook stove into Putnam county. Her mother, Katherine, was the best posted woman on Scripture in the county. Three generations have occupied the house and three acres of ground which constitute the present home of Mr. Lynch. It is located at the foot of West Washington and Gillespie streets, the latter being named in honor of the original owners. The place was noted for the hospitality of the mother and grandmother and the other members of this fine old family.

JAMES WASHINGTON COLE.

This name recalls an honored and venerable citizen who in his active years was known throughout the state. At the time of his death he was one of the oldest native-born Indianans, and few men used so long a life to so good a purpose.

James Washington Cole was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, February 2, 1820, the eldest son of Solomon and Sarah (Remy) Cole, the former born in Maryland, near Philadelphia, August 11, 1784, and the latter born near Winchester, Virginia, January 12, 1797. Their marriage occurred April 29, 1819, in Indiana, to which state they came about the time the state was admitted to the Union. The Coles were of English origin and among the earliest of those who came and conquered the forests of Indiana.

James W. Cole, the eldest of nine children, was reared to a life of toil. He came to Putnam county, Indiana, in the spring of 1863 and engaged in the pump manufacturing business. In 1865 James W., Robert S., William R. and John J. Cole organized a company, incorporated for ten years under the laws of Iowa, at Mt. Pleasant, that state, with a capital of thirty thousand dollars, for the manufacture of lightning rods and pumps. In 1875 they were able to re-organize with a paid-up capital of two hundred thousand dollars. They eventually gave up pump manufacturing.

In 1863 James W. Cole came to Putnam county, and became president of the company, which did a large and lucrative business. Mr. Cole was

in many ways a notable man. He was very philanthropic and took a broad and liberal stand in favor of all movements for the social and moral uplift of the community. Full of energy, and of good business judgment, he usually pushed to success whatever he undertook. Fraternally, he was a Knight Templar Mason and an Odd Fellow. He was a Republican of very decided views and enthusiastic in supporting the party ticket, but he never sought office. He died June 5, 1907, at his home in Greencastle.

On December 24, 1853, Mr. Cole married Susan Olivia Mathers, who died March 30, 1891, without issue. September 21, 1892, Mr. Cole married Phila Olds, of Erie, Pennsylvania, a lady of distinguished ancestry. Her parents were Lewis Wilson and Louisa E. (Ackerly) Olds, the former born in East Mill Creek, Erie county, Pennsylvania, July 21, 1822, and the latter at Middletown, New York, March 11, 1826.

Lewis W. Olds was a son of Asa Gilbert Olds, a native of Alstead, New Hampshire (born November 15, 1877), and Lucy Church, a native of Winsted, Connecticut. John Church, father of Lucy Church Olds, enlisted, when eighteen years of age, in the patriot army at Saybrook, Connecticut, and was with Arnold at the siege of Quebec in 1776.

Lewis W. Olds and Louisa E. Ackerly were married May 9, 1848. To them came seven children, viz: Inez, Clark, Nettie, Phila, William C., Florence and Charlotte Marian. Mr. Olds was a man of great ingenuity and large business capacity. He was engaged in the pump manufacturing business in Erie, Pennsylvania, for many years and was one of that city's leading and influential citizens. It is claimed that he was the first man in the United States, if not in the world, to reduce the old log pump to an article of commerce. He died June 25, 1908.

Mrs. Cole, the fourth of the children, was born at Erie, Pennsylvania, and is a graduate of the high school of that city. She was regent of Washburn Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, for four years, and is a member of the Century Club, of which she was also president for one year. She is a member of the Episcopalian church. One child, James Gilbert, born September 20, 1894, is now in school.

PERRY L. HUBBARD.

Few residents of Putnam county are as widely known and as highly esteemed as the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch. A representative of a highly esteemed pioneer family, and combining many sterling qualities of mind and heart for which his antecedents were distinguished, he took an active and influential part in the development of the section of the county



PERRY L. HUBBARD

in which he still lives, and after accumulating a comfortable competence retired to the town of Cloverdale, where he is now spending the evening of a long and useful life in quiet and content. In the time of the country's greatest need he demonstrated his love and loyalty to the flag by giving three and a half of the best years of his life to its defense, and is now one of the honored veterans to whom the Government is so greatly indebted for the strength and stability which has made it one of the great and influential powers of the world.

Perry L. Hubbard is descended from English ancestry and traces his family history in this country to about the middle of the seventeenth century, when three of the Hubbard brothers came to America and settled presumably in the colony of Virginia. Moses Hubbard, a descendant of one of these immigrants and a native of Albemarle county, Virginia, was the great-grandfather of the subject. Joseph Hubbard, his son, in an early day migrated to Garrard county, Kentucky. He died in 1853 at the age of eighty-six years, near Cloverdale, Putnam county, Indiana, leaving several sons and daughters, among the former being William H. Hubbard, whose birth occurred in Garrard county, Kentucky, on May 20, 1793. Reared amid the stirring scenes of the "Dark and Bloody Ground," William Hubbard grew up a strong, rugged man and well fitted for the duties which afterwards fell to him as a pioneer settler of Indiana, to which state he removed in 1830, settling in Owen county, with the early history of which his subsequent life was very closely identified.

Henrietta Baker, who became the wife of William Hubbard about the year 1817, was also a native of Garrard county, Kentucky, born April 7, 1803. She bore him ten children, namely: James, Thomas, Joseph, Wesley, William, Pleasant, Lucinda, Nancy, Lizzie and Louisa Ann, of which large family none survive. James Hubbard became one of the best known school teachers of Owen county, and numbered among his pupils some of the leading citizens of that part of the state. William also became a successful teacher, served in the Mexican war, and at the breaking out of the great Rebellion went to the front as captain of Company B, Twenty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he achieved a creditable record as a brave and gallant soldier. Of the remainder who grew to maturity and reared families of their own, the majority became successful tillers of the soil, and by upright lives added to the luster of an honorable family name. Mrs. Hubbard dying in 1839, Mr. Hubbard the following year, while on a visit to Kentucky, married Sarah Vest, with whom he lived in Owen county until the fall of 1870, when he removed to Cloverdale township, in the county of Putnam,

where he died on the 25th of May ensuing. Mrs. Hubbard departed this life in May, 1896. This marriage resulted in the birth of two sons, Willis and Perry L. of this review. The former was a member of Company B, Twenty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in the late Civil war. Like his brother, Willis Hubbard proved a capable and fearless soldier in a number of bloody battle fields, and, being captured by the Confederate guerillas under General Mosby, died in the military prison of Belle Isle before his exchange could be effected.

Perry L. Hubbard was born September 18, 1845, in Owen county, Indiana, and spent his early life on the family homestead, attending, during his childhood and youth, the common schools of the neighborhood. Among the youthful experiences which he recalls with much interest was going with his father on a visit to Kentucky when but four years of age, making the trip in a two-horse wagon and spending several days on the way. It was in the latter state that he first saw a negro, the appearance of whom made an impression upon his young mind which has never been eradicated. At the proper age young Hubbard bore his full share in the cultivation of the farm and he was thus engaged until the breaking out of the great Rebellion, when he exchanged the implements of husbandry for the death-dealing weapons of warfare. On November 7, 1861, he enlisted in the Eighth Indiana Light Battery, with which he served with an honorable record until June 25, 1865, taking part in the various campaigns in which the armies of the Ohio and the Cumberland were engaged. During his military experience he was under the command of Generals Grant, Sherman, Buell, Rosecrans and Thomas, and participated in some of the most sanguinary battles of the war, including Pittsburg Landing or Shiloh on April 7, 1862, Perryville, October 8th of the same year, Stone River, January 1, 1863, Chickamauga, September 18, 19 and 20, 1863, where he celebrated the eighteenth anniversary of his birth under circumstances better imagined than described. He was also with his command at Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Dalton, Resaca and various other engagements from the Atlanta campaign to the Chattahoochee river, including a raid with General McCook's cavalry division, during which, in an action near Jonesboro, the battery was surrounded and only escaped by the men cutting their way through the ranks of the enemy at a loss of nearly half of their number and two pieces of artillery. During the latter part of the war Mr. Hubbard, with others of his command, was detached to go down the Tennessee river on a gunboat to intercept the Confederates under General Hood at Mussel Creek Shoals, and after returning home he assisted in the capture of several deserters who had taken refuge

in various parts of Owen county, besides taking part in dispersing a band of guerillas and Southern sympathizers who for some months had been creating a disturbance in the neighborhood and causing much uneasiness among the people by their active influence in behalf of the Confederacy.

Receiving his discharge at Chattanooga, Tennessee, June 25, 1865, Mr. Hubbard at once returned home and, resuming the cultivation of the soil, was soon on the highway to prosperity. On May 31, 1867, he entered the marriage relation with Malinda M. White, who was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, September 22, 1847, being one of ten children whose parents, Burr and Lucinda (Salter) White, were also natives of that state. The White family moved to Putnam county, Indiana, in 1851, locating near the village of Putnamville, where Mrs. White died five years later. Mr. White subsequently changed his abode to Sullivan county, where he spent the remainder of his days, departing this life on June 10, 1879. Their children were as follows: Ellen, Lucinda, Ann, Lizzie, Malinda, Molly, Fountain (who died a prisoner of war at Andersonville), Irvin and Henry. Mr. and Mrs. White were esteemed members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are held in grateful remembrance by those with whom they formerly mingled.

Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard, both daughters, Ella May and Loretta, the former born January 1, 1868, dying October 6, 1872; Luretha married Samuel McClure, a farmer of Cloverdale township, Putnam county, and is the mother of four children, viz: Minnie Lee McClure, a teacher in the public schools in the above township since her seventeenth year; Daphne, cashier and bookkeeper in the Hitz commission house, Indianapolis; Beryl, a third-year pupil in the Cloverdale high school, and Ray, who is pursuing his studies in the public school near his home.

Mr. Hubbard is a public-spirited man who keeps in touch with the thought and activity of the times in which he lives. He began life, as already stated, as a tiller of the soil and as such continued with encouraging success until accumulating a sufficiency of material wealth to enable him to retire from active labor. He first purchased sixty-six acres from his father, on which he lived until 1871, when he bought a farm of one hundred and fifty-five acres in sections 13 and 14, Cloverdale township, Putnam county. On the latter place he lived until 1892, when by reason of failing health he discontinued active pursuits and moved to the beautiful home in Cloverdale which he purchased in 1887. He is an active and influential member of Cloverdale Post, No. 422, Grand Army of the Republic, in the organization of which he took a leading part and which he has served four terms as post commander. In the summer of 1886 he attended the national encampment at San Fran-

cisco, and while absent visited a number of leading citizens and interesting cities of the Pacific slope, Colorado, and other western states and territories, and meeting with not a few of his comrades who shared with him the hardships and dangers which they endured while upholding the honor of their country during the bloody scenes and experiences of former years. In his religious belief he subscribes to the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church, Mrs. Hubbard being a consistent member of the Christian Disciple church. Both are highly esteemed for their many estimable qualities and their friends are as the number of their acquaintances.

ALLEN BROTHERS.

The well-known firm of general merchants which forms the caption of this brief review is too well known to the readers of this history to need extensive comment, since it has long been one of the leading business houses in Greencastle. It numbers its patrons by the thousands throughout this locality, the store being a gathering place for visitors from the rural districts, but from whatever quarter customers come they are accorded uniform courtesy and the kindest consideration, always finding here a well kept, neat, attractive and well managed store, stocked with a complete and carefully selected general line of merchandise, second to none, the prices of which are regarded by their many patrons of long standing as being remarkably low considering the excellent quality of goods offered.

Something of the individual character of the gentlemen who have so successfully managed this large concern will be of interest to the scores of readers of this work who know them so well and yet know but little of their family history, therefore it is with no small degree of satisfaction that we here make mention of the senior member of the firm, Joseph P. Allen, who was born at Milton, Wayne county, Indiana, January 16, 1852. He is the son of James L. Allen, a native of Brookville, Franklin county, Indiana, where he was born about 1823. He early in life turned his attention to merchandising and was for many years the successful manager of a store at Milton, also Thorntown, Indiana, later in life moving to Greencastle, where his death occurred in 1907, rounding out a life replete with honor, good deeds and a fair measure of success, his long span of years being measured over one of the most interesting and momentous epochs of the world's history. He was a fine character, being a descendant of Old Dominion stock.

but his father, Joseph Allen, grandfather of the gentleman of whom this immediate sketch is written, was born in Indiana, and here he devoted his life principally to surveying. His grave is at the famous Tippecanoe battle ground, Tippecanoe county.

The mother of the Allen brothers, of this review, was known in her maidenhood as Lucy Waring, who was born in Union county, Indiana, her parents coming to this country from Ireland. She was reared and educated here, dying at the age of fifty-two years. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. James L. Allen, a daughter, the oldest member of the family, now living at St. Paul, Minnesota.

Joseph P. Allen grew to maturity at Thorntown, Indiana, where he was educated in the public schools, later attending Earlham College, at Richmond, Indiana, receiving an excellent education. Following in the footsteps of his worthy father, he early in life turned his attention to merchandising and after finishing school he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and began traveling for a wholesale dry goods concern, but notwithstanding his success as a commercial salesman, he abandoned this line of work and came to Greencastle on November 9, 1875, and purchased the interest of Wiles Jones, of the firm of Jones & Vermilion, and in a few years purchased the entire business. After three or four years of unusual success his brother bought a half interest in the store and they have continued to do an excellent business from that time to the present.

Joseph P. Allen was married to Mary Sims, of Delphi, Indiana, in 1873, the daughter of Dr. John Sims, who was a soldier in the Union army and died from the effects of the service. Mrs. Allen was born, reared and educated in Union county, Indiana; she was eleven years old when her father died, her mother having died when she was nine years of age. One child, a son, has been born to this union, Joseph P., Jr., who is a member of the firm of Allen Brothers. He married Blanche Swahlen, daughter of Dr. W. F. Swahlen, professor of Greek in DePauw University; they are the parents of two children.

Mr. Allen is a member of the College Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, and has been one of the official board for a number of years, also chairman of the board of trustees.

Hiram C. Allen, the other member of the firm of Allen Brothers, is a man of equal business ability and good standing in the community. He was born in July, 1854, and was educated in the common schools at Thorntown, later went to school in Cincinnati, Ohio. He, too, turned his attention to merchandising early in life with the intention of making it his permanent

vocation. He began by clerking in a retail store at Richmond, Indiana, later traveled out of Cincinnati in the shoe business, then engaged in the retail dry goods business at Bellefontaine, Ohio, thus getting an excellent start in his chosen line. In 1879 he came to Greencastle, Indiana, for the purpose of joining his brother, Joseph P., in the general merchandise business, and he has done his full share in building up an extensive trade here.

Mr. Allen was married to Josephine Sims, of Delphi, Indiana, the daughter of Lewis B. Sims, an attorney. She was born and reared in that place. To this union five children have been born, named as follows: Lucy is engaged in teaching at Calumet, Michigan; Hiram C., Jr., is a member of the firm of Allen Brothers; he married a Miss Harding, of Crawfordsville, and one child has been born to them; Grace is teaching German in the high school at Dixon, Illinois; Martha Jean married a Mr. Wallace and is living in St. Louis; Josephine is attending DePauw University. Mr. Allen is a member of the College Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, having been a member of the official board for many years.

No family in Putnam county stands higher in business, social and all other circles than the Allens.

THE ROGERS FAMILY.

The southern part of Putnam county knew no more honorable and worthy citizen during the past generation than James Harvey Rogers, who is now numbered among those who have taken up their journey to the "undiscovered bourne" in the great beyond. He was born north of Greencastle in 1832, the son of Edward and Susan (Wood) Rogers, the father a native of Kentucky, where he grew to manhood, the latter a native of Putnam county. Ophelia (Taylor) Rogers, mother of Melvin Rogers and Mrs. Abe Cohn, of Cloverdale, was born at Orange, Virginia, in 1838. She came with her parents in a wagon overland from Virginia to Cambridge City, Indiana, in the early forties, and there the family remained until about 1856, when they moved to near Bainbridge, Putnam county, buying a farm there which they worked the rest of their days. Edward Rogers, the grandfather of Mrs. Abe Cohn, entered one hundred and sixty acres of government land north of Greencastle and lived there until he was nearly seventy-five years of age, when he sold out and went to live with his son, Harvey, of this review. He died at the age of eighty-one years.

Harvey Rogers lived in the north part of Putnam county until his marriage to Ophelia Taylor, then bought a farm two miles east of Cloverdale, about 1868, having eighty acres there. He made a good living and was liked by all who knew him. His death occurred March 28, 1902. Allen Rogers died January 6, 1905.

Melvin Rogers was born near Bainbridge, Putnam county, Indiana, in 1865, the son of James Harvey and Ophelia (Taylor) Rogers. The family first located two miles east of Bainbridge, and while Melvin was an infant, the family moved two and one-half miles east and one-half mile south of Cloverdale and there the eight children of the Rogers family grew to maturity. They were: Joseph Lee, who is living on a farm east of Cloverdale; Susan married Andrew Kuhns and lives at Center Point, Clay county; Melvin is in business at Cloverdale; Merritt lives at Campbellsville, Kentucky; Millie married Riley Stanton and lives in Owen county, this state; Nettie lives with her mother in Cloverdale; Eva Lacy married Abe Cohn (see his sketch elsewhere in this work); Allen married Lucetta Wilson and lived on the home farm east of Cloverdale, and he died January 6, 1905, leaving three children, Beryl, Lela and Lenore.

Mrs. Harvey Rogers continued to live on the home farm after her husband's death until 1907, when she moved to Cloverdale, where she now resides.

Melvin Rogers lived on the home farm until he was twenty-one years of age; he came to Cloverdale to try his fortune and for about twenty years worked in the store owned by the late Meig Cohn, one of Cloverdale's old-time merchants. In the fall of 1905 Mr. Rogers opened a store of his own in Cloverdale, carrying a general line of goods and he has continued to do a large business here, his store being neat and well kept and a modern line of goods is always on hand. He enjoys a very satisfactory trade. He is a member of Cloverdale Lodge, No. 132, Free and Accepted Masons. In September, 1907, he married Alice Omullane, daughter of John and Tempa Omullane. She was reared in Cloverdale, her parents having moved there from Quincy, Owen county. Her father was born in Ireland and came to America in boyhood. Mr. Rogers has one son, Virgil Clell Rogers, now six years old.

Joseph Lee Rogers first married Alice Morgan, of Cloverdale township, the daughter of John and Sarah, (Martin) DeVore, and this union resulted in the birth of two children, John H. and Gladys. Mrs. Alice Rogers died January 10, 1901, and Joseph Lee Rogers then married, March 28, 1906, Mrs. Laura (McCoy) Davis, widow of Albert Davis. One daughter was born to this second union, Delcie Lee Rogers. Mr. Rogers now lives on the home farm east of Cloverdale.

ELDER EZEKIEL WRIGHT.

No estimate of the immense amount of good that comes from a long and useful life like that of Elder Ezekiel Wright, can be made, for it is far-reaching in its effects and will continue through coming generations, like the light that "shines more and more unto the perfect day." Few lives have been so unselfish, so pregnant with good deeds and so controlled by an insatiable desire to be kind and beneficial to his fellow men; therefore he is held in the highest esteem by thousands whom his life has touched directly or indirectly, and he is now, in the mellow twilight of his age, one of Madison township's most honored citizens. He was born near Lexington, Davidson county, North Carolina, December 19, 1821. His parents were Amos and Elizabeth (Parrish) Wright. This family came to Indiana as early as the fall of 1826, three or four families, consisting of Reuben Wright, brother of Amos Wright, and Edward Parrish, brother of Elizabeth Parrish. Reuben Wright settled near Manhattan, Washington township, Putnam county, and there spent the remainder of his life. Mr. Parrish settled near the Brick Chapel and lived there until his death. Mrs. David Boswell is his grandchild and a son lives in Owen county, and the descendants of Reuben Wright are still living in this county. The father of Elizabeth Parrish was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He came to Indiana with the rest of the family and lived here until his death, having reached the ripe old age of over ninety years; all that is mortal of him rests in the Long Branch cemetery, his grave never having been marked by the Daughters of the American Revolution. Amos Wright settled on Long Branch, entering one hundred and sixty acres of land there. He built the present residence of John Quinlisk about 1833 and he spent practically the remainder of his life there, selling out in his old age, but continued to live in Madison township, dying at the advanced age of eighty-eight years, on October 9, 1870. His wife was sixteen years old when she married; she, too, reached a remarkable age, ninety years, dying in September, 1879. The former had lived in this township for forty-four years. He was a Whig politically, but later in life was a Democrat. At one time he served as road supervisor of the entire township, which at that time, was a difficult task. He was a member of the Church of Christ. His cousin, Elder Levi Wright, of Clinton township, held services at the home of Amos, also at Andrew Frank's and finally organized a church, the first building being at the Long Branch cemetery, the present Christian chapel being built in 1867. Amos Wright and his wife

were lifelong members of that church. The family belonged to the Baptist church in North Carolina, the father of Amos having been a preacher there, and Amos an elder.

Of the thirteen children born to Amos Wright and wife, six sons and six daughters grew to maturity. Each married and reared a family; only three of the number are living in 1910. A sister, Dicie Stewart, died in Kansas, February 2, 1910. She would have been ninety-nine years old in August, 1910. Turner Wright is living at Denver, Colorado, now eighty-two years of age.

Thus we see that this family has been remarkable for its longevity, also its piety, their lives being lengthened, no doubt, by good temperate habits in all the walks of life, by a strict avoidance of the many vices that tear down the mechanism of the mortal body.

Elder Ezekiel Wright grew to maturity on the home farm, and, thus reared in the days of the early development of the agricultural life of the country, was required to assist with the general work about the place. He remained under the parental roof until he was twenty years old, when he married his second cousin, Celia Wright, daughter of Elder Levi Wright. He built a cabin on eighty acres of the land entered by his father. He soon had a good start and he built a substantial and comfortable dwelling, in which he has continued to live for a period of sixty years. He has been very successful in his life work and old age finds him surrounded by all the comforts of life and many evidences of his former years of thrift. He joined the church when seventeen years of age and in due course of time was made an elder, and he soon began to preach in his own church and has served as an elder of the local congregation ever since. The Christian chapel stands on land formerly owned by him. He has served the church each month in four different places, often preaching in school houses. He is one of the oldest ministers in this section of the state; for many years he would work on his farm all week, start out on Saturday to his "appointment" and preach that and the following day. He has "gone about doing good" in many ways and has been the popular marrying preacher, and he has officiated at many funerals,—in fact, he is always ready to serve wherever necessary. In June, 1908, he assisted in the fiftieth anniversary of Charles Dailey and Linnie Wright. He has served as trustee of Madison township by appointment and was twice elected; however, he has never sought public honors.

After forty-three years of mutually happy and congenial wedded life, Mrs. Wright was called to her reward in 1884. Six children were born to this union, one daughter dying in childhood. The others are, Henry, who

died in May, 1909, lacking one day of his sixty-fifth birthday; he lived at Parsons, Kansas; since his death his son, Otto, a locomotive engineer, was killed while on his run at Lincoln, Nebraska, in December, 1909. Fanny, the widow of Austin Sims, makes her home with her father. Barton Stone spent twenty-three years in Kansas, but is now at home with his father. Levi Marion lives near the old homestead. Nancy Elizabeth married Scott Irwin, of Madison township; she has one son. Lillie, the wife of Bernard Bradfield, lives near Riley, Indiana; Nora is the wife of Alfred Johnson, living near Bainbridge, this county.

WILLIS G. OVERSTREET, D. D. S.

The gentleman to whose life record the biographer now calls the reader's attention was not favored by large inherited wealth or the assistance of influential friends, but in spite of this, by perseverance, industry and a wise economy, he attained a comfortable station in life early in his career, and he is widely and favorably known throughout Putnam county, and even his reputation as a skilled dentist has penetrated into other counties, so that his office in Greencastle has long been a very busy place, for the work he turns out is always satisfactory and his patients become his constant patrons and his friends.

The Overstreet family originated in England, the first member of the family coming to America in a very early day. Samuel Overstreet, grandfather of the Doctor, was born in Kentucky, February 19, 1780. He there grew to maturity and married, on November 25, 1804, Elizabeth Hawkins, who was born May 3, 1787, and they became the parents of the following children: Lorinda, born November 4, 1805; Nancy, born April 1, 1807; John H., born January 12, 1809; Martha, born April 8, 1810; James Madison, born November 23, 1812; William H. H., born February 25, 1814; Catherine, born May 20, 1816; Elizabeth, born September 17, 1817; Gabriel Monroe, born May 12, 1818; he was the father of Congressman Jesse Overstreet; Samuel was born ——— 3, 1819; Samuel, born March 3, 1821; Mary Elenor, born January 3, 1823; Richard Thomas, August 23, 1825; Robert Mitchell, born December 22, 1826; Sarah Matilda, born August 14, 1828.

Dr. Willis G. Overstreet was born in Oldham county, Kentucky, August 15, 1846, the son of John H. Overstreet, who also was a native of

the Blue Grass state, where he was reared and educated. He came to Indiana about 1850, locating at Franklin, Johnson county, later moving to a farm in Clark township where he lived until his death, in October, 1883, at the age of seventy-four years, having been born January 12, 1809. He was a successful farmer and a man whom everybody respected for his industry and exemplary habits.

Doctor Overstreet received a good common school education and he received his practical dental education at Bedford, Indiana. He moved to Greencastle on November 1, 1874, and began the practice of dentistry, soon building up an excellent patronage and he has been continuously in the practice here ever since, in the same building. He is the oldest practicing dentist in Greencastle.

Doctor Overstreet married first Margaret E. McNutt, of Johnson county, Indiana, by which union three children were born, namely: Ralph and Elizabeth, both deceased, and Dr. Orsa Fred. The mother of these children passed to her rest in 1890, and Doctor Overstreet married Nellie Cutler, of Greencastle, March 4, 1897. This union is without issue.

Dr. Willis G. Overstreet was elected city treasurer in 1906, his term expiring in 1910. He is a Republican and has long been active in the ranks.

Dr. Orsa Fred Overstreet came to Greencastle with his parents when a child. He received a public school education and graduated from the high school in 1885, after which he took three years' work in DePauw University. He desired to follow in the footsteps of his father and accordingly took up the study of dentistry, graduating from the Indiana Dental College, in Indianapolis, in 1891 and he began practicing his profession in Greencastle that year which he has continued to the present with very gratifying success. He was married in August, 1892, to Jessie J. Joslin, of Crawfordsville, where she was born, reared and educated. She is the daughter of Noah S. and Frances (Squires) Joslin, an influential family there. One son, Ralph, has graced this union, born April 5, 1895.

Doctor Overstreet is now and has been for the past ten years a member of the Greencastle school board, being president of the board in which he has taken an abiding interest and in which he has made his influence felt for better education. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Sigma Chi fraternity. He is active in Republican politics. The Overstreets are among the leading families of Greencastle, and are prominent in all circles here.

MAJOR JAMES FRANCIS FEE.

No greater badge of honor could be conferred on an American citizen than to give him the distinction of having offered his services and his life, if need be, in defense of the government, for such service is always far-reaching in its effects upon subsequent generations. The late Maj. James Francis Fee was a gallant defender of the flag and is eminently worthy of a place in his country's history, not alone for his military career, but for many reasons, for he was one of those strong, self-reliant, honest and determined characters who are occasionally met with and who are of such a distinct type as to seem to be born leaders of their fellow men. Not that Major Fee courted that distinction, for he was entirely unassuming, but his great force of character and his zeal and energy in whatever he undertook naturally placed him at the head of the crowd, and he was a potent factor in the development of Putnam county, where he long maintained his home and where he was well known to all classes for his honorable and industrious life, in both private and public.

Major Fee was born in Heltonville, South Carolina, June 6, 1842, the oldest son of Dr. Mathew and Sarah Fee, natives of South Carolina and well known in their vicinity, the father dying there when James F. was seven years old, the family then moving to Bloomington, Indiana, where the mother lived to an advanced age, dying there twelve years ago.

At Lincoln's first call for troops, James F. Fee, then a lad in his teens, enlisted in the Thirty-first Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and he served through the war as gallantly as any older veteran, participating in various trying campaigns and thirty-one battles, his record being one of which his descendants should be proud, for he went in as a private and came out as captain, his rise being through merit. He was a private in Company K, Fourteenth Indiana Infantry, from May 10 to July 9, 1861; private in Company G, Thirty-first Indiana Infantry, September 5, 1861; he was promoted to sergeant the same month; he was promoted to second lieutenant February 22, 1864, and to first lieutenant on the 15th of the following September, and he was returned home a captain, having been honorably discharged January 10, 1866. He was captain of Company I, First Indiana National Guard, being appointed to this office June 27, 1891, and on July 17, 1895, he was promoted to the rank of major. He belonged to the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, which was organized June 12, 1882, as the first veteran regiment.

Indiana Legion. He enrolled April 26, 1898, as major and was mustered out November 23, 1898. He was an ardent military man, a gallant soldier, a trusted commander and he was always very popular with his men, with whom he was firm but kind, and they trusted him implicitly, recognizing his ability as a true commander, and he always had the respect and often the admiration of his superior officers.

At the close of the Civil war Major Fee came to Greencastle and engaged in the real estate and insurance business and for some time was pension attorney. He continued in this line of work, for the most part, during his remaining lifetime, having engaged again in insurance and real estate after the Spanish-American war, and he was very successful in this line of endeavor, having built up a very satisfactory business, and because of his honesty and straightforward dealings with his fellow men and his popularity with all classes he was well known and liked by all. The death of this excellent citizen occurred on February 19, 1905.

Major Fee married, on February 10, 1868, Margaret Wylie, daughter of William and Margaret (Curry) Wylie, an excellent and well established family of Bloomington, Indiana. Mrs. Fee's mother died when she was a small child, and her father died in 1902. They reared seven children, two of whom are now living.

Politically Mr. Fee was a Republican and for two terms he served very acceptably as city clerk of Greencastle. He belonged to the Presbyterian church, and he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Royal Arcanum and the Grand Army of the Republic.

JESSE A. POYNTER.

A career marked by earnest and indefatigable application has been that of this substantial mechanic and honored citizen of Cloverdale, where he has maintained a residence for nearly a third of a century, during all of which time his life has been an open book known and read by his fellow men. He was a valiant soldier of the Civil war where his fidelity was of the type which has characterized his actions in all their relations and gained for him the confidence and esteem of the public and unbounded respect of all with whom he has been brought into contact.

Jesse A. Poynter is a native of Hendricks county, Indiana, and the sixth of a family of eight children born to Samuel and Nancy Poynter.

Samuel Poynter was born near Owensboro, Kentucky, May 8, 1816, and on the 8th day of December, 1836, married Nancy Davis, whose birth occurred on February 6, 1815. The names of their children with dates of birth are as follows: William F., October 12, 1837; Mary J., February 15, 1839; Benjamin F., May 25, 1840, lieutenant in Company F, Seventy-ninth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, and killed at the battle of Stone River, January 2, 1863; Martha L., November 9, 1842; Margaret E., February 9, 1845; Jesse A., subject of this sketch, April 9, 1848; Nancy E., July 4, 1852; Eliza, February 21, 1854. Samuel Poynter, the father of these children, departed this life on April 14, 1871, his wife preceding him to the other world May 22, 1869.

Samuel Poynter accompanied his parents upon their removal from Kentucky to Indiana in quite an early day, his father dying before the family reached their destination. Later he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church and for many years was actively engaged in the itinerancy, having had charge of a number of circuits in various parts of central and southern Indiana, during the pioneer period. He was an able and eloquent preacher, a faithful and conscientious worker in the cause of the Master and through his labors and influence churches were established at different points and hundreds brought to a saving knowledge of the truth.

The first nine years of Jesse Poynter's life were spent in the town of Pittsboro, where his father was then stationed, but being transferred to the Putnamville circuit at the expiration of that time, with headquarters at Quincy, the subject remained at the latter place until the removal of the family to Cloverdale in the year 1859. Meantime he attended the public schools of the above towns and was pursuing his studies when the national skies became overcast by ominous clouds of approaching civil war. Two young to enter the ranks as a soldier, Jesse, in the year 1863, before his fifteenth year, enlisted as a drummer in Company C, One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for six months, at the end of which time he re-enlisted as a musician in Company B, Thirty-first Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, with which he served until the end of the war, the Thirty-first being the last Indiana troops to be mustered out. Mr. Poynter shared with his comrades the experiences of active warfare in various parts of the south, taking part in the siege of Knoxville and in Sherman's campaign up to the operations against Atlanta. From the latter place his command was sent to Tennessee to assist in checking the Confederate advance on Nashville, and he participated in the hard-fought battle at that place and at Franklin, after which the regiment was ordered to re-

join Sherman's army in the eastern part of the state. The force proceeded as far as Greenville, when news of Lee's surrender caused a halt, and from that city the Thirty-first Indiana with several other regiments were sent to Texas to be in readiness in case any trouble should arise over the French occupancy of Mexico. Not being needed, the regiment was duly mustered out in the spring of 1866, following which the subject returned to Putnamville, where his father was then living and operating a saw-mill.

Actuated by a desire to increase his scholastic knowledge, Mr. Poynter subsequently entered Asbury (now DePauw) University, but owing to financial stringency attended that institution only a short time, being obliged to turn his hand to some kind of occupation for a livelihood. Rejoining the family, which in the meantime had removed to Eminence, Morgan county, he took up the blacksmith's trade, which he learned partly in that town and partly at Cloverdale with his brother, and at which he soon acquired more than ordinary efficiency as a workman. After following his chosen calling at Eminence until 1870, he returned to Cloverdale where he has since resided and operated very successfully the large blacksmith and general repair shop of which he is still proprietor, this being the oldest as well as the best patronized establishment of the kind in this part of Putnam county.

On January 26, 1873, Mr. Poynter was united in marriage with Martha Letitia Bennett, daughter of Mansfield and Sarah (Littell) Bennett, both parents members of old and respected families of Monroe county, Indiana, where Mrs. Poynter's grandparents settled in an early day on land purchased from the government. Mrs. Sarah Bennett was a daughter of Isaac and Zerelda (Tilford) Littell, who moved from Clark county to Morgan county in pioneer times and took an active part in the settlement and development of the section of country in which they located. When a mere child Mrs. Poynter was taken to Morgan county by her parents and there remained until her marriage. After spending five years of their wedded life at Eminence, Mr. and Mrs. Poynter removed to their present place of residence, with the subsequent history of which they have been closely identified. Three children have been born to them, viz: Deward, St. Paul and Jessie Adelaide, all born while the parents lived in Eminence. The first named died in infancy. St. Paul is a graduate of DePauw University and is now a journalist by profession, living at Sullivan, where he publishes the *Sullivan Democrat* and the *Times*, the former a weekly paper and the latter a daily. He married Alice Wilkey, daughter of Nelson and

Belle (Allen) Wilkey, and is the father of two children, Eleanor Allen and Nelson Paul Poynter.

Jessie Adelaide is also a graduate of DePauw University in the department of music, having stood highest in the class in the school of piano music. She is now the wife of Dr. James B. McEvoy, a physician and surgeon of Ft. Wayne, to whom she has borne three sons, Paul Bertrand, James Poynter and Maurice Francis McEvoy.

In all his relations with his fellow men Mr. Poynter has been actuated by a high sense of justice and honor and his life and character are above reproach. Mrs. Poynter is a lady of beautiful character and sterling worth and as active member of the Christian church wields an influence for good among all with whom she mingles. She is a member of the Woman's Relief Corps of Cloverdale.

ALEC A. LANE.

The Lanes are of old English stock and claim descent from a representative who came over in the "Mayflower." The family thus started with the first settlement of the country and its members took part in the struggle and privations that preceded civilization in New England. We hear definitely of Alexander Lane, who was born near Lexington, Kentucky, in what is known as the Crab Orchard district. He married Lydia Burks, also a Kentuckian by birth, and in 1826 they came to Indiana and settled in Union township, Parke county, on land obtained from the government. At the time of their arrival there was only one other white man in Parke county, he being a brother of Mrs. Lane, who had come out the year before. The trip from Kentucky was rather an adventurous one in those days and not unattended by danger, as wild beasts and Indians were numerous. They rode all the way on horseback and often recalled passing through what is now the thriving city of Greencastle, which was then merely a cluster of small cabins. This sturdy pioneer couple ended their days on the land they had settled and where they had witnessed so much of hard work, privation and sorrow. The husband died at the comparatively early age of fifty, but his wife survived to the extreme age of ninety-two years. They had eight children, five of whom are living. John A. Lane, the seventh child, was born on the old homestead in Parke county, but in 1871 removed to Greencastle and engaged in the mercantile pursuits, which occupied his time for many years. He was also a carpenter and contractor and quite prominent in the Democratic politics of



Alec A Lane

Putnam county. He married Sarah E. Todd, a native of Parke county, by whom he had three children, Alec A., Frank L. and Earl C. Frank L. is in the meat market business and Earl C. is manager of the Model Clothing Company. The father died August 5, 1899; his widow makes her home with her eldest son in Greencastle.

Alec A. Lane, eldest of the children, was born in Parke county, Indiana, May 1, 1869. When two years old he was brought by his parents to their new home in Putnam county, where he attended the district schools as he grew up. Having received a fair primary education, he entered DePauw University, from which he graduated in 1894. He took up civil engineering as his life work and has since continuously followed this useful calling. He began the general practice of land surveying and worked over the entire state. In 1902 he was elected county surveyor on the Democratic ticket, and on January 1, 1903, he entered upon the duties of his office. He has been re-elected every two years since and has made one of the best surveyors the county ever had. During his long and active tenure he has laid out about four hundred miles of gravel and macadamized roads. He has also designed all the bridges in the county, including the largest single-span bridge ever erected in Putnam. This is known as the Perigo bridge over Eel river, near Reelsville, and this imposing structure is a monument to Mr. Lane's mechanical skill and taste in bridge architecture. Some twelve other bridges, all of superior design and workmanship, equally attest the resources of this useful citizen. He set the axis lines and level lines for the building of the new court house, which is the pride and glory of Putnam county. Mr. Lane has been called into every county in the state to settle land disputes and surveys. Mr. Lane has never married. He is a member of the Masonic lodge at Greencastle and chairman of the Putnam county Democratic central committee.

JAMES H. PLUMMER.

The Plummer family, owing to the industrious and honorable lives of its various representatives in Putnam county since the early days, deserves to hold high rank among the present generation of citizens, especially of Madison township, James H. Plummer being one of the best known. His parents were James William and Sarah E. (Swinford) Plummer, the former born on Long Branch, this township, March 15, 1837. His parents,

Isaac and Elizabeth (Tucker) Plummer, were natives of North Carolina, where they spent their youth, married and emigrated overland to Putnam county, Indiana, about 1835, bringing their four children, and they spent the remainder of their lives on the Long Branch, where in true pioneer fashion, they began in a small way to develop a good farm. James William was fifteen years of age when his father died, consequently remained at home and cared for his mother and sisters. He married Sarah E. Swinford on January 25, 1860. She was the daughter of James and Mary (Orr) Swinford, both natives of Harrison county, Kentucky, where they grew to maturity and were married. In the fall of 1839 they came to Indiana and settled on Big Walnut creek, near its convergence with the Little Walnut, and there lived until their deaths, James Swinford dying February 9, 1868, lacking six days of his eightieth birthday. His second wife survived him until February 15, 1894, reaching the age of eighty-eight years. Sarah E. Swinford was born on the old homestead, May 6, 1842, and was one of a family of four sons and two daughters; only two of the number are now living, Sarah E. Plummer and Josephus Swinford, of Hindsboro, Illinois.

Soon after their marriage, in October, 1860, Mr. and Mrs. Plummer came to Putnam county, and settled on the land still owned by the Plummer family. The land was cleared by them and later more added to it until they had an excellent farm of one hundred and seventy-five acres. After the death of Mrs. Plummer's father, Mr. Plummer purchased an interest in the Swinford homestead and farmed on an extensive scale. After his death Mrs. Plummer and her sons erected the present buildings on the place, the widow having continued to live on the old place, which has been greatly improved by James H., her son, who is regarded as a modern twentieth-century agriculturist in every respect, and it has always been his delight to care for his mother, she having received his careful attention since 1882.

This family consisted of seven children, two of whom died within a few weeks of the father, five living to maturity, namely; James H., of this review; Albert, of Pueblo, Colorado, who married Sarah Wright; Salinda married Ed. Stoner, living in Franklin township, Putnam county; Mary married John Cox, of Madison township; John Isaac, who lives in Madison township, this county, married Nora Basinger.

James H. Plummer was born November 4, 1860, on the present Plummer farm, soon after his parents located here, and he has spent his life on this place. In his early youth he attended the district schools and

worked in the stone quarries and on the railroad section force. He was fourteen years old when his father died, his youngest brother being three years old. The mother kept the children together on the farm. She maintained a boarding house while bridge gangs and railroad constructors were at work in this vicinity, the new line of the Big Four railroad passing through the farm, the Plummer cut of eighty-seven feet being a well known spot to train-men on this line. Besides her own children, Mrs. Plummer reared Lottie Cox, a granddaughter, who has now been with her for four years. Mrs. Plummer is a member of the Long Branch Christian church, having held membership with this denomination since a girl. James H. Plummer has never married, preferring to give his attention exclusively to his mother and the other members of the family. They have a good home and a well cultivated farm.

ELDER WILLIS E. GILL.

Elder Willis E. Gill, banker, of Cloverdale, Putnam county, is an Illinoisan by birth and may justly bear the title of "self-made man," having worked his way unaided from the humble ranks of toilers, through the vicissitudes and adversities of life, to an admirable and influential position among the business men of Putnam county. The success attained by him in his business affairs has been greatly owing to his steady persistence, stern integrity and excellent judgment, qualities which have also won for him the confidence and esteem of the public to a marked degree.

Willis E. Gill was born in Edgar county, Illinois, on September 21, 1869, and is a son of John B. and Mary C. (Smith) Gill. He is descended from a family of five brothers, all of whom were natives of Virginia and who served under Marquis de Lafayette in the war of the Revolution. The subject's maternal grandfather was William Gill, who was a son of Robert Gill, who went from Virginia to Illinois in an early day, and dying there at the remarkable age of about one hundred years. The subject of this sketch was reared on the paternal farmstead in Edgar county, Illinois, and received his elementary education in the common schools. Subsequently he was a student in the State Normal School, at Danville, Indiana, after which he engaged in teaching school. He was successful as a pedagogue, which profession he followed ten years, first in country schools, but later at Kansas, Illinois. After leaving the school room Mr. Gill engaged in the fire insurance business at Kansas, in which he remained engaged until 1903, when he disposed of his business there and came to

Cloverdale, Indiana, where he entered the banking business in partnership with Messrs. D. V. Moffett, F. P. Moffett and N. R. Bennett, the bank being organized under the state laws governing private banks. Mr. Gill is cashier of the institution and is in active management of its affairs, much of the success which has attended it being directly due to his sound judgment and splendid executive ability.

The subject is a member of the Primitive Baptist church, and is the pastor of the Smyrna Baptist church, which charge he has held practically ever since coming to Indiana. He first engaged in the ministry about 1891, while residing at Kansas, Illinois, and since that time has had charge of churches, sometimes as many as three at one time.

Aside from his activities in business and the ministry, Elder Gill is also an enthusiastic farmer and owns two hundred acres of fine land situated about a mile north of Cloverdale, and which he operates with profit and considerable personal gratification.

On March 4, 1890, Elder Gill married Lily May Moffit, daughter of Elder S. H. Moffit, of Kansas, Illinois, and this union has been blessed by two children, Jessie and Carlyle. Fraternally, Elder Gill is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. Politically he is a Democrat and, while not a politician in the ordinary sense of the word, he takes an intelligent and commendable interest in public affairs. He has been a member of the school board of Cloverdale for the past six years and is now serving as its treasurer. Having been a teacher himself, he takes a strong interest in educational matters, and since becoming a member of the board he has labored to raise the standard of studies and during this period the Cloverdale high school has been raised from a noncommissioned to a commissioned high school. A man of public-spirit and broad sympathies, he exerts a genuine influence for the best things in the community and is held in the highest regard by all.

The Bank of Cloverdale was organized in July, 1901, by John Laughlin, who operated it individually until June, 1903, when it was bought by Messrs. D. V. Moffett, W. E. Gill, F. P. Moffett and N. R. Bennett, who still own it. The bank has a capital stock of ten thousand dollars, and has deposits of about one hundred thousand dollars, its business having increased rapidly in the past few years. The present officers are D. V. Moffett, president; W. E. Gill, cashier, and O. V. Smythe, assistant cashier. In the financial stringency of 1908 the bank at all times commanded the full confidence of the people of the community, this fact being largely due to the personnel of the gentlemen who are back of it, it being considered among the solid and influential monetary institutions of Putnam county.

WALTER K. PRICHARD, M. D.

The practice of medicine and surgery is one of the most exacting of professions in which a person can engage. It is alike trying upon the physical and the mental powers. Physical strength and vigor are as necessary in it as is the mental ability which must be possessed by him who would succeed. Dr. Walter K. Prichard, for many years one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Putnam county, is evidently possessed of all the essential qualifications of a successful medical practitioner, judging from his past eminently worthy and successful record, which is attested by the large and constantly increasing practice for which he is at present caring.

Dr. Prichard was born in Cloverdale, this county, January 4, 1860, the son of Lewis and Joanna (Ross) Prichard, long a prominent family in this vicinity. This family is of Welsh descent, the first Prichards having come to America in an early day, making their way westward to Kentucky, in which state, Lawrence county, Lewis Prichard was born. He grew to maturity there and, deciding to enter the medical profession, after he had completed his primary schooling, he entered the Cincinnati Eclectic School of Medicine, from which he was graduated and in a short time he was successfully engaged in the practice of his profession. He came to Putnam county, Indiana, in 1858, where he became well established and successfully engaged in practice, becoming the owner of a large tract of valuable land. He was prominent in public affairs and a worker in the Democratic party. He was a man of strict integrity and one of the community's leading citizens. His death occurred on November 27, 1889.

Desiring to follow in the footsteps of his father, Walter K. Prichard became a very studious lad early in life, passing through the common schools and completing the course at the Hendricks County Normal School, at Danville, Indiana. He studied medicine under his father and attended the medical department of the Virginia University, receiving the degree of Medical Jurisprudence. On March 10, 1881, he graduated from the Miami Medical College. Since that date he has been successfully engaged in practice at Cloverdale, Putnam county, where he was very extensively patronized from the first, and now his name has become a household word in the southern part of the county, having won a reputation for his excellent surgery which extends far beyond the limits of the county, ranking high among the best medical men in this section of the state. In 1884 Doctor Prichard took a post-graduate course at the New York Polyclinic.

The Doctor has found time in the midst of his professional duties to look after some business interests, among which is his splendid and well improved farm of over three hundred and forty acres which he keeps well cultivated and stocked with a high grade of various kinds of live-stock. He oversees his place and takes a great delight in its management. Notwithstanding the fact that his has been an unusually busy life, he has found time to travel extensively and to keep well abreast of the times not only in matters pertaining to his profession but in all topics of vital import.

Doctor Prichard was married on March 11, 1884, to Virginia Remley, a lady of culture and refinement, representing an excellent Cincinnati family. This union has resulted in the birth of three children, Estella, Irma and Calita.

The Doctor is as pronounced in his views against intemperance as was his worthy father before him and he leaves no stone unturned whereby he can aid the cause of temperance. He is a public spirited man and a loyal Democrat, and he very ably served at one time as a member of the board of pension examiners. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, Lodge No. 132; also the Knights of Pythias, Diamond Lodge, No. 344. and the Modern Woodmen Camp, No. 7155.

DAVID D. SKELTON.

The founders of the family of this name were Southerners. Allen and Elizabeth (Keysey) Skelton, the former a Virginian, met and married in Kentucky. Soon after they removed to Indiana, living for a while in Morgan county, but later locating in Putnam county, near Reelsville, in about the year 1851. Allen was a shoemaker and worked at his trade in Reelsville, which was on the old National road. It contained a mill, a store and a blacksmith shop. The stage coaches made much travel both ways and the roads were enlivened with herds of hogs on their way to the packing house at Terre Haute. In 1853 the Skeltons located on a farm in Madison township, situated on Snake creek in the southern part, and here Allen lived until his death in 1863. His widow continued to live with a son on the old place until her death, at past seventy-five years of age. They had five children: James H., who lived near the old home, died at the age of forty-five; David D.; Samuel, retired farmer in Monroe county, Indiana;

Allen, a retired farmer of Monroe county, Indiana; Sarah, widow of Fred Sigel, who was killed in a stone quarry, is a resident of Indianapolis.

David D. Skelton, the second child, was born in Morgan county, Indiana, April 14, 1842, and remained at home until the completion of his twentieth year. In October, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Forty-third Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under command of Capt. William Lane. He served until the close of the war, though ten months of the time was spent in a southern prison at Tyler, Texas. He was captured at Marks Mills in Arkansas, April 25, 1864, while serving under General Steel, who was moving to relieve General Banks. He was detailed as guard of the wagon train from Camden to Pine Bluff. The stockade at Tyler held three or four thousand prisoners and was a miserable den in which the Union soldiers suffered much. Mr. Skelton was finally exchanged and left the stockade February 25th, went to New Orleans, drew a supply of clothing and was sent back to Indianapolis, where he recruited, reorganized and did guard duty. Mr. Skelton was a good soldier, always ready for duty and was several times promoted, being a sergeant when he was captured. He re-enlisted in January, 1864, and was with General Steel when he entered Little Rock. After his discharge, Mr. Skelton returned to his old home and began farming with his mother. In 1867 he married Elizabeth Jones, daughter of John and Hannah Jones, born in Ohio, from which state she came with her parents when six years old. After marriage he took charge of the farm and managed it until his mother's death. He soon began to buy out the interests of the heirs and in a few years owned the entire estate. It consisted originally of one hundred and sixty acres, but Mr. Skelton added to it until he owned two hundred and forty acres. All of this, however, he deeded to his children, and in March, 1903, came to his present home of seventy-five acres. His wife died May 14, 1897, and on October 19, 1898, he married Mrs. J. C. Jones, who two years before had come, a widow, from Roanoke City, Virginia. Her maiden name was Jennie Davis, and she was a native of Giles county, Virginia; she married Mr. Jones at Roanoke City. She came to Indianapolis in search of a brother who left Virginia when sixteen years old. She learned that he was in Kansas City, Missouri, where he has since died. In 1908 a twin brother of the one above mentioned visited Mrs. Skelton after an absence of thirty years. Mr. Skelton had five children: John Allen, a farmer in Madison township; George D., a stationary engineer in West Terre Haute; Ora D., married Henry V. Thomas, of Clinton Falls, Putnam county; Sarah A., married Adam Ellis and resides on the old homestead; Charles O. is an engineer in West Terre Haute.

JAMES W. CROXTON.

Prominent among the business men of Cloverdale, Putnam county, Indiana, is James W. Croxton, who for a number of years has been closely identified with the growth and development of the community. Marked business ability, sound judgment and his sterling personal traits have commended him to the esteem of all who know him and he is numbered among the leading men of his community. James W. Croxton is a native son of the Blue Grass state, having been born at Warsaw, Gallatin county, Kentucky, on the 6th day of March, 1852. He is a son of Eli and Rebecca Jane (Ralston) Croxton. The former was born in Ohio and was the son of Thomas Croxton, while the latter was born in Owen county, Kentucky. Their marriage occurred in Gallatin county, Kentucky, and their union was blessed with eleven children, namely: James, Thomas, George, Harriet, Margaret, Luella, Anna, Belle, Laura and Nanna. About 1859 the family moved to Switzerland county, Indiana, where the father obtained employment as engineer in a flour mill at Florence, and at the same time carried on farming operations. The son James, under his father's instructions, learned the trade of engineering in these mills, and during the following twenty years he was engaged in that line of work. When about nineteen years of age James Croxton went to Tipton county, Indiana, where he engaged as engineer and also ran a sawmill. Two years later he went to Frankfort, Clinton county, where for ten years he had charge of a stationary engine. In 1884 he bought a half interest in a flour mill at Denver, Miami county, and in the latter part of the following year he went to Delphi, Carroll county, where he bought an interest in a flour mill, which he operated for about four years. He then went to Monticello and was employed as engineer in Laughry Brothers' flour mill, but six months later he returned to Delphi and during the following six months was engaged in the baking and confectionary business. Going to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, at the end of that period, he was employed for a year and a half as engineer in the street railway power house. At the end of that time he returned to Denver, Indiana, and rented a half interest in the mill with which he had been formerly connected. Six months later, October 1892, Mr. Croxton came to Cloverdale, and bought a half interest in the flour mill, his partner being Henry Horn, the builder of the mill. A year later, the latter sold his interest to Justice Kerbaugh, and Messrs. Croxton and Kerbaugh continued as partners about four years, when Mr. Croxton became the sole

owner, and still continues to operate the business. When Mr. Croxton became connected with the business, the mill was but a small affair, but since then the property has been greatly enlarged, a more powerful engine and new boilers being installed, and the capacity for handling and shipping grain has been greatly increased. In addition to the manufacture of flour and feed, Mr. Croxton is engaged extensively in the buying and shipping of grain to the eastern markets, and also deals in all kinds of hard and soft coal. He is president of the Cloverdale Hardware and Lumber Company, whose store is one of the most complete of its kind in the state and whose yards are filled with an immense stock of lumber and all kinds of building material. They also have, in connection, a well-equipped planing mill, the only one in that locality. In all his business deals Mr. Croxton exhibits a shrewdness and sagacity which has enabled him to realize a gratifying success and his advice is considered valuable in all business affairs.

In 1889 Mr. Croxton was united in marriage with Annie M. Gobel, the daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Price) Gobel. These parents were natives of Preble county, Ohio, and afterwards moved to Clinton county, Indiana, where Mrs. Croxton was reared. To Mr. and Mrs. Croxton have been born two children, Josephine and Margaret. Josephine became the wife of Charles Denny, of Cloverdale, and they are the parents of four children, Cecil, Dolos Marie, Rudolph and Marie. Margaret married John A. Omulane, the proprietor of a butcher shop in Cloverdale, and they have four children, Mildred, Carl, William Franklin and Frederick Norman.

Religiously Mr. and Mrs. Croxton and their daughters are members of the Church of Christ at Cloverdale, and give to the church a warm and liberal support. They are worthy members of society and enjoy the friendship of all who know them.

GEORGE ENNIS RAINES.

The name of Raines has been for many years an honored and respected one in Putnam county, and the gentleman of that name who is the immediate subject of this sketch is richly deserving of the universal respect and esteem which is accorded him in the community in which he lives. He has achieved success in the pursuit of husbandry, being numbered among the progressive and enterprising farmers of the county, and he has also been accorded definite recognition in the political circles of the county, being

now a member of the board of county commissioners, in which responsible position he is serving his second term.

Mr. Raines is a native son of the county in which he lives, having been born on the 13th day of March, 1867. His paternal grandparents, Walker and Tabitha Raines, were natives of Virginia, that state from which have come so many noted men in our national history. Walker and Tabitha Raines were reared and married in their native state, subsequently moving to Kentucky, and in 1829 they came to Putnam county, Indiana, locating in Monroe township. The former died soon after locating here, but his widow continued to reside here until her death, which occurred in August, 1864. All of their seven children are now dead. Walker Raines was a shoemaker by trade and in religion he was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His son, Cornelius Gillum Raines, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, September 26, 1816, and at the age of thirteen years accompanied his parents on their removal to Putnam county, where he was reared to manhood, receiving his education the meanwhile in the common schools. In February, 1843, he married Penelope Dale, to which union were born five children, of which number only one is now living, Sarah, the wife of Caleb Reeves, of Kansas. The names of the deceased children are James W., Robert W., Selena and Elizabeth. Mrs. Penelope Raines died in 1856 and in 1859 Mr. Raines married Lutetia Heath, the widow of Christopher Heath, of Putnam county, and a daughter of Enos and Polly Hardin, early and well-known settlers of this county. To this union were born nine children, of whom six are living, as follows: Ella, the wife of Frank Allee, of Greencastle; George; Albert; Artemas; Minnie, the wife of Albert Welch, of Danville, Illinois; Emma J. became the wife of James Farmer, who was killed by a traction engine, and she is now the wife of Henry Dorset, of Jefferson township, this county. The deceased children are John D., Cornelius and Mary. The father of these children located on a farm of two hundred and forty acres, west of Fillmore, in Greencastle township, where he successfully followed the pursuit of agriculture, being also extensively interested in stock raising. He was a man of splendid business qualifications and was a generous and kindly disposed man to those with whom he was acquainted. In politics he was a Democrat, though never an office seeker. He died May 5, 1901, and was buried in Union cemetery, Marion township. His widow and unmarried son, Albert, now reside on and operate the old homestead farm, which is considered one of the best agricultural properties in the township.

George E. Raines remained on the paternal farmstead, assisting his father in its operation, until he was twenty-three years old, receiving in the meantime a good practical education in the public schools of the locality. At the age mentioned he was married and immediately went to housekeeping on a farm of eighty-six acres, which he had purchased, located two and a half miles northwest of Fillmore, where he devoted himself to farming and stockraising. Here he has since remained and has met with a satisfactory measure of success. The place is characterized by a spirit of thrift and progressiveness that at once stamps its owner as a man of sound judgment and practical ideas.

In 1890 Mr. Raines was united in marriage with Elizabeth Welch, the daughter of George Welch, of Fillmore. After her graduation from the Greencastle high school she was a student at the State Normal School at Danville, and at the time of her marriage she was teaching in the schools of Fillmore. To Mr. and Mrs. Raines have been born three children, Gladys B., Gwendolyn B. and Eugene.

Politically Mr. Raines is a staunch Democrat and for a number of years he has taken a prominent and leading part in the political affairs of the county, enjoying a wide acquaintance in his party. In 1906 he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners, and so satisfactory were his services to the county in this capacity that in 1908 he was re-elected and is now serving his second term, being president of the board. He is a sound, practical business man and gives to the administration of his public duties the same careful attention that he does to his own private affairs. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Order of Ben Hur. Mrs. Raines is a member of the Christian church at Fillmore and is an active worker in the Ladies' Aid Society connected with that church. Because of his sterling qualities of head and heart, Mr. Raines is deservedly popular with all classes and is numbered among the leading men of the county.

THOMPSON BROWN.

The gentleman whose name heads this sketch is widely known as one of the old and honored citizens of Cloverdale, Putnam county, Indiana. He has lived here over a half century—indeed, his long life of more than eight decades has been practically spent within the confines of this county—and

during the greater part of this time he was prominently identified with the business interests and the development of the community. His well-directed efforts in the practical affairs of life brought to him a fair measure of prosperity and in all the relations of life he has commanded the respect and confidence of those with whom he has been brought in contact and a history of Putnam county would be incomplete without a record of his career.

Thompson Brown was born in Warren township, four miles from Greencastle, Putnam county, on the 17th day of February, 1829. His boyhood days were spent on the parental farmstead and his preliminary education was obtained in the primitive log school houses of that day, the principal equipment of which was a few hard, uncomfortable seats and the typical wide-mouthed fireplace. At the early age of seventeen years he commenced life on his own account and went to Greencastle and apprenticed himself to learn the business of cabinetmaking and undertaking, which at that time were generally combined. After working three years, he started out to see something of the world and to broaden his knowledge by personal observation and contact, going to Chicago, Milwaukee and other cities, and finally accepting employment at cabinetmaking in Chicago, where he remained for a time. He then went to Rockville, Parke county, Indiana, and worked for a time at his trade, after which he returned to Greencastle and entered into a partnership with his old employer, Greenup Lee, in the furniture and undertaking business. In 1852 Mr. Brown came to Cloverdale and entered upon a career which continued without interruption for the long period of sixty years lacking nine months, having retired from active business in the month of October, 1905. During the period noted he witnessed wonderful changes and transformations in his own business. When he first went into business he himself made practically all the furniture and all the coffins for his patrons, whereas at the present day these articles all come from factories especially equipped for each line of work. There has transpired also a marked change in the style of furniture, almost every decade showing some radical innovation in this line.

In connection with his furniture business, Mr. Brown also followed carpentering and contracting, in which he was considered a leader, and during the fifteen years immediately subsequent to 1858 he built many of the best houses in and about Cloverdale, having done more building than any other man in the town—indeed it is said that one-third of the houses in Cloverdale were constructed by Mr. Brown. Honest and conscientious in all his work, Mr. Brown acquired an enviable reputation for thoroughness and efficiency and nothing left his hands that was not right in all respects.

In October, 1850, Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Martha McPheters, who was reared northwest of Greencastle, this county, though their marriage occurred at Rockville. Thus, if this worthy couple are spared until October, 1910, they will be able to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding. To them were born six children, all of whom are now dead. They are briefly mentioned as follows: Sarah Matilda, who died in 1883, became the wife of Wesley O'Daniel of Cloverdale, and they had one daughter, Eva M., who now makes her home with the subject; May Frances died at the age of eight years; Martha Ellen, who died February 29, 1892, was the wife of Enos Wood, and they had a daughter, Miriam Esther; the latter married William Evans, of Cloverdale, and they have two daughters, Catherine and Lillian; John Franklin Brown, who died September 16, 1861, at the age of about six years; Edward Oscar, who died December 18, 1860, in early infancy; T. Elmer E., who died September 8, 1889, spent four years in Asbury College at Greencastle, after which he became assistant civil engineer on the Muskingum Valley railroad in Ohio, in which capacity he was employed when his health failed, his death occurring six months later. The mother of these children was born in Granger county, Tennessee, and in about 1830 at the age of six years, came to Putnam county, and in point of years of continuous residence she and her husband are probably the oldest couple in the county.

Religiously Mr. Brown has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for over half a century, and Mrs. Brown has been a member for sixty-nine years, and during nearly all of this time he has served as an officer of the church, as steward, trustee, class leader, Sunday school superintendent, etc. He has at all times taken a firm stand for the moral uplifting of his fellow citizens, having been allied with the Sons of Temperance and the Good Templars during the life of these organizations, as well as the Blue Ribbon, Red Ribbon and other societies organized and maintained in the interest of temperance and sobriety. For the long period of forty-two years he has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to both subordinate lodge and encampment and he has also been a member of the grand lodge and grand encampment for over forty years. About twenty-five years ago he also joined the Masonic order.

Mr. Brown is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, this association being consistent from the fact that during the Civil war he rendered valiant service as a member of Company F, Forty-Third Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. The major part of his service was in

the state of Kentucky, being on duty most of the time at Camp Burnside and Camp Wilson. In every avenue of life's activities Mr. Brown has stood "four square to every wind that blows" and when called upon to take a firm and uncompromising stand for any great moral question he has never been found wanting, but he has at all times exerted a definite and potential influence for the best things. Regardless of his advanced age, he retains a good memory of events of the early days and his recital of early reminiscences is extremely interesting. Now, in the golden sunset of life, he is resting from his labors, secure in the love and veneration of those about him, the "grand old man" of the community.

WINFIELD SCOTT IRWIN.

A worthy representative of this well established and highly honored pioneer family of Putnam county is Winfield Scott Irwin, who has spent his life in Madison township, now living on the farm on which he was born December 13, 1856. He is the son of Smiley D. and Mary (Bicknell) Irwin, the father a native of Hardin county, Kentucky, born there January 29, 1820, the son of Isaac and Elenore (King) Irwin, the former a native of Virginia. The family moved to Putnam county, Indiana, in 1829, when Smiley D. was nine years old, and settled at Morton, Clinton township, or more properly the village of Morton, which was later built on the land upon which they settled. The elder Irwin was a great hunter. He first came to this locality from Kentucky alone and on foot in 1823, while on a hunt, sleeping out at night in this vicinity. He liked the country and decided to return and make it his permanent home, partly because of the abundance of game here. At that time there were only a few homes in the present city of Greencastle; his brother Joseph, and his son, Lewis, had preceded him here and had established homes, and when he returned for final settlement in 1829 he found them here. He located by a fine spring in Madison township, where the village of Brunerstown is now located, and there he lived until his death, about November, 1858, having reached the advanced age of eighty-four years, having then lived here about thirty years; his wife preceded him to the silent land two years, having reached the age of sixty-nine years. Isaac Irwin was twice married, the following children being born of the first union: Hiram, Betsy, Lewis. The children of his second wife were, John Rowan, Hetty, William, Isaac, Smiley, Sarah

Ellen, Charley, Melvina, Priscilla Ann. All are deceased and Smiley's widow is the only daughter-in-law living.

Smiley Irwin was born January 29, 1820, and was married January 15, 1850, to Mary Bicknell, daughter of George and Susan (Moore) Bicknell, and she was born in Chestnut Hill, now a part of the city of Philadelphia, February 10, 1824. She came to Indiana in 1839 and settled at Bruners-town, Putnam county. The place had been given a name, but there were no houses there. Her father set up a blacksmith shop there and operated it in connection with farming, working at his trade for several years. Toward the latter part of his life he abandoned his shop and moved to Lafayette, Knox county, Illinois, where his death occurred at the age of sixty-three years. Smiley Irwin and wife settled on the farm now owned by Winfield S. Irwin, in 1851. It had a good house on it; the old log house, made of yellow poplar, is still standing on the adjoining farm, and is still in an excellent state of preservation. Mrs. Smiley Irwin lived there for a period of fifty-eight years with the exception of three years spent in Nebraska, from 1865 to 1868. They took a homestead and bought additional lands, having sold the old farm, but upon returning to Putnam county, bought it back, having grown tired of the high winds and the undeveloped wild prairies. They moved to the present house in 1870. Mr. Irwin became prosperous and finally owned three hundred and forty acres, which he divided among his children. Mr. Irwin was a man of excellent business ability, honorable in all his dealings and a man whom every one liked who knew him. His death occurred August 31, 1895, after a harmonious married life of forty-five years. Politically he was a Democrat and served at one time as justice of the peace. He was a faithful member of the Otter Creek Primitive Baptist church and was a deacon in the same. Two of his brothers, Isaac and Charles, were ordained ministers of the Baptist church and another brother, William, was ordained deacon. Mr. Irwin engaged in general farming and kept an excellent grade of stock. His family consisted of six sons and two daughters, namely: Henry Clay, who lived on an adjoining farm and died at the age of thirty-three years; George Edward died when twenty-six years old, unmarried; John Rowan lives at Oblong, Illinois; Winfield Scott, of this review, who lives on the old homestead; Robert Smiley is a farmer near Clinton Falls, Putnam county; Isaac King is living in Madison township; Susan Ellen married William White, of Chrisman, Illinois; Mary Louisa died in young womanhood.

Winfield Scott Irwin remained at home until reaching legal age, assisting with the work on the farm during crop seasons and attending the

district schools in the winter months—in fact, he spent most of his time at home until his marriage, when thirty-two years old, marrying Lizzie Wright on May 22, 1889. She was the daughter of Elder Ezekiel Wright and a full sketch of her family is to be found on another page of this work.

Mr. Irvin has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits with gratifying results, having remained on the farm, purchasing the old homestead of one hundred and twenty acres which he has improved in many ways. He has devoted considerable attention to dairy stock. He is active in township politics and was assessor for a period of four years. He is committeeman of his precinct and is always to be found at the various conventions assisting his friends who are candidates for office. He has long been influential in local politics.

Mr. and Mrs. Irvin have one son, Smiley Wright, an interesting lad of twelve years; one child died in infancy.

Mrs. Irwin is a member of the Christian church. Fraternally Mr. Irvin is a Mason. His home is of the comfortable, old-fashioned sort where hospitality is to be found. It is still graced by the serene presence of his aged mother, who, despite the vicissitudes of long years, is well preserved.

GEORGE W. HANNA.

The family of this name originated in Scotland, but subsequently by emigration figured extensively in Virginia, Kentucky and Indiana. The traditional history is to the effect that two brothers left Scotland during the early half of the eighteenth century, crossed the ocean in a sailing ship, eventually landed on the shores of America and found an abiding place in the colony of Virginia. William Hanna, a descendant of one of these immigrants, left his native Virginia to join the early pioneers of Kentucky, where he settled and lived until his death. He left a son, James M. Hanna, who was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, in January, 1800, and removed to Indiana in 1830. He settled in Montgomery county and there pursued his trade as a tanner until death overtook him in January, 1862. He married Sarah Wilcox, whose people emigrated to America from England and located in Shelby county, Kentucky, where she was born. There were twelve children by this union, those living being as follows: Adam, Thomas, George W., and Martha E., widow of David Nealy, of Waveland. James and Robert, two of the sons, were killed in the Civil war. The father died in 1862 and the mother, who was born in 1806, closed her career at the age of sixty-seven.



GEORGE W. HANNA



MARY F. HANNA

George W. Hanna, ninth of the family, was born at Waveland, Montgomery county, Indiana, December 3, 1844. He lived on the farm until twelve years old, when his father bought a farm near Brown's Valley, in Montgomery county, and here he lived with his parents until the completion of his twenty-first year. In August, 1861, Mr. Hanna, then a lad of fifteen, went to Lafayette and offered his services to his country in the great civil conflict then pending, but was refused on account of his tender age. His two older brothers, James and Robert, were accepted and both sacrificed their lives while taking part in the historic charge up Missionary Ridge. In 1866 Mr. Hanna located on a farm near Morton, in Putnam county, where he spent six years and then engaged in the mercantile business at Morton in partnership with Walter Sewall. This firm continued for fifteen years when Mr. Hanna sold his interest and purchased the Sammy Darnell farm, which he still owns. On this place he lived until his removal to Greencastle in 1906 for the purpose of seeking retirement. For some years Mr. Hanna served as trustee of Clinton township. In 1895 he was elected to the lower house of the Indiana Legislature as a Republican and served with unusual credit. He was appointed as one of the commissioners that built the handsome new court house in 1904 and was complimented on all sides for the business judgment and integrity displayed in carrying out that important trust. He served two terms as member of the advisory board of Monroe township and brought to the discharge of his duties the same good judgment that had characterized him in other positions. He has always been a Republican and active and influential in the party ranks. He has attended every state convention for thirty years and never missed a county convention since he was old enough to vote or shout for the ticket. He was secretary of the temperance organization which had charge of the campaign for local option in January, 1909, when Putnam county was carried for the "drys" by a majority of one thousand five hundred. At present he holds the position of president of the Putnam Civic Union. He has always been foremost in upholding all moral causes and is a citizen without reproach in all walks of life.

On December 5, 1865, Mr. Hanna married Mary, daughter of James I. and Polly Nelson, of near Morton, Putnam county. Mr. and Mrs. Hanna have had three children, but two died in infancy. Nellie, the surviving daughter, is the wife of O. M. Tustison, a farmer residing near Morton. The parents are members of the College Avenue Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Hanna is a Knight Templar Mason. The family enjoys the high social consideration and general esteem among a wide circle of acquaintances, both of the older and younger generations.

THEODORE MCGINNIS LAYNE.

The late Theodore McGinnis Layne, of Cloverdale, was long one of the leading citizens of Putnam county, and he is remembered as a man of rare force of character and business acumen, eminently deserving of the large success that attended his efforts, for success in this life does not often come to any except the deserving. It is an axiom demonstrated by all human experience, that a man gets out of this life what he puts into it, plus a reasonable interest on the investment. The individual who inherits a large estate and adds nothing to his fortune cannot be called a successful man. He that falls heir to a large fortune and increases its value is successful in proportion to the amount he adds to his possession. But the man who starts in the world unaided and by sheer force of will, controlled by correct principles, forges ahead and at length reaches a position of honor among his fellow citizens, achieves success such as representatives of the two former classes can neither understand nor appreciate. To a considerable extent the gentleman whose name forms the introduction of this sketch was a creditable representative of this class last named, a class which has furnished much of the bone and sinew of the country and added stability to the government and its institutions.

Mr. Layne was a native of Putnam county, born here on July 29, 1855, the son of Joseph and Sarah (McGinnis) Layne, an excellent and influential old pioneer family, the father a native of Indiana and the mother of Virginia. They came to this country in an early day and soon became well established and were known as people of high honor.

Young Theodore enjoyed the advantages of an excellent education in his youth, having attended the common schools and later graduated from the Terre Haute Business College. He learned very rapidly, being an ambitious lad, and when only sixteen years of age, taught a very successful school at Poplar Grove, this county, and he continued in this line of endeavor for a period of eight years, during which time he gave the utmost satisfaction to both patron and pupil. But believing that the business world offered greater attractions and rewards for the exercise of his talents, he launched into the grocery business, in 1876, which he continued for a few years with varying success, and up to the time of his death, which occurred on December 27, 1908, he was identified with the commercial interests of Cloverdale, in fact, was the leading business spirit of the place

and did more for its upbuilding than any other citizen. He owned and operated a number of hardware stores and was familiarly known as the "hardware man," for years selling immense quantities of goods throughout this locality. He also did a great deal of general trading and by persistency, close application to his individual affairs, keen foresight and honesty in his dealings with his fellow men he accumulated quite a fortune, owning at the time of his death, besides his Cloverdale interests, valuable farming lands, consisting of twelve hundred acres, but he managed all the large affairs with a masterly hand and made few mistakes, giving his personal attention to almost every minute detail. He had a beautifully located, commodious and nicely furnished home, in which he took a great delight and which was known as a place of hospitality and good cheer to both friend and stranger, for Mr. Layne was something of the old-fashioned, genteel, hospitable gentleman, generous, kind, considerate and always ready to do his full share in promoting any worthy movement. Politically he was a Democrat, but he never sought public office. He was always active in church affairs, being a very religious man and philanthropical in church and other noble causes. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and he believed in carrying his religion and the sublime precepts of this lodge into his everyday life. He also belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. Layne's happy and harmonious domestic life began on October 31, 1876, when he married Mary Frances McCoy, a woman of many commendable traits who proved to be of great encouragement to her worthy husband in his life work. She was the daughter of Andrew and Polly Anne (Berry) McCoy, both natives of Kentucky and early settlers in this county, Mr. McCoy having owned the land where the town of Cloverdale now stands. He was long a prominent character in this vicinity and he and his family were highly esteemed.

Twelve children were born to Mr. and Mrs. McCoy, three of whom survive, namely: Mrs. Theodore M. Layne, widow of the subject of this review; Alexander McCoy and Harrison McCoy. Mr. and Mrs. Layne's marriage was without issue but they have reared three orphan children, Clara Nicholas (deceased), Ethel and Lela, neices of Mr. Layne. Ethel is now dead, Lela is the wife of James D. Martin, a furniture dealer at Bedford, Indiana.

Mr. Layne was a member of the Christian church and Mrs. Layne worships with this congregation.

HENRY HARRISON HILLIS.

This name was familiar to two generations in Putnam county owing to the prominence and wide business achievements of him who bore it. He passed his life in useful employment, developing the industries of the county, giving employment to many men and adding to the general wealth. He was a strong character, upright, honest and square dealing. In fact Putnam county never had a finer citizen than Henry Harrison Hillis, no one who did more to develop the county's resources. He was born at Mount Pleasant, Putnam county, March 7, 1840, the son of Abraham and Elizabeth Peck Hillis. After the usual routine of children of the pioneers with its farm work, short terms of school in the winter seasons, young Hillis became a farmer, but soon concluded that this field was too narrow for him and that he could do much better in other lines. In 1861 he engaged in the brick business at Oakalla, some six miles from Greencastle, and soon showed his aptitude for manufacture by the success he obtained. From a small beginning, he steadily increased his business until the output of his plant amounted annually to more than ten million brick. Mr. Hillis was of an ingenious turn of mind and was the inventor of the improved kiln. It is estimated that not less than forty million brick are now standing in various Greencastle buildings, all of which were the product of Mr. Hillis' yards. This makes a stable monument to the memory of a man who is well worth remembering. Not content with the supervision of this valuable industry, Mr. Hillis branched out in other enterprises, all of which were beneficial to the public. He purchased and operated a large stone quarry just east of Greencastle, developed it into a fine paying property and did a large business over a wide scope of territory both local and interstate. He employed thirty men and always treated them with such fairness that they had for him the greatest esteem. In fact, it was often remarked that Mr. Hillis had great influence over his employes and this influence was always exercised for their good. He himself was a model citizen in all respects and although he accumulated wealth, it did not spoil him, always being found by those who approached him the same simple mannered, unpretentious man, who dealt squarely with everybody. Though a Republican in politics, Mr. Hillis was elected county treasurer in 1879 in the Democratic county of Putnam, which was a tribute to his great personal popularity. He was social in his disposition and bore his full share in pushing along all movements calculated to better the community. His fraternal

relations were with the Masons and Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he was always attentive to his lodge duties. For years he was a member of the Methodist church at Mount Pleasant and no one could ever say that he was not a true man in all the relations of life. When he died, May 14, 1900, it was the universal remark that Putnam county had lost one of her most valuable citizens.

On February 27, 1867, Mr. Hillis married Sarah E. O'Hair, member of an influential and widely distributed family. Her parents were James E. and Margaret (Montgomery) O'Hair, who were generally and favorably known to all the people of the county (for further details of this family's history see sketch of Bascom O'Hair, published elsewhere in this volume). Mrs. Hillis is of distinguished ancestry, which entitles her to become a member of the patriotic order of Daughters of the American Revolution. James Theodore, born August 3, 1868, the eldest of the eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Hillis, is engaged in mining in British Columbia; Jennie, born June 4, 1881, died August 25, 1881; Emma Ethel, born May 26, 1883, died October 29, 1883; Margaret Elizabeth, born September 20, 1870, married Frank Shoptaugh and is a resident of Greencastle; Edward Babers, born September 5, 1872, died March 9, 1874; Alice Alma, born October 26, 1874, married A. C. Lockridge, of Roachdale, son of Robert Lockridge; Fred B., born February 25, 1879, married Clara Caldwell, of Ladoga, and is engaged in the coal business in Greencastle and with Mr. Shoptaugh is engaged in well drilling; Albert, born October 31, 1876, died January 21, 1885.

ALEXANDER S. BRYAN.

If it be true—and there is good authority for the statement—that one's environment has much to do in influencing his character, then the men who have had the good fortune to pass their lives in the midst of movements which have brought about the rapid development and remarkable advancement of Putnam county, might well be expected to have exhibited independence, self-reliance, enterprise and practical sagacity. In the life of the late and well remembered Alexander S. Bryan, long a prominent agriculturist and stock breeder of this county, were found to a marked degree the qualities above enumerated, his success having been based principally upon a prompt and judicious use of opportunity. But while he was very successful in the management of his individual affairs, he never neglected

his duties to his neighbors and the general public, but always stood ready to bear his just share in the march of progress; these commendable traits, together with his unswerving integrity and honor upon all occasions, rendering him popular and influential as well in the community where he so long maintained his home.

Mr. Bryan was born of an excellent family in Bourbon county, Kentucky, September 18, 1824, the son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Parker) Bryan, the father of the former having been a soldier in the Revolutionary war; his name was James Bryan, and he was a noted character in his day. He came to Indiana in 1834 and settled in Marion township, Hendricks county. In that county his son, Alexander Bryan, father of the immediate subject of this review, took up the life of a pioneer citizen and developed in due course of time an excellent farm and a good home and remained there until 1853, moving to Putnam county, Indiana, the following year; thus since 1854 the name Bryan has been well known in this locality.

Alexander S. Bryan received a limited education, public schools in his youth being of a primitive sort and, besides, it was necessary for him to assist with the work of developing a farm in a new country. On April 10, 1849, he married Susan J. Farrow, daughter of Col. A. S. and Elizabeth (Nelson) Farrow, who came here in 1830, Colonel Farrow having for many years been one of the leading characters of this county, a complete sketch of whom appears on another page of this work. Colonel Farrow, father of Mrs. Bryan, was captured in the British and Indian war of 1812. He was a colonel in the "Home Guards" during the war between the states. He was ever pronounced in his views against intemperance, as was also Mr. Bryan.

To Mr. and Mrs. Alexander S. Bryan the following named children were born: Belle (deceased) was the wife of E. N. Yates; James P.; Elizabeth is the wife of Walter Hamrick; Elvira is the wife of A. N. Keller, of Sterling, Kansas; Flora (deceased); Marion (deceased); Mary is the wife of John Stanley, of Denver, Colorado; Auta (deceased) was the wife of Edgar Harris; Frederick, Jennie (deceased), Pearl (deceased), and Frank.

Mr. Bryan, as has already been explained, was a very successful farmer and stock man, breeding some of the best stock in the county, for which he always found a ready sale. He operated a very valuable farm and was the owner of several hundred acres of as valuable land as the county could boast; this he highly improved and very skillfully cultivated, giving it his personal attention along with his large livestock interests. He

was a public-spirited man and always ready to lend his support to any measure looking to the general good of the community, especially being interested in the success of the Republican party; however, he was no office seeker, preferring to devote his exclusive attention to his private business affairs.

This excellent citizen, much liked neighbor, indulgent father and kind husband, was called to his reward on a higher plane of action, on June 27, 1901, lamented by all who knew him, the community sustaining an irreparable loss.

LAWRENCE H. ATHEY.

James H. Athey, founder of the family of this name in Indiana, deserves distinction as the man who built the first cabin in Putnam county. He was a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky, and first settled at Fort Harrison, in Vigo county. After remaining there two years he came to Putnam county in January, 1818, and entered land in Washington township at the forks of Eel river. On this place, which is now owned by Ivan Huffman, the old Kentucky pioneer put up a rude log structure in which he made his home for many years. John M. Coleman, another of the first pioneers, came to the United States with Grandfather Athey and located on adjoining land. Local history may be said to have begun in this pioneer cabin, as the first court which was held in the county in 1822 found shelter under Mr. Athey's roof, the records showing that he was allowed twelve dollars for the use of his premises. He married a Cunningham and had three children, the oldest of whom was Henry H. Athey, and survived to an advanced age before death overtook him. Henry H., his son, was a native of Kentucky and moved to Washington township when four years old. He married Mary Moyers, of Putnam county, by whom he had ten children: Henry H.; Mary P. Carr, of Lansing, Kansas; Lucinda, deceased; Lawrence H.; William D., of Lansing, Kansas; Nannie, Frances and Dora, deceased; Robert, of Vigo county, Indiana; and Flora, wife of J. H. Lohman, of Lansing, Kansas. The father died in Washington township November 22, 1893, when eighty-one years of age.

Lawrence H. Athey, fourth of the family, was born in Washington township, Putnam county, Indiana, April 8, 1859. He remained on the farm until 1906, when he moved to Reelsville. In the same year he was nominated for county recorder on the Democratic ticket and was elected.

September 8, 1907, he came to Greencastle and in January, 1908, assumed the office to which he had been elected. He has since been serving with entire acceptance to his constituents. He ranks as one of the solid citizens of Putnam county, where his whole life has been spent, and enjoys general esteem among all the people of the county.

On November 25, 1886, Mr. Athey married Mary E. McElroy, a native of Washington township, Putnam county. She is a daughter of Stephen C. and Isabella (Coltharp) McElroy, members of an old and well known family. Mr. and Mrs. Athey are members of the Regular Baptist church and he is a Mason and Knight of Pythias.

SAMUEL RIGHTSSELL.

It is with a great degree of satisfaction to the biographer when he averts to the interesting life of one who has made the rough path of life smooth by his untiring perseverance, has attained success in any vocation requiring definiteness of purpose and determined action. Such a life, whether it be one of calm, consecutive endeavor or of sudden meteoric accomplishments, must abound both in lesson and incentive and prove a guide to the young man whose fortunes are still matters for the future to determine. For many years Samuel Rightsell, prominent agriculturist of Washington township, has directed his efforts toward the goal of success in Putnam county and by patient continuance has won pronounced success.

Mr. Rightsell was born on the farm on which he now lives, April 18, 1839, the son of George and Margaret (Sharp) Rightsell, both natives of Greene county, eastern Tennessee, near Greenville, the county seat where President Andrew Johnson maintained a tailor shop when a young man. They grew to maturity and married there and in 1823 came to Union county, Indiana, and in 1831 moved to the farm in Putnam county where Samuel Rightsell now lives. He entered eighty acres from the government which is still a part of the home place. He began life in true pioneer fashion, first living in a rude hewn beech-log house. Prospering by hard work, he later bought an adjoining eighty, on which his son Samuel now lives, and after developing a good farm and making a comfortable living for his family for many years, and becoming known in the township as an honest and industrious farmer of the best type, he was summoned to his

reward on January 1, 1865, at the age of sixty-four years and six months, his widow surviving until March 30, 1874, at the age of sixty-nine. He finally became the owner of four hundred and fifty-seven acres, all in a body, with forty acres of bottom land on the Eel river. He devoted his attention exclusively to his farm, leading a quiet life, highly respected, for he was a first class citizen in every respect.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Rightsell five sons and three daughters were born, namely: William remained on the home farm with Samuel, dying on January 23, 1905, at the age of seventy-four years; James lives in Cloverdale township; John married Mary Neese and lived all his life in Cloverdale and Washington townships, and he is now deceased; Samuel, of this review; Howard is a farmer near Harmony, Clay county, Indiana; Louisa Ann married Edward Huffman, a sketch of whose family appears on another page of this work under the caption of Douglas Huffman; Matilda has remained single and is keeping house for Samuel; Mary married James McCullough, of Washington township, and is now deceased, being buried on the Rightsell homestead.

William, Samuel and Matilda Rightsell were left together on the home farm, having bought out the other children. The home place now consists of three hundred and sixty acres, which has been well kept and carefully tilled, Mr. Rightsell being a good manager and with general farming he raises some good stock of various kinds, he and his brother William having been successful feeders for years, always finding a ready market for their stock.

About twenty-two years ago Mr. Rightsell built an attractive, commodious and comfortable house, standing on an elevation from which a fine view may be obtained.

Mr. Rightsell is a man in whom every one who knows him reposes the utmost confidence and he is a good neighbor and true friend.

GEORGE W. STARR, M. D.

The life of Dr. George W. Starr, a well known and highly honored druggist at Bainbridge, Putnam county, has always been led along a plain of high endeavor, always consistent with the truth in its higher forms and ever in keeping with honorable principles. He is the scion of sterling ancestors who did much in their day for the communities in which they lived,

and Doctor Starr is a worthy descendant of his forbears. Thus for many reasons, not the least of which is the fact that he was one of the patriotic sons of the North who, when the tocsin of war sounded, left his comfortable hearthstone and business to do what he could in saving the national Union, he is gladly given conspicuous representation in this work. Such a man is a credit to any community and his life forcibly illustrates what energy and consecutive endeavor can accomplish when directed and governed by sound principles.

Dr. George W. Starr was born January 23, 1848, on his father's farm, one and one-half miles northeast of Bainbridge. He is the son of John and Mary (Nethercutt) Starr, the father born August 30, 1818, and the mother March 6, 1816, the father in Preble county and the mother in Union county, Ohio. Each family were pioneers and highly honored in their respective communities. John Starr received a good education and devoted his life to the law, becoming an able and noted attorney in his day, having begun the practice of law in Putnam county on February 13, 1845. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, a truly useful and honorable man who took a delight in the progress of his community in all lines.

The family of Mr. and Mrs. John Starr consisted of six children, named as follows: William E.; George W., of this review; Martha A., James W., Moses Milton and Mary Alice.

Doctor Starr received an excellent education in the home schools and, being ambitious to enter the medical profession, he began studying to that end, first entering the drug business in Bainbridge in 1870, building up a very satisfactory business which continued to increase from year to year. In point of residence he is the oldest citizen in Bainbridge and he has done much for the town's advancement along all lines.

Doctor Starr is a graduate of the Indiana Medical College, and after fully equipping himself for this calling he practiced for a period of three years in Clay county, Indiana, then came to Putnam county.

The Doctor's military record is one of which he may well be proud. He enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in 1863, when only fifteen years old, and served eight months. Then he enlisted in the Eighteenth Indiana Battery and served till the close of the war. He saw much active and trying service in Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia, was in the Atlanta campaign, taking part in many severe battles and skirmishes.

Doctor Starr was married on October 29, 1878, to Jennie McDonald, a native of Wisconsin, the daughter of a highly respected family. This

union resulted in the birth of one child, Fred M. Starr, a professor in Tri-State College, at Angola, Indiana. He was born November 21, 1879. After the death of the Doctor's first wife, which occurred June 1, 1881, he married Julia A. Springer, on July 19, 1887. She was the daughter of Riley and Susan (Smith) Springer, a well known family, a history of which is given elsewhere in this volume. To them have come one child, Elizabeth Mabel, born October 20, 1887. She is the wife of Roy M. Eads of Roachdale, Indiana. She is a graduate of DePauw University.

Doctor Starr has been very successful from a financial standpoint, having managed his affairs well and laid by an ample competency for his declining years. He is the owner of large and valuable tracts of land which he looks after; however, he is now living practically retired from active business. He has held all the offices in Post No. 463, Grand Army of the Republic, at Bainbridge, of which he is now adjutant. He has won and retained the confidence and respect of the people of this community as a result of his exemplary life and he has hosts of warm friends throughout the county. Doctor and Mrs. Starr are members of the Methodist church, and the Doctor is one of the trustees and superintendent of the Sunday school.

GREELEY RICHARD HUFFMAN.

Greeley Richard Huffman is a member of the old and well known Huffman family which has figured so prominently in the affairs of Putnam county since the pioneer period, being the youngest of the twelve children of Edmund and Louisa Ann (Rightsell) Huffman, who are mentioned elsewhere in these pages. He was born on the family homestead one mile south of Reelsville, June 23, 1873, and grew to maturity in close touch with nature, attending the meantime the district schools. His educational training, however, was more practical than scholastic, consisting largely of the knowledge of men and things obtained by contact with the world, and in all that constitutes a well informed and evenly balanced mind, he stands today a notable example among the intelligent men of his community. Mr. Huffman was early instructed in the duties of the farm and grew up in the belief that labor is honorable and that idleness even among those not obliged to work for a livelihood is akin to disgrace. He assisted in the cultivation of the farm as soon as his services could be utilized and remained with his father until his twenty-third year, receiving in the meantime two hundred

acres of fine land in the division of his father's large estate. Removing to this land about 1893, he at once inaugurated a series of improvements which in due time were carried to completion and since then he has added to his possessions until he is now the owner of a valuable farm of three hundred acres, all bottom land of great fertility and admirably adapted to agriculture and pasturage. The land lies on both sides of Walnut creek, which affords ample water and drainage and, under the masterful management of the proprietor, it has been brought to a very high state of cultivation, ranking among the most productive farms in Putnam county and with its splendid improvements making a model and in every respect desirable home.

Mr. Huffman has not been content with the ample start in life which his father gave him but, like a wise and prudent man, has managed his affairs so judiciously as to increase his holdings and add largely to their value. Forceful, energetic and progressive, he has forged rapidly to the front among the leading agriculturists of his part of the state and from the beginning his career presents a series of advancements and successes such as few attain. Like the majority of enterprising farmers, he does not depend upon crops alone for his income but devotes a goodly portion of his land to pasturage, for which, as already indicated, the land is peculiarly adapted. He has achieved distinctive success in the matter of live-stock, raising high-grade cattle and hogs which he feeds from the farm, realizing from this service alone handsome profits, to say nothing of the returns from the products of the soil which he markets every year.

Mr. Huffman believes in using his means so as to accomplish the greatest possible good, to which end he has not been sparing in providing those dependent upon him with the comforts and luxuries of life. His first consideration in this respect was the home, in the construction of which he devoted not a little time and money in making it one of the most desirable country residences in the township. Within its walls reigns a spirit of domestic concord which makes it a home in fact as well as name and it is also the abode of old-fashioned hospitality which all who cross its threshold have learned.

Mr. Huffman is alive to all that benefits the community and is helpful to his fellow men and is not unmindful of the duties which every true citizen owes to the public. He manifests a lively interest in political matters and votes with the Democratic party, but has never sought office nor aspired to any kind of public distinction. The Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen represent his fraternal relations and in addition to these orders he is a friend of the church and school, believing that knowledge and religion

properly disseminated are the great safeguards of a government in which the people constitute the ruling power.

The domestic life of Mr. Huffman dates from August 28, 1901, at which time he was happily married to Belle Combs, daughter of Stacy and Sarah Combs, of Washington township, the union being blessed with one son, who answers to the name of Earl Huffman. Mrs. Huffman has proven a fit companion and helpmate to her energetic husband, being a lady of practical intelligence and unexceptional character, an excellent housekeeper and moving in the best social circles of the community. She is not only the reigning spirit of the home, but enjoys the confidence of her neighbors and friends and exerts a wholesome moral influence among all with whom she mingles. Mrs. Huffman taught school in Washington township for six years.

DANIEL CRAFT.

Among the prosperous and influential farmers and stockmen of the southern part of Putnam county is Daniel Craft, owner of a beautiful and valuable landed estate in Washington township where he is ranked as a model farmer and citizen. He was born in Logan county, Ohio, July 22, 1842, the son of Peter and Elizabeth (Funk) Craft, both natives of Virginia, from which state they came to Ohio in an early day with their parents, grew to maturity in the Buckeye state, met and married there. Daniel Craft accompanied his parents to Owen county, Indiana, in 1851, locating southeast of Bowling Green, later moved to Patricksburg, that county, where his death occurred at the age of seventy-two years. There were nine children in this family, six of whom reached maturity, four of them living at this writing, namely: Abraham, living in Harvey county, Kansas; Daniel, of this review; Susan, who lives in Patricksburg, and Margaret Frances, who resides at Lewis, Vigo county, Indiana.

Daniel Craft left home when seventeen years of age and worked as a hired hand on a farm for two years until he could get a start, at sixty dollars per year; however, he could save but little out of so meager a wage. He then learned the tanner's trade in Bowling Green, Clay county, and followed the same for a period of three years, receiving one hundred and twenty dollars per year and board, and he became quite proficient in this line. At the end of three years he was able to buy a house beside his clothing, etc. He then started a tannery at Patricksburg in company with his uncle, Abra-

ham Funk, who supplied the capital, which partnership continued successfully for two years, when they closed out, realizing a profit of about one thousand dollars as a reward for Mr. Craft's persistent labor and skill, this sum proving to be of great advantage to him just at that time; but he then worked in a saw mill for a time, after which he began farming, renting, for a period of five years, the farm in Washington township, Putnam county, which he now owns, the place having formerly been owned by Elias Garner, and is located on Mill creek and the Eel river in the southern part of the county. At the expiration of the rented term he bought the place, which consists of two hundred and twenty-four acres, for which he paid the sum of seven thousand and six hundred dollars, assuming a debt of all but one thousand dollars, paying six per cent. interest. He proved to be a good manager and a hard worker and greatly improved the place from year to year, paying off the entire debt in fifteen years. He has cleared thirty acres, leaving forty acres of the original natural timber; he has about ninety acres of rich corn land. He carries on general farming, but his principal dependence is in hogs, which he raises for the market in large numbers. He has prospered and has added a splendid tract of two hundred and ninety acres, just south of his original farm, operating two places as one. His fields are well tilled, well kept and highly improved and he has a substantial, comfortable and imposing dwelling, built at the foot of a high bluff, near some delicious crystal springs, not far from the river.

Mr. Craft was married September 1, 1864, in Clay county, to Thursy Jane Crouse, a native of Clay county and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Crouse, her father having operated a water mill on Eel river on a farm above the Craft place, his mill being a popular one for a number of years. It was known as the Kinsley mill, one of the oldest in the country and it is still standing, one of the old mill-stones now gracing the front yard at Mr. Craft's home.

Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Craft, two of whom died in infancy, the others reaching maturity, namely: Van Milroy is farming in Washington township; Zora Frances is not married and is living at home; Lucretia Florence is married to John Baumunk and is living in Washington township; Minnie Mercy married Robert Evans and is living in Washington township; Carrie Belle married Wesley Neese, a farmer of Vigo county; Curtis Theodore is operating part of the homestead; Ursula Ann married David Modisett, of Harmony, Clay county; Isaiah Henry is also assisting in the management of the home farm; Benjamin Carl is still a member of the family circle.

Daniel Craft served one term as justice of the peace in a very acceptable manner. Being an independent thinker, he is not allied to any party, preferring to vote for the man of the best principles and qualifications. He has been a follower of the teachings of the Christian church, and he holds membership with the Mill Creek congregation, being a liberal supporter of the local church, and known as one of the community's leading citizens in every respect.

MOSES DILLON BRIDGES.

Putnam county has had few finer citizens than the late Moses Dillon Bridges, whose whole career of sixty-odd years was identified with the county's development and progress. He was a man of very active life and useful in many ways; whether it was politics, merchandising or general business, he was always at the front to have his say and do his part. His long life was lived without a blemish to mar his integrity or stain his character. He dealt honestly with all, never asking a cent more than was coming to him. He was successful in everything he undertook, which after all is the severest test of a man's ability, if not his worth. Moses Dillon Bridges was born at Greencastle, Indiana, in November, 1839, when the village and Putnam county were still undeveloped. His parents, Moses Thomas and Mary (Vansant) Bridges, were among the earliest of the early pioneers, coming over from Kentucky when Indiana was little more than a wilderness. Like many of the pioneers, he was forced by circumstances to become a sort of "jack of all trades," being a farmer, merchant and shoemaker. For many years he conducted a general store at Fillmore, Putnam county. His son, Moses Dillon, grew up on a farm at a time when school advantages were difficult to obtain. Such as they were, however, run on the subscription order with the teacher "boarding around," young Bridges took advantage of at brief intervals until he was sixteen years old. His father started him in the general merchandising business at Groveland and also gave him an interest in the store at Fillmore. Though young at the time, he soon "caught on" and gradually developed into a successful merchant for those days, which was before trusts, combines and corners had been heard of and all business was conducted on the basis of the freest kind of free competition. In 1874 he removed to Greencastle, was elected county clerk, served four years, was re-elected and afterwards made his residence at the county seat. In office he showed the same fine qualities as in other positions and so conducted official affairs as

to gain the good will and confidence of all the people. He entered the Central National Bank as cashier and was subsequently elected to the position of vice-president. Here, too, in entirely new duties he showed his level-headed qualities and his knowledge of general business, as well as that intricate problem known as human nature. He liked the storm and struggle of political campaigns, took active part in all the hotly contested battles and was acknowledged as one of the foremost and safest of the Democratic local leaders. He rose to the Knight Templar degree in Masonry and was regular in his lodge attendance. He was a member of the Christian church and one of the board of trustees, always manifesting interest in the cause of religion.

Mr. Bridges married Maude Roberts, who was born in Hendricks county in January, 1848. Her parents, John S. and Martha Anna (Hopwood) Roberts, were natives of Kentucky, who came to Indiana in an early day. Her father was a furniture maker by trade, of Welsh descent, and her ancestors were Scotch-Irish on the mother's side. Mr. and Mrs. Moses Dillon Bridges had seven children: Ollie, born June 10, 1871, married Fred Gordon, of Indianapolis; Grace Pearl, born July 1, 1873, married Dr. R. J. Gillespie, a dentist at Greencastle; Hallie, born September 5, 1876, married Dr. J. M. King, one of the well known physicians of Greencastle; Nellie married S. C. Sayers, a merchant of Greencastle; Hazel, born December 22, 1883, is still living under the parental roof; Harold Moses, born September 26, 1887, died on January 5, 1892; Gerald, born February 6, 1892, is attending the public schools.

REV. JAMES W. CARVER.

It is a pleasure to examine the life record of such a useful character as the Rev. James W. Carver, for it has been one of unselfish endeavor to ameliorate the condition of his fellow men and the good he has done cannot be measured in metes and bounds, for such influence is far-reaching and will continue to brighten the pathways of many for generations to come.

Mr. Carver was born of an excellent family in Parke county, Indiana, May 2, 1854. His father was Benjamin Durham Carver, a native of Danville, Kentucky, who came to Indiana with his parents when four years old, his father, Starling Carver, coming to Indiana and settling near Russellville, later near Portland Mills. He was a farmer and lived in this country the rest of his life, dying in October, 1869, at the age of sixty-eight years. He



MIR. AND MIRS. JAMES W. CARVER

was one of the early workers in the Methodist church and widely known as a great "class leader." For many years he was trustee of Green township, Parke county. He married Jane Durham, of near Danville, Kentucky, at which place her brother, Milton J. Durham, who is the oldest graduate of De-Pauw University, still lives. He has long been a noted politician and was comptroller of the currency during Cleveland's administration. He is a lineal descendant of the famous Governor Carver of colonial days. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Starling Carver. Mrs. Carver was called to her rest May 3, 1889, at the age of eighty-three years.

William Carver, father of Starling Carver, came from Virginia to Kentucky and thence to Illinois. The former's father was Joseph Carver, a New Yorker who later in life moved to Virginia. Not one of the Carvers from Joseph to James W. has ever used liquors or played cards. A notable feature of this family is the fact that they are all physically large. The father of James W., Benjamin Durham Carver, lived at Morton from 1867. His death occurred December 19, 1897, at the age of seventy years, having been born in Boyle county, Kentucky, July 4, 1827. He came to Russellville, Putnam county, in 1831. In 1851 he married Margaret Frances Johnson, born in Kentucky, from which state her parents removed to Parke county, Indiana. He joined the Methodist church in his twentieth year. As steward, class leader, Sunday school superintendent and trustee he rendered the church splendid service, bringing to the discharge of each duty virtue, piety and discreet judgment, and he became one of the best men in his community. On the day of his death, which was Sunday, he taught a class in Sunday school and closed the morning service with a fervent prayer, took the preacher home with him for dinner and the end came while he was stooping over to re-kindle the fire in the old-fashioned fireplace, which he was very fond of, practically "dying in the harness." Many laymen have doubtless excelled him in special lines of church work, but in all lines, both secular and spiritual, his equal was seldom found.

Of the nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Durham Carver, four are now living, namely: James W., of this review; Clay B., of Rockville; Mrs. Sallie Ferguson, also of Rockville; Oscar R., of Morristown, Tennessee; Oliver Morton was killed by a horse falling on him when he was thirty-two years of age; Martha Ella died in young womanhood; Malcolm died in 1877; Nettie died in 1872; Edgar died in 1877.

James W. Carver spent his childhood on the farm where he was born and which he worked, except during the short winter months when he was in

school until he was twenty-two years of age, having received a very good primary schooling in the country schools. Ambitious to become highly educated, he spent six years in DePauw University, graduating in the class of 1876. In that year he went to Des Moines, Iowa, where he entered the Simpson Law School, in which he remained for one year, having read law before going there. He located in Boone, Iowa, where he remained for a period of four years. He started out with a very satisfactory clientele and had he continued in the legal profession he would have doubtless become widely known as an able attorney. He was admitted to practice by the supreme court. He was compelled to relinquish this profession on account of losing the use of his voice for four years. He spent one year at Sidney, Iowa, and about four years on a farm near Ida Grove, Iowa. In 1882 he began preaching, becoming a member of the Northwest Iowa conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, preaching first at Battle Center, Iowa, for two years, then he went to Mt. Union, that state, where he remained one year, then at Cushing one year, thence to Rock for two years, then to Ledyard two years, then Pierson for two years, later to Holstein, then Danbury. He returned to Greencastle, Indiana, in 1899, when his health failed and retired from the active ministry, taking up farming; however, he has continued to preach when able, being at present pastor of the church at Knightsville. During his ministerial career he has baptised over two thousand six hundred persons and during the past eleven years, since retirement, over nine hundred, six hundred by immersion. He is regarded as a very forceful speaker, earnest, sincere and often truly eloquent, and he is always ready to minister to the sick and do good in any way possible. He has been very popular wherever his lot has been cast and held in the highest esteem by all classes. He served two years in the city council.—1904 to 1906. Since coming to Greencastle he has given his attention very largely to orchard culture, having now one of the finest orchards in Indiana. He has studied horticulture until he is regarded as exceptionally well versed in all its phases, in fact, an authority. Views of his orchard appear in the report of the Indiana Horticultural Society. His orchard comprises sixty acres of very valuable land, which raised over twelve hundred bushels of apples and over three hundred bushels of peaches during 1909. He has been unusually successful in producing fine crops. He has a pleasant and nicely furnished home, equipped with a large and carefully selected library of the world's choicest literature, where Mr. Carver spends much of his spare time.

Mr. Carver was married on July 29, 1879, to Louisa Webb, born in Ohio, the accomplished and refined daughter of Spencer C. and Jemima (Street) Webb, both natives of Baltimore. Four children born to this union died early in life.

Mr. Carver is a member of Morton blue lodge and the Greencastle chapter and commandery of the Masonic fraternity, and he was prelate of the commandery for eight years. Like his religion, he has carried the sublime precepts of this ancient order into his everyday life. Politically he is a Republican, as was also his father.

As might be expected, the subject is a man of the most excellent personal traits, courteous, generous, obliging, hospitable, genial and kind to stranger and friend alike, so that it is indeed a pleasure to know him, and especially to be enlightened by his learned and entertaining conversation. He has been a power for good and he never loses an opportunity to be of service to his fellow men, not for their praise but merely for the sake of fulfilling the commands of the lowly Nazarene, in whose footsteps he finds great pleasure in trying to tread, and whose approval and that of his own conscience he alone tries to gain and reconcile, not seeking the plaudits of men.

WILLIAM H. WILLIAMSON.

Notwithstanding opinions to the contrary, much depends upon being well born, and the old adage that "Blood will tell" is not only true but profoundly philosophical. In a large measure we are what our antecedents were, their characteristics and attributes as a rule constituting a heritage which have had a powerful influence in moulding our lives for good or evil. "Like produces like," a recognized law of the physical world, also obtains in matters of mind and morals, as the experience of the human race abundantly attest. That parents have a wonderful influence upon the minds and hearts of their offspring cannot for a moment be gainsaid, hence the necessity of measuring up to the high standard which both nature and God require of fatherhood and motherhood. In matter of birth the subject of this sketch has indeed been fortunate, inheriting as he does the sterling characteristics of his ancestors, who were long distinguished for strong mentality, intellectual acumen and moral worth. His father, John M. Williamson, a native of Ireland and a son of a merchant, was educated in the University of Dublin with the object in view of entering the ministry of the

church of England, but, circumstances preventing him from carrying his intention into effect, he subsequently became a teacher and achieved marked distinction in educational work. He came to the United States when young and for some time thereafter taught in Cincinnati, later accepting a professorship in a college, which he held with distinguished success until his removal to Indiana some years afterwards. While in Cincinnati he became acquainted with Maria James, an intelligent and highly accomplished young lady who like himself was engaged in teaching and to whom he was subsequently united in the bonds of wedlock.

Mrs. Williamson was a native of England, which country her father, the Hon. James James, represented as a minister at the court of Norway and Sweden, having been a man of eminent talents and one of the leading statesmen and diplomats of his day. He died in the land of his birth, sometime after which his widow and daughters came to the United States and located at Cincinnati; one of the daughters, Helen James, subsequently completed the prescribed course of Oberlin College and became a teacher. She was employed in various parts of Ohio and Indiana and was one of the early teachers of Putnam county where she taught for a number of years and where some of her pupils, now venerable gray-haired men and women, still live to honor her memory.

Shortly after their marriage, John M. Williamson and wife moved to Franklin county, Indiana, where their oldest child was born and where they continued to make their home until 1854 when they changed their residence to Putnam county, locating on the farm in Washington township which Mr. Williamson purchased and on which he and his faithful wife spent the remainder of their days. Mr. Williamson was in many respects a remarkable man and it is to be hoped that some future biographer will give him the notice, which he deserves, but which the limits of this article forbid. As already indicated, he was highly educated and accomplished and during his entire life he never ceased being a student. While attending to the duties of the farm he studied soils and their adaptability to the different crops, made careful notes of every kind of plant and vegetable the place produced and his love of nature also led him to spend much of his leisure in the woods, meadows and along the by-ways, where in due time his investigations made him one of the most thorough and accomplished botanists and naturalists the state of Indiana has ever known. It is greatly to be regretted that he did not publish the results of his studies and investigations, for had he done so science would have received a wonderful stimulus from his active and brilliant mind. He not only pursued his investigations in

matters as above mentioned, but was also a great reader, his knowledge of the world's best literature of all ages and among all peoples having been wide and profound. With all his varied accomplishments, he was an humble and sincere Christian, a devout student of the sacred scriptures, who exemplified his religious faith in his relations with his fellowmen, and it was his custom morning and evening to gather his family about him to thank God for the blessings of which they were the recipients. In public matters he always kept abreast of the times and in touch with the leading questions and issues before the people, on all of which he was thoroughly informed and an authority among his neighbors and friends.

Although not a very practical farmer, Mr. Williamson was nevertheless possessed of fine business ability and succeeded in accumulating a comfortable competency for his family, including three hundred acres of fine land much of which was cleared and fitted for cultivation by his own labor. He was a man of noble aims and high ideals and his influence was ever for the right side of every moral issue. He presented the highest type of manhood and citizenship and his life was a benediction and a power for good among those with whom his lot was cast. The death of this excellent man occurred on the 6th day of January, 1866, at the age of sixty-six years, his widow surviving him twenty-six years and departing this life in 1892, shortly before the eightieth anniversary of her birth.

John M. and Maria Williamson were the parents of six children, namely: Mary M., who married Joseph Mann and moved to Oklahoma, where both afterwards died; William H., of this review; George, who went to Clay City, Indiana, about thirty years ago, where he was engaged in the grain trade until his recent removal to California, where he now resides; Henry, who died when a young man of twenty-three; John, who has spent the last twenty years in California, and Emma, who married Samuel Brownrigg and moved to Kansas, thence to California, where she now resides, the subject being the only representative of the family in Putnam county.

William H. Williamson spent his early life on the home farm in Washington township, and received his educational training in the public schools. Blessed with excellent home influence, he grew up with good habits and while young received the bent of character which has had such a marked influence in directing his life in proper channels and developing a mind capable of grasping the various problems which one meets at the beginning of his career. He assisted his father until the latter's death, when he began buying his brothers' and sisters' respective interests in the estate, which being accomplished in due time, he afterwards added one hundred eight

acres to the homestead, making the place four hundred five acres, its present area. His farm lies in a body extending across Deer creek, adjacent to which is some fine bottom land, the part in cultivation amounting to one hundred twenty-five acres, the balance consisting of pasturage and timber. The latter he has been at pains to keep intact and he now has a considerable area of original forest growth, in which are to be seen some of the finest oak, maple, walnut, poplar, beech and other varieties of trees in this part of the state.

Mr. Williamson has a model farm and as a tiller of the soil he is progressive in his methods and fully abreast of the times in all matters relating to modern agriculture. He usually raises from eighty to one hundred acres of wheat, a grain for which the farm seems peculiarly adapted, and about twenty-five acres of corn, all of which he feeds to livestock, to the breeding and raising of which he devotes special attention. He is also much interested in horticulture and has one of the best orchards in the county, which he set out himself, exercising great care in the selection of his trees and sparing no pains in keeping them in healthful condition in order to enhance their productiveness. Mr. Williamson's splendid modern dwelling, furnished with all the latest conveniences, occupies a fine location and is one of the most beautiful and attractive rural homes in Putnam county. His former home was destroyed by fire in 1884, since which time he has guarded against a repetition of the loss by making his present residence as nearly fire-proof as possible, and using for heating purposes a furnace instead of stoves. He has been unsparing in the expenditure of money for the beautifying of his place, believing that home should be made attractive in order to be the one ideal spot to which his children's memories will fondly return after they have grown to maturity and left the family circle. For a number of years Mr. Williamson was quite extensively engaged in the manufacture of maple syrup, having a fine orchard of twenty-five acres, containing five hundred trees, the yield from which each spring season added very materially to his earnings. Recently, however, he discontinued this feature of the farm the better to give his attention to other and more profitable interests.

Like his father, Mr. Williamson is an intelligent observer of events, a reader and thinker and his opinions on the questions of the day carry weight and command respect. He is a Republican, but not a partisan and has never disturbed his quiet by seeking office or aspiring to leadership. He manifests a lively interest in the welfare of the community, gives his influence and assistance to any worthy enterprise for the good of his fellow men and dis-

charges the duties incumbent upon him as becomes a loyal citizen and representative American of today.

On February 9, 1879, Mr. Williamson was united in marriage with Mrs. Mary L. Hedges, widow of the late W. H. Hedges, of Putnam county, and daughter of B. F. and Louisa (Harvey) Utterback, natives of Bourbon county, Kentucky, the father by trade a saddler and harnessmaker. These parents moved to Indiana in 1852 and located at Putnamville, where Mrs. Williamson was born on February 11th of the same year, but subsequently, 1864, they changed their residence to Manhattan, still later to Reelsville where Mr. Utterback died September 15, 1887, at the age of sixty-three, his widow surviving him until June 15, 1909, when she was called to her final reward in the seventy-ninth year of her age. W. H. Hedges, Mrs. Williamson's first husband, was a graduate of Indiana State University and a civil engineer by profession, having been official surveyor of Putnam county at the time of his death in 1877.

Mr. and Mrs. Williamson have children as follows: Fred D., who is interested with his father in agriculture and stock raising, is an intelligent, wide-awake young man of progressive ideas and an enterprising farmer and public spirited citizen; he holds membership with the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the blue lodge at Knistville and the chapter at Greencastle. Belle, the second in order of birth, married Elijah O'Neal and is the mother of three children, Florence, Albert and Everett, the oldest and youngest living with their grandmother. Florence, the youngest of the family, is the wife of T. F. Talbot and lives at Harristown, Illinois. Mrs. Williamson has been a member of the Baptist church since her girlhood, both she and her husband belonging to the Walnut Creek church of that denomination in Washington township, being deeply interested in the various lines of worth under the auspices of the organization and liberal contributors to its support.

CHARLES J. ARNOLD.

Charles J. Arnold, the efficient secretary-treasurer of the Star-Democrat Publishing Company of Greencastle, and one of the active managers and editors of the *Weekly Star-Democrat* and the *Daily Herald*, was born in Greencastle, January 21, 1879, the son of F. A. and Elizabeth (Boley) Arnold. The father was a native of London, Canada, from which place he came to Putnam county, Indiana, over forty years ago. He became a

man of influence and prominence in this county after taking up his residence here. Up to 1907 and for many years previous he was editor and publisher of the newspaper now controlled jointly by his son and his son-in-law, Charles J. Arnold and Francis C. Tilden. F. A. Arnold is now vice-president of the Central National Bank and one of Greencastle's leading and substantial citizens.

Charles J. Arnold was educated in the public schools of Greencastle and at DePauw University, where he made a good record for scholarship. On leaving college he turned his attention to journalism and for some time was a member of the reportorial staff of the *Kansas City Star* and also the *Kansas City Journal*. He soon evinced a natural aptitude for newspaper work and in October, 1906, he returned to Greencastle and became interested in the *Weekly Star-Democrat* and *Daily Herald*, the former the official organ of the Putnam county Democracy, and the latter an enterprising and popular daily. His services with these newspapers has greatly benefited the community in general and the *Star-Democrat* and *Daily Herald* are potent moulders of public opinion.

Mr. Arnold was married, October 3, 1906, to Mabel Herring, the daughter of Mrs. Samantha Herring, of Kansas City.

Mr. Arnold is secretary of the Greencastle Merchants' Association and is also secretary of the Indiana Democratic Editorial Association. He is a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a well bred, agreeable, forceful and energetic young man, of agreeable personal graces and unquestionable business ability.

JACOB CALLENDAR PLUMMER.

The subject of this sketch enjoys the distinction of being the leading contractor and builder in the southern part of Putnam county and in the pursuance of his trade has doubtless contributed more to the material prosperity of his section of the county than any other man. He is a native of Massac county, Illinois, where his birth occurred on the first day of January, 1842, and where his parents, Jacob and Eliza (Summers) Plummer, of Kentucky, had settled in the year 1837. When Jacob was an infant, these parents returned to Kentucky and remained in Kenton county, that state, until 1860, when they removed to Greencastle, Indiana, where the father lived in retirement about eight years, at the end of which time he

changed his residence to Washington township, where he made his home until his removal to Vigo county, where his death occurred in 1902, at the age of seventy-nine years, his wife dying sometime previous to that date in Clay county.

Jacob C. Plummer was about eighteen years old when his parents came to Indiana and since 1860 he has been an honored resident of Putnam county and closely identified with the interests of the people among whom he has lived. While still a youth he manifested a decided preference for mechanical work and it was not long until he turned his talent to good account by taking up the trade of carpentry, at which he soon became quite proficient and to which his energies have since been devoted. In 1868 he came to Washington township, Putnam county, where he at once took high rank as a mechanic and in the month of March, 1880, he moved to his present farm, fifty acres of which are in cultivation, the remainder consisting of woodland and meadow. Mr. Plummer devotes little time to the cultivation of the soil, being, as already indicated, the leading contractor and builder of his part of the county, with enterprises on hand which call him from home and demand all his attention. The majority of the better farm dwellings, barns and other buildings in Washington township were erected under his management and elsewhere throughout the county in both towns and rural districts are numerous edifices which bear the stamp of his workmanship. Among the many country residences which he has built from time to time are those belonging to George Rissler, John Rightsell, Jack Huffman, James Rightsell, George Zeener, Vincent McCollough, John Rissler and many others, all of which rank among the best structures of the kind in the county and speak volumes in his praise as a master of his vocation. He has also erected a number of school houses, churches and other public edifices, the demands for his services being such as to call for a number of additional helpers. Of recent years he has carried on several buildings at the same time and given employment to from eight to fifteen mechanics and at intervals has conducted his business in partnership with R. E. Ozment, a master workman who learned the trade under his direction.

Mr. Plummer, on May 1, 1864, was happily married to Luella Shoptaugh, sister of George Shoptaugh, ex-superintendent of the Putnam county poor asylum. Mrs. Plummer was born on the old Shoptaugh farm, in Marion township, August 26, 1834, and belongs to one of the earliest and best known pioneer families of that part of the county. Three children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Plummer, the oldest being Arthur,

who lives near Putnamville, in Warren township, and who for four years served the county as official surveyor.

Laura Ethel, the second in order of birth, taught for a number of years in the public schools and achieved marked distinction in that profession. She began her educational work before becoming the wife of Prof. John R. Starr, of Winamac, and also spent a part of her married life in the school room, her husband being principal of the commercial college at Marshalltown, Iowa. Mrs. Starr was a woman of fine mind and her lamented death, four years after her marriage, terminated what promised to be an unusually brilliant career.

Bessie Lee, the youngest of the subject's family, married Jack Huffman and lives in Washington township, a sketch of her husband appearing on another page of this work.

Early in life Mr. Plummer resolved to master the vocation to which his energies have been directed and that he has done so is apparent to those at all familiar with his work. He easily stands in the front rank among the builders of his part of Indiana, and since engaging in his life work he has instructed quite a number of young men in carpentry, among whom Rufus E. Ozment and Ernest Matthews are perhaps the best known and most proficient. Mr. Plummer has a pleasant home and is well situated as far as material wealth is concerned, being in comfortable circumstances with sufficient means to insure his future against the proverbial "rainy day" which overtakes so many men in their old age. He has been a life-long Democrat in politics and with his wife belongs to the Christian church, the house in which the congregation worships having been erected some years ago.

JOHN H. MEEK.

The record of the gentleman whose name forms the caption to this biographical review is that of a man who has worked his way from modest beginnings to a place of influence and comparative independence, his life having been one of unceasing industry and perseverance, and the notably systematic and honorable methods he has employed have won him the unbounded confidence and regard of those with whom he has come in contact.

John H. Meek was born in the central part of the state of Missouri in 1856, and is the son of Abraham and Sarah Ann (Rakes) Meek. Abraham

Meek was born September 1, 1831, in Morgan county, Indiana, and was the son of James and Samyra (Staley) Meek. His father died when he was but four years of age, and he inherited a tract of land in Mill Creek township, Putnam county. On attaining mature years he married and then lived on this land until 1862. He then sold the farm and moved to near Bedford, Iowa, where he ran a stage line and operated a hotel. Subsequently they moved to Missouri, but a year later they returned to Indiana. In 1862 they again went to Iowa, where they remained a year or two, and then returned to Putnam county, locating in Jefferson township, where they spent the remainder of their lives, the mother dying on March 12, 1906, and the father on June 3, 1909. He was a man of prominence in the community and served as justice of the peace. Abraham Meek was married in 1848 to Sarah Ann Rakes, a daughter of John and Marjorie Rakes. She was born in Kentucky and in her young girlhood was brought to Indiana by her parents, who bought land in section 9, Jefferson township, Putnam county. At that time the young lady planted a cottonwood tree, which is still standing and which is now sixteen feet in circumference. Only about four acres of land had been cleared on this land, but the father went to work with a will and eventually developed a fine farm, and there he and his wife spent their remaining years. The father was a radical Republican in political faith and stood high in the esteem of those who knew him.

John H. Meek was reared on a farm and accompanied his parents in their several removals, finally locating in Putnam county, where he has spent his active years. He secured a fair education in the common schools and has always followed the pursuit of agriculture. At the time of his marriage, in 1878, he and his wife established their home where he now lives, his real estate then amounting to twenty-seven and a half acres, on which was a small pioneer home. This humble building was subsequently remodeled into a very comfortable home, which served the family as a residence until February 1, 1906, when it was totally destroyed by fire, causing a serious loss. However, on the 14th of the following May the family moved into a new home which had been erected on the ashes of the old, the present home being very comfortable and attractive. Mr. Meek's present farm comprises two hundred acres of splendid, fertile land, practically all of which is under cultivation and well improved in every respect. All Mr. Meek has is the result of his own efforts and he is eminently deserving of the success which has crowned his efforts. Besides a general line of farming, he has run a threshing machine, been a dealer in and shipper of livestock, and owned a sawmill, and in each of these lines he was successful. He possesses

good business ability and sound judgment and is practical and methodical in all his operations.

On October 13, 1878, Mr. Meek married Alice Lewis, a daughter of Gaskin and Margaret (Brinton) Lewis. She was born on the farm which she now lives, her father having been a native of Ohio and her mother of Kentucky. Her paternal grandfather was James Lewis, an early pioneer of this section of the state, while her maternal grandparents were Bryant and Mary (Tharp) Brinton, who came here in an early day and entered a quarter section of land lying in sections 9 and 10, Jefferson township. Gaskin Lewis followed farming, and was also a successful school teacher, having also served as assessor of Jefferson township. He died in 1872, being survived a number of years by his widow, whose death occurred in June, 1897. To Mr. and Mrs. Meek have been born five children, namely: Ora Everett, who lives on the home place, married Marie Farmer; Elsie Jane is the wife of Harrison Hunter, of Marion township, and they have two children, Helen Irene and Harold Harrison; Margaret Ann, Emma Opal and Wilfred Claude.

Politically Mr. Meek is a staunch Republican and has taken an active interest in the success of the party in local elections, having served for twelve years as chairman of the township committee. He has also served as township assessor. Fraternally he is a Freemason, belonging to the blue lodge at Cloverdale. Mr. Meek has taken an intelligent interest in the welfare of the community and gives his unreserved support to every movement that promises to benefit the community along moral, educational or material lines. Genial and courteous in his relations with his fellow men, he enjoys a large circle of warm friends, who esteem him for his personal worth.

WILLIAM THOMAS.

William and Margaret Thomas, who came from Kentucky in 1834, settled on land just north of Greencastle and were pioneers of that part of the county. William died in the fall of 1839 and in the following year his widow, with her two sons, George and Lewis, settled in Madison township. She lived with George until her death, in March, 1863, aged sixty-four years. George has been living in Parke county for thirty years, and Lewis, who also removed to Parke county, died there in 1907. There were two other sons, William and Isaac, who both died in Parke county. Joel Thomas, one of the children, was born in Mason county, Kentucky, and was brought

to Indiana by his parents in 1834, when fourteen years old. He married Mary, the daughter of Aaron and Martha Stites, of Clinton township. She was born in Ohio, but came to Indiana with her parents when a young girl. Joel, after marriage, rented a farm for a number of years and in 1854 bought one hundred fourteen acres in the wildwood. By hard work he was able to pay for it, though the job of clearing it was a long and difficult one. He built a double log house which at that time was regarded as an unusually fine residence. He spent the rest of his life on this farm, placing eighty acres in cultivation. On November 8, 1884, he was instantly killed by a Big Four engine while walking on the railroad track in company with his brother and others, returning from a ratification at Carbon, being in the sixty-fourth year of his age. His first wife died August 4, 1879, after which he married Elizabeth Hart, a widow who died about four weeks before her husband was killed. His children, still living in 1910, consisted of eight sons and one daughter, as follows: William, of this review; Hiram, of Clinton township; John, of Madison township; James, of Parke county; Joel, of Washington township; Aaron, of Madison township; Levi, of Vigo county; Isaac Marion, a resident of the state of Washington; Fanny, wife of Frank Burcham, of Hickman, Nebraska.

William Thomas, eldest of the family, was born in Putnam county, Indiana, June 17, 1844. He remained at home until over eighteen years old, when he decided to face the world on his own account. Buying four horses, he was engaged for four years in hauling saw-logs to mill and threshing during the other seasons of the year. In about four years he had secured eighty acres of land, which he later sold at an advance and continued to trade about until 1873, when he got possession of his present farm. It was the homestead of Joseph Priest, eight miles west of Greencastle. It was an improved place and Mr. Thomas paid four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars for the one hundred twenty acres. He has since added until his holdings in the home farm amount to two hundred twenty acres. He also owns one hundred acres in Parke county and his land is largely devoted to raising and feeding hogs and cattle. He still continues also to operate his threshing outfit. He has been with the machine every season since he was eleven years old, making fifty-four consecutive threshing seasons. Of late years he has added clover hullers, corn huskers and other modern improvements. Mr. Thomas is well known as a thresher over a wide scope of territory. In 1899 he won a handsome medal as a prize offered by the *Milwaukee Thresherman* to the thresherman who had been in the service longest in the United States. For twenty-eight seasons he threshed

for any one of a set of customers from Raccoon creek, also for a period of twenty-six years for a bunch of men in Clay county. He has used more machines than any thresherman in the United States, being now on his twelfth machine. The first machine he was with was a "groundhog," four-horse-power chaff-piler. He was among the first to use steam power. Mr. Thomas served seven years as township trustee, though he did not care for or seek office.

On January 1, 1863, Mr. Thomas married Elizabeth, daughter of George and Eliza (Gregg) Ewing, of Madison township. They came from Fleming county, Kentucky, and settled in Montgomery county, Indiana, where Mrs. Thomas was born October 5, 1842. Her parents brought her to Putnam county when she was five years old and settled in Madison township when she was eleven years old. Her father died at the age of forty-two. Her mother was left with five children, the eldest of whom, Elizabeth, was only thirteen years old. The widow kept the family together until her marriage with Isaac Thomas, a brother of Joel. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have had a large family, whose names are as follows: Henry, a traveling salesman, resident of Indianapolis; Oscar, superintendent of the Putnam county schools; J. Elmer, an attorney at Lawton, Oklahoma; Charles B., undertaker at Rosedale, Parke county, Indiana; Fred, a buggy dealer, of Greencastle; Cleveland, a teacher in Putnam county; all but Henry and Charles have been school teachers; Dora, widow of Charles Reeves, living at home, is a trained nurse. Three of the daughters reached maturity. Eliza married Charles J. Priest and died at the age of eighteen years; Leona, a teacher, married Edward Wiley and died at twenty-three years of age; Bertha, a teacher, died at the age of twenty-three.

JOSEPH D. TORR.

Few families have left a more distinct impression upon Putnam county than that of the Torrs, who have been identified with this section for over eighty-two years. The first arrival reached here in 1828 when James moved his brother William to Indiana with a six-horse team. James came himself in 1842 and located near his brother. He at once secured the farm in Madison township which has figured so conspicuously in the family affairs and been regarded as one of the county's landmarks. He first purchased two hundred acres, whose only improvement was a log cabin. To this he

shortly afterward added two hundred acres more, and to the clearing, cultivating and improving of this fine tract he devoted the rest of his life. The present house was built in 1854 and at the time was regarded as one of the finest country residences in the county. It was constructed almost entirely of a fine yellow poplar. This splendid tree, which grew nearby, was one hundred feet to the first limb, two hundred feet in height and seven feet in diameter. Sawed with an old fashioned upright saw, it made the lumber for the house, including the frame, rafters and most of the interior work, as well as the shingles. The finishing was done in black walnut and Mr. Torr burned his own lime in log heaps. He devoted his place to the raising of stock, grain and fruit, fed many cattle and other kinds of stock, practically the entire farm being kept under cultivation all the time. He was friendly to the cause of religion and his house and barn were open at all times for services by the itinerant ministers. He was a great friend of Asbury University, now DePauw, and provided one of the scholarships. In 1874 Mr. Torr developed a stone quarry on his land, by the line of the Big Four railroad, which then ran through his place. He built a lime kiln and conducted this industry for six years, the product being of superior quality. Some ten or fifteen men were employed at the start and this force was increased to thirty-five or fifty. He had a passion for fine orchards and set several acres in fruit trees. He was also a lover of flowers and took great pride in his lawn, which was laid out with beautiful taste and ornamented with shrubs, evergreens and various kinds of flowers. He was a self-educated man, as three months would cover all the schooling he received. His death occurred June 30, 1880, as the result of an untoward accident. While returning home from Greencastle, his buggy was struck by a train at the railroad crossing, his injuries resulting fatally a few hours later. His wife died December 4, 1893, after becoming the mother of fourteen children. Twelve of these, six sons and six daughters, reached maturity and nine are living in 1910. Mrs. Torr was an accomplished woman and learned German in order that she might talk it to her children.

Joseph D. Torr, one of the sons, was born September 14, 1856, and was the first of the children to see the light of day in his father's new house. He spent four years in the classical course at DePauw University. After leaving the university he engaged as a coal dealer at Greencastle and carried on farming operations with his father. After the latter's death he formed a partnership with his elder brother, William M., to conduct the stone quarries and lime kiln. Joseph rented the home farm of his mother during her lifetime, though he continued to live at Greencastle. He installed a crushing plant,

and in company with his brother contracted to build bridges for the county, furnish material for buildings and finally took charge of railroad bridge work. The quarries closed when the railroad changed its route and left them by the wayside. The Torr Company had extensive contracts for all stone work on the Big Four railroad, and later they secured contracts for two years with the Vandalia railroad, since then shipping crushed stone to the extent of ten carloads daily. Joseph Torr finally bought the old home farm, and devotes it principally to stock feeding, several cars of stock being prepared for market on the place every year. On March 4, 1885, Mr. Torr married Josephine Cavins, of Bloomfield, Greene county, Indiana. Her father, Col. Aden G. Cavins, commanded the Ninety-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry during the Civil war. She is a graduate of DePauw University, class of 1884, and was for a time one of the teachers. Mr. and Mrs. Torr have had eight children: Aden Cavins, Maynard Deem, Harold Livingston, Lucile, Helen, Josephine; Eleanor Matilda having died in childhood, and Margaret. Mr. Torr is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. The original Torr residence, or one that stood near the present homestead, served as the first court house in the county, at least the first court was held there.

DORSEY LEAKIN ANDERSON.

In 1664 Edward Dorsey, of Essex, England, settled in Maryland on land granted by the king.

Col. Edward Dorsey, a son, was commissioned as an officer of Colonial troops, was a member of the House of Burgesses, was keeper of the great seal and trustee of the port town of Annapolis, besides holding various other positions of public trust from 1682 to 1704.

Rachel Dorsey, a descendant of Edward Dorsey, was married to Charles Van Dyke Anderson, of Flemingsburg, Kentucky. Their son, Eli D. Anderson, moved his family from Kentucky to Greencastle in 1862 and engaged in the hardware business under the firm name of Dorsey & Anderson. Success followed this undertaking and Mr. Anderson became a man of considerable influence in local affairs. He was a member of the Greencastle school board when the high school building on Elm street was erected (1877), which, aside from the east college building and the court house, was then the most beautiful piece of architecture in the city.



DORSEY L. ANDERSON

Among Mr. Anderson's carefully cherished papers were found, after his death, letters from James A. Garfield, William H. Seward, Zachary Taylor and several from Benjamin Harrison, all of which testify to the personal regard and high estimation entertained for Mr. Anderson by the writers.

Dorsey Leakin Anderson, son of Eli D. and Eliza A. (Stillwell) Anderson, the youngest of a family of eleven children, was born October 20, 1863, at the old Anderson home on Elm street. He graduated from the high school and attended DePauw University until his sophomore year. When but eighteen years of age he left college to take a position with Cole Brothers' lightning rod factory and was in full charge of the factory at the time of his death, which occurred September 9, 1907.

Mr. Anderson was keenly alive at all times to the welfare of the public and there was no one more loyal to the interests of his native city. For nearly fourteen years he had been treasurer of the city school board and it was one of his rigid principles that all the money earned by public money should revert to the public and in that time he turned many hundreds of dollars into the treasury thereof. As a member of the board and also through love for his own city he originated and became active in the movement to secure a Carnegie Library and it was principally to his perseverance and energy that the present magnificent home of the library was built and it will be a lasting monument to his memory along with that of its donor. One of his most cherished plans was to see a handsome high school building erected on the "Nutt" and adjoining property, for the purchase of which he had long worked and had but finally consummated.

He was active in his political, religious and social relations at all times. He was a member of the Christian church, served several times as treasurer and at the time of his death was chairman of the parsonage building committee. In his lodge affiliations he was a Mason, a Knight Templar, Knight of Pythias, reaching the title of major in its Uniform Rank, and was also a member of the Modern Woodmen order.

On October 1, 1890, Mr. Anderson was married at Oswego, New York, to Nellie E., daughter of Capt. W. S. Turner and Mary (Mead) Turner. Mrs. Anderson graduated from the Oswego State Normal School and taught in DePauw University, also in the State Normal School at Winona, Minnesota. The only son of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Dorsey Mead, born June 13, 1894, is a student in the Greencastle high school.

The following is included in the minutes of the board of education under date of September 10, 1907:

"Dorsey L. Anderson, October 20, 1863—September 9, 1907.

"Our treasurer, our co-worker, has passed from labor to reward.

"In an old record under date of July 1, 1893, is to be found a minute signed 'D. L. Anderson, Act. Pres.' It is subscribed to the minutes containing a memorial in honor of the Hon. Marshall A. Moore, who signed the preceding minutes of July 19th. Like his predecessor, Mr. Anderson attended the meeting of the board preceding the one that records his memorial. It was the evening of August 23rd, '07. He was a sick man then, but work called him and his habit was to answer. Every school board for fourteen years has known Dorsey L. Anderson as a worker. He was each year loaded with the onerous duties of the school city's treasurer. He has introduced a system of bookkeeping that is a model for simplicity and comprehensiveness.

"D. L. Anderson was thoroughly indoctrinated in the gospel of work. He was a good planner; but a good plan was unsatisfactory to him; his joy was complete when working the plan out. The impractical plan, no matter how seemingly reasonable, must be abandoned. He was very generally right; but if he sometimes saw more clearly the material side than the culture phase of school needs, it was because he was pre-eminently a business man. It was his wish to act for the best, and if he was sometimes mistaken in the worth of an end he sought to attain, it was because of the warmth of his impulses; nor was he ever known to continue such a proposition after having time to deliberate.

"Possessing a lightning-like business perception and great promptness in acting, he always carried more than his full share of every burden. If no one else was against the load, he pushed it along alone. He won many victories, but if he had any tendency to self-congratulation over them, it was not discovered; he had not time between battles to display it. He coveted friends and he had them, most among those who knew him best, and if he sometimes trampled the grain in someone's pet field, it was because he saw the object of attack only and was going straight toward it. He was ambitious. Ambition is a most valuable asset. But he was public-spirited and liberally divided that asset with his city. Owing to his official capacity the city's educational interest has received its full share. This is to be seen in school buildings sanitary in appointment, aesthetic in decoration, modern in equipment; in the public library; in increased playgrounds for children; ground acquired for the needed new high school building; in all these he has borne his full share and as much more as he could get his shoulder under.

"The profound sympathy of each member of this board goes out in its

fullness to the wife bereaved of a stalwart companion, a tender husband, and to the son, himself dangerously ill and unconscious of his father's fall, for he will need the father's guiding hand and will miss the father's solicitous care for him."

JAMES EDGAR HOUCK.

Not alone are those worthy of biographic honors who have moved along the loftier planes of action, but to an equal extent are those deserving who are of the rank and file of the world's workers, for they are not less the conservators of public prosperity and material advancement. In these pages will be found mention of worthy citizens of all vocations, and at this juncture we are permitted to offer a resume of the career of one of the substantial and highly esteemed representatives of the agricultural interests of Putnam county, of which he is the popular commissioner, serving his constituents in a manner that elicits their hearty praise, and where he and his family are well known, the Houcks having been prominent in this locality for several generations.

Mr. Houck was born September 3, 1855. For a full history of his parents and other members of the family the reader is directed to the sketch of David Houck, appearing on another page of this work. He spent his boyhood on the home farm in Madison township and on the day he was twelve years of age his parents brought him to the farm where he now lives. He received a very serviceable education in the local schools and decided early in life to devote his attention to farming, in which line he has been very successful. From 1876 to 1892 he was associated with his brother, John, a sketch of whom is to be found elsewhere in this book; in fact, they are still in partnership in the stock business, although they divided their real estate in 1902. James E. taking the old home place, the present home having been built by John Gilmore about 1861, but it has been thoroughly overhauled and modernized. One of the barns was built about 1845 by Mr. Gilmore, the other was built by the present owner of the place, the first barn being of hewn timbers. In 1892 the father, David Houck, left the farm. This place is near Hamrick Station, six miles from Greencastle, on the Vandalia railroad. O. N. Houck, son of David, also owns a fine farm near there.

James E. Houck was married December 21, 1882, to Flora Landes, daughter of Christian Landes. A full sketch of this family is to be found

elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. James E. Houck are the parents of one son, David W., now sixteen years old, and a student in the Greencastle high school.

Mr. Houck has a fine farm, which he has managed in such a manner as to stamp him as a man fully abreast of the times in all agricultural matters and as a stock man he ranks second to none in his township.

Although he has always been a very busy man, Mr. Houck has found time to take an interest in county affairs, and in November, 1908, he was elected county commissioner from the third district, having been selected at the primaries, and his record has been so satisfactory that he was re-nominated at the recent primaries. He is a man in whom his neighbors and friends have always reposed the utmost confidence and respect.

JAMES M. TRUSEDEL.

The career of the widely-known and public-spirited citizen whose name appears above affords an impressive example of what energy, directed and controlled by correct moral principles, can accomplish in overcoming an unfavorable environment and lifting its possessor from a comparatively humble origin to a position of usefulness and comparative affluence.

James M. Trusedel was born in Hamilton county, Illinois, in 1857, and is a son of James H. and Mary (Yates) Trusedel. The former was born in Maysville, Kentucky, November 26, 1828, and the latter was born in the state of Ohio April 21, 1826. She died June 21, 1876, when her son, the subject of this sketch, was about nineteen years old. In about 1858 the family moved from Illinois to Putnam county, Indiana, locating in Jefferson township, where the father carried on farming operations the remainder of his life, his death occurring December 29, 1908. James H. and Mary (Yates) Trusedel had six children, viz: John, born May 19, 1850, died February 5, 1879; Jesse, born October 24, 1851, lives on a farm in Cloverdale township, married Johanna Dix, no children; William H. Trusedel, born December 2, 1854, and died October 12, 1873; James M., of this review; Benjamin Franklin, born December 18, 1859, and died August 7, 1893; Mary Jane Trusedel, born February 14, 1865, married Joe Young, and died January 7, 1886.

James M. Trusedel's grandfather was Jesse Trusedel, born in Kentucky April 12, 1806. On February 4, 1828, he married Harriet Sparks, born

September 14, 1805, in Kentucky, and they had five children, viz: James H. (father of subject), born November 26, 1828; Mary A., born November 4, 1830, and died September 19, 1849; William H. Trusedel, born February 4, 1837, and lives on a farm south of Cloverdale, having married Jane Piercy and they had three children, only one living, Hattie, who lives in Kentucky; the fourth child was Jesse Trusedel, born December 4, 1839, married Rebecca Steele, and had three children, two living, Andrew and Mrs. Belle Watson; John M., born June 28, 1842, married Mattie Sackett, and had two children, one living, Mrs. Hattie McGill.

James M. Trusedel was reared on the farm until the age of sixteen or seventeen years, when he started out on his own account, working by the month for others. At the time of his marriage, in 1881, he began farming for himself in Jefferson township, but afterwards moved to Cloverdale township, and still later to Warren township. Five years after his marriage he bought a farm of eighty acres in the eastern part of Cloverdale township, in the Eel river bottom, but about three years later he moved back to a small farm which he owned in Jefferson township, where he lived during the following seven or eight years. In 1900, selling both of his farms, he bought one hundred and sixty acres of good land in Warren and Jefferson townships, the place being bounded on the south by the Cloverdale township line. Here he lived until about 1905, when he bought residence property in Cloverdale, which he soon afterwards sold and bought another property in the same town, where he now makes his home. He continues the operation of the farm, which he has maintained at a high standard of excellence and which is a source of considerable income. It is well improved in every respect and is considered one of the good farms of the locality.

On April 7, 1881, Mr. Trusedel was united in marriage to Lucretia Wright, the daughter of William Wright, and to them have been born five children, Elmer, Ethel, Fred, James and William. Mrs. Trusedel died on August 17, 1895, and on April 7, 1897, he married Arretia Miller, daughter of Thomas and Equilla (Stierwalt) Miller. She was born two and a half miles west of Gosport, Indiana, both of her parents also being natives of this state, the father born near Gosport and the mother near Quincy, Owen county. Mrs. Trusedel's paternal grandparents were Bryce and Elizabeth (Glover) Miller, the latter being a daughter of William and Nancy Glover. The Glovers were originally from Virginia, while the Millers came from the Carolinas. Equilla (Stierwalt) Miller was a daughter of Frederick and Janie (Asher) Stierwalt. At the age of fifteen years Frederick Stierwalt ran away from his Carolina home and went to Kentucky, and about four

years later came to Owen county, Indiana, locating about a mile and a half north of Gosport. He accompanied William Asher from Kentucky and after coming here he married the latter's daughter Janie. He entered a tract of government land in the northwestern part of Morgan county, east of Eminence, and subsequently entered several other tracts, at one time owning an entire section of land south of Quincy, Owen county, though some land was sold from time to time. Frederick Stierwalt was the father of ten children, of which number Equilla was the eighth in order of birth. To Mr. and Mrs. Trusedel have been born four children, namely: Glen M., Gale T., Glee O. M. and Gladys Dorthia. Of the children by his first union, Elmer married Lena McKamey, daughter of John and Ella McKamey, and they live in Jefferson township, being the parents of four children, Austin, Velva, Vesta and Eugene, Vesta dying at the age of fourteen months; Ethel is the wife of James Scott, living on the old Scott farm in Warren township, and they have two children, Lucile and Marcellus; Fred, who operates a farm in Jefferson township, married Elsie Grissom, and they have two children, Albert and Earl; James makes his home with his brother Fred; William died October 28, 1904, at the age of thirteen years. The children by the second marriage, the eldest of who is eleven years old, are all at home with their parents.

Mr. Trusedel is noted for his industrious habits and good management. During his earlier years he was, by dint of necessity, compelled to practice the most rigid economy and this habit of husbanding his resources was one of the keynotes to his future success. He established a reputation for reliability and sound judgment and met with gratifying success in every line of effort to which he applied himself. For over twenty years he has been in the threshing machine business, covering a wide field from Martinsville through Morgan, Owen, Clay and Putnam counties, and in this territory he enjoys a large acquaintance. Religiously he and his wife are members of the Christian church, to which they give an earnest support.

JOHN BRANNEMAN.

One of the leading agriculturalists of Cloverdale township is John Branneman, who was born in Knox county, Ohio, June 19, 1851, the son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Stillinger) Branneman and the grandson of Daniel Branneman. The father came to Ohio from Virginia with his parents, and

there he married Elizabeth Stillinger. She was born in Darmstadt, Germany, and was brought to America by her parents when eight years of age, the voyage across the Atlantic requiring sixty-three days, owing to persistent high winds against the old-fashioned sailing vessel on which they made the trip. The Stillingers and Brannemans were of German blood, Daniel Branneman and wife, being German born, spoke more of that language than they did of English.

In 1854 John Branneman came to Indiana with his father and located in Jefferson township, but he soon came to Cloverdale township, where the father bought a farm three or four miles southwest of Cloverdale, consisting of one hundred and twenty acres and there spent the rest of his days, dying in 1865, and his wife, mother of John, of this review, died at Cloverdale, in March, 1893.

John Branneman grew up on the home farm southwest of Cloverdale, he being the fifth child in a family of eight children, named as follows: Joseph married and is now deceased, one daughter surviving him, named Almeda; Samuel married and lived in the eastern part of Cloverdale township, where he died, leaving seven children: Marilla married Frederick Wander and lives south of Cloverdale; she died leaving one son and one daughter; Lydia lives at Boulder, Colorado; Emma, the sixth child, married Henry Sacket, a soldier in the Union army during the Civil war; he died in this county and his widow moved to Colorado City, Colorado; five children were born to them. William grew to maturity in Cloverdale township, but lives at present in Indianapolis, is married and had seven children, three dead, four living. Charlie died when twenty-four years of age, unmarried.

John Branneman grew to maturity in Cloverdale township and with the rest of the children, attended the public schools. On October 25, 1877, he married Telitha Davis, daughter of Arabian and Kizzia (Williams) Davis. Mrs. Branneman was born west of Cloverdale in Cloverdale township, where she lived until her marriage and where she was educated. Her father was born in North Carolina and when a child his parents moved to near Nashville, Tennessee, where he married and where five of his children were born. This family came to Indiana about 1835, living in Owen county for a time, later coming to Putnam county, and about 1850 bought the old home place where Mrs. Branneman was born. She was the youngest of thirteen children. There her parents reared their children and spent the balance of their days, owning one hundred and forty acres of land. Mr. Davis died December 4, 1886, and Mrs. Davis died April 1, 1882.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Branneman lived two years on his

father's farm, then moved to the east part of Cloverdale township and bought one hundred and nineteen acres and lived there sixteen years. He got an excellent start and then bought the fine farm where he now resides in section 4, east part of Cloverdale township. He follows diversified farming and has been very successful. He has divided up his land among his children, still retaining enough to insure him a comfortable income, but is not now so actively engaged in farming as formerly.

To Mr. and Mrs. Branneman eight children have been born, six of whom are living at this writing, one dying in infancy. They are Retha Elta, who married Verley O. Greenlee and lives in the east part of Cloverdale township, is the mother of one son, Delbert; Cora Annis is living at home with her parents; Hattie Jane married Cass Broadstreet and lived on the farm adjoining that of her father, where she died February 19, 1907; her three children all preceded her to the grave; Oren Reginald married Bonnie May Rule and lives on the old home place where her father formerly lived in the east part of Cloverdale township; Flossie married Vetta O. Mann and lives one and one-half miles northeast of her father's present home; she has one son, Gerna; Ezra died in infancy; Clarence is at home with his parents; Hazel is also a member of the home circle.

Mr. Branneman is a Democrat, but not an office seeker; however, he has been on the advisory board of his township for a period of eight years, a position which he still holds, but which he did not seek; he very ably discharges the duties of the same and if he would consent to do so his neighbors and friends would be very glad to confer upon him many local favors in the way of offices, but he prefers to lead a quiet home life and look after the interests of his family. He and his wife are both members of the Christian church.

BENTON C. BURKETT.

One of the highly honored and successful farmers of the past generation in Putnam county whose name should be perpetuated in his country's history was Benton C. Burkett, who was born in 1822 in Russell township, in the pioneer days, and he lived to see and take part in the great subsequent development of this county. He was the son of Abram and Catherine (Hire) Burkett, who came from North Carolina very early. They lived to advanced ages. Benton C. Burkett grew up in much the same manner as

other children of first settlers, learning what hard work meant when but a small boy, and being compelled to forego the advantages of higher learning. When he reached maturity he married Rebecca Nutgrass, daughter of Harrison and Nancy (Johnson) Nutgrass, of Clinton township, her parents being from Kentucky. Rebecca was born in 1830 and she was four years of age when her parents settled in this vicinity.

Benton C. Burkett first located in Russell township, and began clearing land and developing a farm, adding to his first holdings until he owned about twelve hundred acres of valuable land and was regarded as one of the leading farmers and substantial citizens of this part of the county in his day and generation. All of his land was in Russell township and was so managed as to yield him a very satisfactory income from year to year. He also dealt extensively in livestock and was successful in whatever he undertook. He had the confidence of all his neighbors, which he never betrayed, for he was upright in all his relations with his fellow men.

The death of this well remembered and influential citizen occurred on August 11, 1879, at the age of fifty-seven years, six months and fifteen days. Mrs. Burkett died on August 2, 1894, at the age of sixty-four years, three months and one day. They are buried at the old Blakesburg cemetery. They were members of the Dunkard church at Ladoga, twelve miles distant; they also attended the Little Walnut church, about seven and one-half miles distant. This congregation held services frequently at the old Universalist church at Blakesburg.

To Mr. and Mrs. Benton C. Burkett eleven children were born, all living at this writing, named as follows: Nancy C., commonly known as "Nan," married Joseph A. Thomas, whose sketch appears elsewhere; Rudy H., of Greencastle; Sarah E. married Milt Bowers, of Franklin township; Rachael M. married Sanford Bales, of Russell township; Mary Jane is the widow of Henry Crodian and lives on a part of her father's land; Sophia A. married Walter Gosling, of Franklin township; F. Marion lives on a part of his father's estate; Dulcina D. married James Skillman, of Franklin township; Susan Edna married William Obenchains and lives on the old homestead; Effie B. married Charles Shannon and lives on part of her father's estate; Ida Olivia married Harvey Gardner, of Roachdale. They all live in Putnam county, as do also all of the Thomas children.

WILLIAM JEFFERSON FLORER.

The mission of a great soul in this world is one that is calculated to inspire a multitude of others to better and grander things, and its subsequent influence can not be measured in metes and bounds, for it affects the lives of those with whom it comes in contact, broadening and enriching them for all time to come. Such thoughts are inspired by a contemplation of the eminently worthy career of William Jefferson Florer, who, although long since a pilgrim to "the sunset land of souls," left such a record behind him as to influence for good the lives of many who remember him, for his efforts proved of the greatest value to his fellow citizens as well as to himself. He so shaped his career along worthy lines and directed them along well defined channels of endeavor as to stamp him as a man of distinct force and individuality, of marked sagacity, of undaunted enterprise, yet a man who was genial, courteous and easily approached; consequently his career was such as to warrant the trust and confidence of the business world and his activity in industrial, commercial and financial circles forms no unimportant chapter in the history of the state honored by his citizenship.

Mr. Florer was born in Newport, Indiana, February 12, 1834, the scion of a fine old pioneer family, noted for their piety and hospitality, qualities that characterized his entire life. He was reared to manhood in Vermillion county, Indiana, where he attended the graded schools and afterward the seminary at Newport. He made the best possible use of every opportunity and received a very serviceable education which in later life was greatly augmented by home reading and by contact with the world. It was indeed interesting, in later life, to listen to his quaint and charmingly told reminiscences of the early days, of the vast changes he witnessed and took part in and of the marked difference in the modes and customs of a half century, the most interesting in the history of the state. He remained in Vermillion county until 1861, then moved to Coles county, Illinois, where he lived until the early seventies, successfully continuing his chosen vocation—banking.

Believing that an excellent opportunity existed in Wabasha, Minnesota, to engage in the banking business, he moved to that place and established such an institution, which was so sanely and conservatively managed by him that it was well patronized and won a reputation for being one of the soundest and safest banks in that country, Mr. Florer soon becoming one of the most influential men in financial and other circles of that place, being consulted on matters of financial import by people of all classes and religions.

He remained in Wabasha until the final summons came to close his earthly accounts. on July 21, 1881, the community losing one of its most highly respected and valued citizens.

Mr. Florer was married at Newport, Indiana, on July 19, 1857, to Mary Ann Louise Washburn, daughter of James Elliott and Mary Ann (Cain) Washburn, natives of Vermont and Massachusetts, respectively, each representatives of sterling New England families. Mrs. Florer was educated in the Vermillion County Seminary and developed into a woman of rare charm of character and a fit companion for her worthy husband, with whom she sympathized and encouraged in his undertakings. She moved to Greencastle, Indiana, soon after his death in order to get the benefit of the schools for her children, and she has resided here continuously since 1882. She has long been a favorite with a host of warm personal friends here who delight in the genial sunshine of her declining years which are replete with good and permeated by a wholesome atmosphere.

To Mr. and Mrs. William J. Florer four children were born, named as follows: Clara Collett married Dr. Frank H. Lammers, late a well known physician of Greencastle, now deceased, Mrs. Lammers still making her home here, a full sketch of the Doctor appearing on another page of this work. Dana Washburn is deceased. Warren Washburn, A. B., graduated from DePauw University in 1890, receiving the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy; he then became assistant professor of German in the University of Michigan. Of him, "Who's Who in America" has the following sketch: "Member of Modern Languages Association of America; Das Konigliche Deutsche Seminar, Leipzig University; Der Academie Neuphil Verein of Germany; Delta Tau Delta; Sons of American Revolution; Free and Accepted Masons; contributor to 'Poet Lore' and educational magazines; author of various text books and studies in German literature." Laura Lelia, a teacher in the Greencastle public schools, graduated from DePauw University in 1892 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. She is a member of the Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority.

Mr. Florer was a Methodist and a liberal supporter of the church, and Mrs. Florer has also been a faithful member of this denomination since her youth. Mr. Florer was a Republican in politics, and fraternally he was a Mason, having attained the Royal Arch degree. He was a truly good and useful man, successful, and worthy of the high esteem in which he was universally held. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. John W. Ray and he was laid to rest in beautiful Riverview cemetery, as he desired, "with stately bluffs standing untiring sentinels and the mighty Mississippi

singing an eternal requiem." The Sabbath following Mr. Florer's demise, his good friend, Father Trobec, later Bishop Trobec, pronounced a eulogy in St. Felix's church—a wonderful tribute.

CHARLES B. BRIDGES.

Charles B. Bridges, late successful farmer of Franklin township, Putnam county, clearly demonstrated what an honest, earnest, hardworking man can accomplish, although he had to hew his own fortune from the obstacles that beset his way, for he started life with no great aid from anyone. But he was industrious and economical, so that he became the owner of a fine farm and had a competency so that he was able to enjoy an old age of comfort and quiet. He was born March 19, 1854, in Russell township, and was the son of Robert L. and Catherine (Leaton) Bridges, the former a native of Montgomery county, Kentucky, and he was four years old when his parents brought him to Putnam county, Indiana. He was the son of Charles Bolds Bridges, who was a native of Kentucky. He married Rachael O. Lockridge. They came to Putnam county, Indiana, in 1835 and remained here the rest of their lives, Mr. Bridges being a farmer and a store-keeper, and he became well and favorably known here. Robert L. Bridges was three years old when he was brought to Putnam county. Here he grew to maturity, was educated, married and reared a family of three daughters and four sons, named as follows: Charles B., John L., William B., Clay D., Mary Alice, Bettie and Rachael. Mary A. became the wife of J. C. Williams; Bettie became the wife of H. C. Cooper; Rachael married Grant Williams.

Charles B. Bridges was the oldest of the family and he began working on the farm and attending the district schools during the winter months, remaining on the farm with his father until twenty-one years of age.

Mr. Bridges married Alman J. Hymer, daughter of Jesse P. Hymer, a highly respected citizen of this county, their wedding occurring in March, 1875. Two children have been born to this union, namely: Laura C., born August 23, 1877, died September 13th, following; Nellie, born May 31, 1879, received a common school education and is now the wife of Alonzo McGaughey, a furniture dealer and undertaker in Russellville, Indiana.

Mr. Bridges was the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of well improved and productive land in Franklin township, which he carefully

tilled, but he later retired from active farm work. His death occurred on April 10, 1910. He was very successful in his life work and was surrounded by the evidences of thrift of his earlier years of endeavor.

Mrs. Bridges is a member of the Universalist church at Fincastle, having been active in the good work many years. Politically he was a Democrat, but he never had an ambition to be a party leader or an office holder, preferring to lead a quiet, unassuming, honorable and straightforward life, consequently he won the confidence and esteem of all who knew him.

JOHN L. BRIDGES.

Among the representative farmers and honored citizens of Franklin township, Putnam county, is John L. Bridges, who has found it to his best interests to remain in his native community, and, judging from the eminent success that has attended his efforts, he was wise in doing so, for he is the owner of one of the finest farms in the northern part of the county and he is carrying on the various departments of his enterprise with that discretion and energy which always find their natural sequence in definite success if persisted in. To such men as Mr. Bridges we turn with particular satisfaction as offering in their life histories justification for works of this character, owing to the life of honesty and sobriety he has led and his energetic nature and patriotic spirit. His birth occurred here on August 13, 1858, and he is the son of Robert L. and Catherine (Leaton) Bridges, the former being the son of Charles B. Bridges, who was a native of Kentucky and who came to Putnam county, Indiana, about 1835, settling in Russell township, spending the remainder of his life in this county. He was a man of sterling principles and a hardy pioneer. His son, Robert L., was four years old when the family moved to Putnam county. The son grew to maturity here and assisted with the hard work of clearing and developing a farm in a new country. Besides farming he later in life successfully conducted a mercantile establishment at Fincastle, Franklin township, for a period of fifteen years. He also traded in stock and was widely known and highly respected. His wife, Catherine Leaton, was born in Putnam county, Indiana, the daughter of John Leaton, an early settler and prominent farmer, who was a justice of the peace many years. He died in August, 1904.

To Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Bridges seven children were born, namely: Charles B.; Mary A. is the wife of James C. Williams; John L., of this re-

view; William B.; Clay B.; Elizabeth is the wife of Clay Cooper; Rachael is the wife of Grant Williams.

John L. Bridges was reared on the home farm in Franklin township and, as already intimated, has resided in the township all his life. As soon as he was old enough he began working on his father's farm and attended the district schools during the winter months; he also took one year's work at the Danville Normal School, then gave his entire attention to farming.

Mr. Bridges was married on October 6, 1881, to Vina Harris, who was born and reared at Carpentersville, this county, her birth occurring on August 12, 1863, and she grew to maturity there, being educated in the district schools of her home town, where the Harris family had become well known and influential people. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bridges, namely: Hettie A., who died when fourteen years of age, and Chasie, who was born in 1886, was a student at Western College, Oxford, Ohio; she married Franz O. Myers, and they live near Ladoga, Montgomery county, Indiana; two children have been born to them, Howard B. and Madona.

Mr. Bridges has been very successful as a farmer and stockman, because he has been a hard worker, a good manager and has been quick to seize opportunities at the right time. He is now the owner of three hundred and twenty acres, all in Franklin township, which is under a high state of cultivation and is well improved in every respect and ranks with the best farms in this part of the county. He started out as a farmer with only eighty acres of land, but he has so managed his business as to reap the large rewards that always attend properly applied principles of business. He skillfully rotates his crops so as to get the best results and at the same time preserve the strength of the soil. He has an attractively located, comfortable and nicely furnished home, excellent barns and outbuildings,—in fact, all that goes to make a complete and desirable rural home.

Mr. and Mrs. Bridges are members of the Universalist church at Fincastle, Indiana. Politically, Mr. Bridges is a Republican and, while he has been too busy to take any special interest in politics, he has always been ready to do his just share in promoting the county's interests in any way. He was elected county commissioner from the first district by seventy-nine votes when the county was six hundred Democratic, and he very acceptably and faithfully served in that capacity for a period of three years, from 1895 to 1898, giving the utmost satisfaction to all concerned, irrespective of party alignment. The fact that he was elected to this office in the face of such overwhelming odds is certainly evidence enough of his high standing in the community and of the confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens.

BENJAMIN F. WALLS.

Agriculture has been the true source of man's dominion on earth ever since the primal existence of labor and it has ever since controlled, for the most part, all the fields of action to which his intelligence and energy have been devoted. Among this sturdy element of Putnam county whose labors have profited alike themselves and their neighbors is Benjamin F. Walls, who owns a good farm in Jackson township, where he was born on March 7, 1870. He is the son of William and Mary (Norris) Walls, the father being a native of Boone county, Indiana; he followed farming and was very successful in his life and he and his wife were highly respected.

Benjamin F. Walls was reared on the farm which he began working when a mere lad, the home place being situated three-fourths of a mile from where he now lives. He attended the district schools in the winter months and became fairly well educated, leaving school when about eighteen years of age, and he has continued farming ever since, having first rented land when he began life for himself. Being economical and a hard worker, he soon accumulated enough to purchase a place of his own, his present farm consisting of ninety-six acres in section 16, Jackson township, which he has carefully managed and which has yielded him a good income. He has a comfortable home and he devoted considerable time to stock raising, feeds and ships cattle and hogs in large numbers and owing to his intimate knowledge of the stock business he has been very successful in this line.

Politically Mr. Walls is a Democrat and he has long been active in local affairs. He was elected trustee of Jackson township in November, 1908, assuming charge of the office in January, 1909, which he has since conducted in an able and conscientious manner and to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. He is regarded as straightforward and honorable in all his dealings with his fellow men and he and his family bear a good reputation.

Mr. Walls was married in 1890 to Anna E. Dickerson, who was born in Montgomery county, Indiana, August 26, 1868, where her family was well and favorably known. She is a daughter of Floyd and Elizabeth (Pennington) Dickerson, both natives of Indiana, where they were married. He was engaged to marry before the late war and carried his sweetheart's picture with him when he was fighting for the maintenance of the Union. After the war he married and settled down to farming. He continued through life a Democrat, but never aspired to office. He formerly was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; later he withdrew from his lodge work. Six children blessed their union, Emma S. (second wife of the sub-

ject, whom she married in 1898). Charles, William, James, Hattie (Mrs. Daniel Shackelford) and Anna E. Mrs. Anna Walls died on June 12, 1895, no children having been born to the union, and in 1898 Mr. Walls married her sister, Emma S.

JOHN BRECKENRIDGE BURRIS.

John Breckenridge Burris was born in Putnam county, Indiana, September 5, 1859, the son of James A. and Mary A. (Piercy) Burris, each representative families, the father born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, where he spent his boyhood and where his people were well known for several generations. James A. Burris received a fairly good education in the common schools of the early days and he began working on a farm when a mere lad. He devoted his life to agricultural pursuits with a reasonable measure of success, being a good manager and honorable in his dealings with his fellow men. His farm in Jefferson township, Putnam county, was one of the best tilled in that locality. He died some time ago, his widow surviving, being well known in this locality, where she has many friends, having spent her life in this county where she was born. Four children were born, of whom two survive Mrs. Burris: James Clay, deceased; William Sims; Mary Ellen (deceased), and John Breckenridge, of this review.

The last named spent his boyhood days on the paternal homestead, where he assisted with the work during the crop season, attending the district schools during the winter time, later graduating from the high school, and Purdue University in 1888, with the degree of Bachelor of Science, having made an excellent record there for scholarship.

Mr. Burris married Harriet McCoy, on October 25, 1899, a lady of excellent educational attainments, having graduated from DePauw University in the class of 1898. She is the daughter of James H. and Ellen (Utterback) McCoy, both natives of Putnam county and representatives of old families.

Mr. Burris carries on extensive farming interests with an energy and discretion that always result in success, having made a very careful study of "intense" farming, employing as far as possible scientific methods in farming and stock raising. Some fine specimens of livestock are to be found on his place at all times. His land is well improved in every respect and his is one of the attractive and desirable farms of Putnam county. He has a comfort-

able residence and good outbuildings. He has added very extensively to the estate left him by his father. Although his residence is in Cloverdale, he operates his farm himself. He is widely regarded as an authority on all agricultural questions, having devoted his life to studying the same. He is deeply interested in institute work and is widely known as a well informed and interesting lecturer on agriculture. He was at one time president of the Indiana Corn Growers' Association, his work in the same resulting in the accomplishment of much good and the fostering of new enthusiasm.

Mr. Burris has traveled extensively, having made a trip around the world which greatly broadened his views, having observed many things which will be of permanent and inestimable value to him. In every sphere of endeavor in which Mr. Burris has taken part, his unpretending bearing and integrity have elevated him in the confidence of his fellow men.

JAMES M. OWSLEY.

The record of the gentleman whose name introduces this article contains no exciting chapter of tragic events, but is replete with well defined purposes which, carried to successful issue, have won for him an influential place in business circles and high personal standing among his fellow citizens. His life work has been one of unceasing industry and perseverance, and the systematic and honorable methods he has ever followed have resulted not only in gaining the confidence of those with whom he has had dealings, but also in the building up of a large industry.

James M. Owsley is a native of the old Blue Grass state, having been born in Cumberland county, Kentucky, May 3, 1856, the son of Oscar and Almira (Middleton) Owsley, who were highly respected and honorable people, spending their lives on a farm in that state, rearing their son, James M., to farm work, alternating the same with work in the district schools. While yet a young man he went to Missouri, where he continued farming and attending school until he was about seventeen years of age, when he started in life for himself, having gained the consent of his parents. Having heard of the opportunities existing in Putnam county, Indiana, he came here, his total capital upon arriving aggregating something over one dollar. But even at that early age he manifested traits of character that never fail to win in the battle of life, for he was courageous, was not afraid of hard work and was not overawed at seemingly insurmountable obstacles. He soon hired out as

a farm hand at from eighteen to twenty-one dollars per month, and, having faith in his future ability to make money, he was not especially economical at that period, spending most all he made until his marriage, which event took place on February 19, 1879. His choice for a life partner was Mary E. Sutherlin, who was born in Jackson township, this county, the daughter of a well known family there. His father-in-law furnished the young couple a place to live. Prospering, in a short time he purchased the place and he has ever since been gradually climbing to the front until he has become of the leading agriculturists of Jackson township, owning at one time four hundred and forty acres of rich land which he placed under an excellent state of cultivation and improvement. He proved to be a good manager and made few mistakes in the management of his large affairs. Having given his son-in-law help in buying a farm near his home he now owns three hundred and twenty acres. Most of his present handsome competence he has made unaided by skillful farming and the judicious handling of stock, having long been accustomed to raising and selling large numbers from year to year while for several years he has bought and fed cattle for market. He introduced the breed of Shorthorn cattle which are proving to be a great stride for this country.

Mrs. Owsley has been of great assistance to her husband in his everyday affairs in the way of encouragement and sane counsel. She owns stock in the Roachdale Bank, also in the Central National Bank at Greencastle. They have a pleasant and attractively located home, well furnished and commodious, and the outbuildings on the place are all that could be desired.

One daughter, Alma, has been born to this union, her birth occurring on December 24, 1884. She is a graduate of the Roachdale high school and is the wife of Allie Miller, of Jackson township, a member of a prominent family of the county.

Mr. and Mrs. Owsley are members of the Christian church, of which Mr. Owsley has been elder. In politics he is a Democrat, but has never taken much interest in political affairs, preferring to devote all his time to his individual affairs; however, he may always be depended upon to lend his support in the promotion of any movement looking to the general good of Putnam county.

AARON B. STEWART.

The subject of this sketch has spent his useful and unusually active life in Putnam county, and he has always had deeply at heart the well being

and improvement of the community with the result that he has always been held in high esteem by all who knew him, as were his ancestors. He was born in the house where he now lives in Jackson township, September 8, 1858, the son of Lewis H. and Elizabeth (Gillen) Stewart, highly respected people. They were the parents of eleven children, Aaron B. being the fourth in order of birth. He was reared on the home farm, which he worked when he became of proper age, attending the district schools in the winter time, remaining at home until his marriage with Lilly Keithy, daughter of Doctor Keithy, a well known local physician. To this union one daughter, Lillie, was born, who became the wife of Rev. Arthur Hackleman, of Montpelier, Indiana. Mrs. Lilly Keithy Stewart died when this child was born, and Mr. Stewart married Mary Hixon in December, 1878. She was born February 25, 1858, in Parke county, where she was reared and educated, and she is the daughter of Michael Hixon, a successful farmer who lived on the land his grandfather entered from the government in a very early day. They first located on the farm where he lived, but later moved to a farm in Franklin township. Two sons were born of this union, namely: Otto M., born November 25, 1888, is living at home and is a graduate of the Roachdale high school; Lewis H. was born October 20, 1890, is a graduate of the Roachdale high school and is living at home.

Mr. Stewart has a good farm, well improved and carefully tilled and he makes a very comfortable living from his fields year by year, at the same time laying by something for the future. He has a pleasant home and is deserving of credit for what he has accomplished, for he has received little help from outside sources. He is engaged in the stock business, buying hogs and cattle which he feeds for market.

Fraternally he is a member of Roachdale Lodge, No. 602, Free and Accepted Masons. Both he and his wife are members of the Eastern Star, Chapter No. 247. Mrs. Stewart being associate matron. Politically Mr. Stewart is a Democrat, but he never takes much interest in politics, preferring to attend strictly to his individual affairs.

JOSEPH WEST.

This venerable pioneer and representative farmer of Jackson township has long been identified with the interests of Putnam county, and thus he has witnessed and taken part in the development of this section of the state

from a sylvan wild to its present status as a progressive locality. He early began to contribute to the work of clearing and improving the land of its primitive forests, later assisted in establishing schools and better public improvements and facilities, while his course has been so directed as to retain for him the unqualified approval of the community in which he lives.

Joseph West was born in Madison county, Kentucky, November 26, 1832, the son of Richard and Lavina (Hochersmith) West, both natives of Madison county, Kentucky, where they grew to maturity, were educated in the early pioneer schools and there married, spending most of their lives in the Blue Grass state. They came to Indiana later in life, but did not remain long until they returned to Kentucky, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Joseph West was eighteen years of age when he came to Hendricks county, Indiana. He was first employed by Doctor Hoadley and he remained there three years, then he returned to Kentucky, where he remained until 1856 when he came to Putnam county, Indiana. He had been a hard worker through his youth and had saved his money, having about one hundred and seventy dollars when he arrived here. He first rented a farm and later moved to Ladoga, Indiana.

Mr. West married Mariah L. Merchant shortly after taking up his residence in Putnam county, of which she was a native. After living a year in Montgomery county, they rented for five years and then located on Mr. West's present farm of one hundred and sixty acres, the same which he rented and which his wife inherited later. He has sold a part and yet owns one hundred and seven acres. His land is highly improved and well cultivated so that he has been amply rewarded for his toil from year to year. He has also been a very successful stockman, having long raised various kinds of livestock for the market; however, he is at present living practically retired from the active duties of life, renting his farm. He has a comfortable and substantial dwelling and is spending his declining years in peace, surrounded by plenty.

To Mr. and Mrs. West three children were born, named as follows: Millie J., wife of George Ratliff, of Roachdale, this county; George R. is living at home, and John lives in Decatur county, Indiana. Mrs. West died February 25, 1910. Mr. West belongs to the Christian church, having been one of the deacons of the local congregation and long active in its affairs. He is a member of the Roachdale Lodge, No. 602, Free and Accepted Masons. In politics he is a Democrat, but he has never taken much part in political affairs. He is highly honored by all who know him, for his life has been led along safe and honorable lines.

IRA MORELAND.

This well known and highly honored citizen of Jackson township is eminently entitled to conspicuous mention in this history, owing to the fact that he was one of the worthy pioneers of Putnam county, having seen and participated in the development of the same from the early days and the life he has led is one of commendation and worthy of emulation by younger generations, for it has been led along lines of usefulness and integrity.

Ira Moreland is a native of Jackson township, this county, his birth having occurred on January 10, 1844. His parents were James and Fannie (Shedals) Moreland, who in the early days here were influential and did their full share in blazing the forests and laying the foundation for later generations to enjoy the richness of the opportunities found here. They were each from honorable and industrious families, James Moreland having been born in Harper's Ferry, Virginia, and Fannie Shedals was a native of Kentucky. They grew to maturity in their native states and received a meager schooling in their native communities. They were married in Montgomery county, New York, and migrated to Putnam county, Indiana, as early as 1838, locating in Jackson township where they developed a good home from the virgin soil, reared their children in respectability and spent the rest of their lives. James Moreland was influential in local politics. He was a skilled mechanic and spent much of his life engaging in this line of work, which, in those pioneer days, was a great treat to the early settlers for they were remote from large towns where gunsmiths, etc., could be found to do their repairing. Mr. Moreland was not only skilled in his work, but, owing to his thoroughly honest dealings with all his neighbors, he established a reputation that brought him many customers who invariably remained his friends.

To Mr. and Mrs. James Moreland nine children were born, four of whom are living in 1909, viz: Rebecca (Mrs. Murphy), Ira (the subject), Joseph, of Jackson township, and Thomas, also of this township.

Ira Moreland was reared on the farm which he assisted in developing when he became of proper age, beginning work in the fields when but a mere lad. He had a limited opportunity to attend school, but he improved such as he had. When a young man he learned the plasterer's trade, becoming very proficient in the same and for many years his services were in great demand and he did contracting in Putnam, Montgomery, Boone and Hendricks counties, some of his contracts being large ones, and he was enabled to lay by a competency at this which enabled him to buy a farm of seventy

acres later in life, which he now owns and which he manages in such a skillful manner that he reaps abundant harvests from year to year. He has a good home and is very comfortably situated to enjoy old age in peace and surrounded by plenty. Besides farming, he raises and feeds stock for the market, in which he meets with gratifying success.

Mr. Moreland was married to Sarah Morgan, who was born in 1845 and reared in Fountain county, Indiana, where her people were well established. This union has resulted in the birth of two children, William and Nellie O., both single and at home.

Mr. Moreland is a charter member of the Carpentersville Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he also belongs to the encampment. Politically he is a Democrat. During his long and useful life in Putnam county he has witnessed many momentous changes and he has played well his part in the subsequent development of the locality, for when he was a boy the country was in its primitive state, abounding in vast forests through which roamed wild beasts and much wild game, and it has been just such sturdy pioneers as he who have reclaimed the country and brought it to its present high state of prosperity. He is well known here and his life has been led along honorable lines at all times.

HESEKIAH EVANS.

Hesekiah Evans was one of the old and greatly esteemed pioneers of Putnam county who have now passed on to the undiscovered mystic land, leaving behind a priceless heritage, the memory of good deeds and an exemplary life, for he was a type of man seldom met with now—sterling, rugged, honest and hard working, kind to his neighbors and hospitable alike to friends and strangers.

The first one of the Evans family of which there is any authentic record was Thomas Evans, Sr., great-great-great-grandfather of Simpson F. Evans, born at Delornes, Wales, about 1662, and died in December 1756, at the age of ninety-four years. He married Sarah Martha Elizabeth Roberts at Philadelphia in 1730, and she died in Pennsylvania on June 1, 1803, at the age of one hundred and eleven years.

Thomas Evans, Jr., their son, was born in Pennsylvania in 1739. He ran away from home and joined the army under Col. George Washington and fought under him in the French and Indian wars. He served during the whole Revolutionary struggle, 1776-1783. He died in Kentucky in 1825.

He was married in 1762 to Sarah Clark, born March 1, 1743, and died at Russellville, Indiana, June 5, 1834. Rev. John Evans, their son, born October 25, 1763, died at Russellville, July 2, 1841, aged seventy-eight years. He was married in Kentucky to Susanah Prater, who was born in 1766 and died at Russellville, Indiana, October 25, 1831.

James Evans, their son, was born June 1, 1797, in Bath county, Kentucky, and died August 22, 1878, aged eighty-one years. He was married February 14, 1822, to Ruth Vanschoiack, born in Nicholas county, Kentucky, September 21, 1802, and died March 24, 1867. Heseekiah Evans was the son of James Evans and Ruth Vanschoiack.

He was born January 18, 1826, and received a limited education in the primitive schools of his day, coming to Putnam county when a young man. Here he met and on April 19, 1858, married Hannah M. Pratt, who was born September 9, 1837; she, too, came to this county with her parents, when young, in 1827.

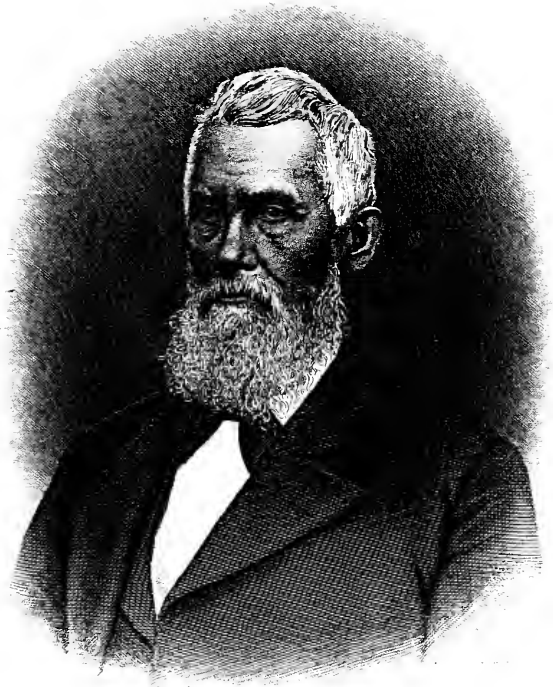
James Evans bought land in section 6, he and Mr. Forgey buying a tract of three hundred and twenty acres in one body, dividing the same between them, it being agreed in the division that the last half was the better and to make an equal division, the west part was to contain one hundred sixty-seven and one-half acres and the east half one hundred and fifty-two and one-half acres. Tossing coppers for choice, Mr. Evans secured the first pick of the land and chose the east side. On this he erected a log cabin, cleared the land and began farming which he followed all his life in connection with stock raising, being one of the best known stock men of his day. He was a breeder of fine horses, keeping the best in his neighborhood. Politically he was a Republican and he and his wife were both members of the Methodist church for a period of about sixty years. He died at the age of eighty-one years, falling dead on the fair grounds which he had leased from a neighbor for the purpose of holding fairs. He and his wife were the parents of seven children, five boys and two girls; it was a coincidence that the two previous generations of his ancestors had families of five boys and two girls, making the same in numbers for three succeeding generations.

The father was reared to manhood on the home farm and attended the common schools of his day. His wife was the daughter of Austin Pratt, of Parke county, Indiana, and she and Mr. Evans began their married life on a farm in Brown township, Montgomery county, on one hundred and sixty acres which Mr. Evans purchased. The father and sons worked together, helping each other until each son had his own farm. Heseekiah Evans later added one hundred acres to his place, owning then two hundred and sixty

acres when his father died. He and his brother Daniel bought the heirs out and later the father bought the interest of his brother and gave his attention to the feeding of shorthorn cattle. He showed them at the county fairs and took a number of premiums. Mr. Evans reached the advanced age of eighty-one years, retaining his active faculties to the last, dying May 8, 1907, and was buried in the cemetery at Russellville. His widow makes her home among her children. They are, James W., born February 22, 1863, married Lena Summers and they have the following children: Harold, John, Howard and Vernon, the last named being deceased; Henry G., born June 30, 1864, married Florence Allen and they have two children. Lee and Josephine; Simpson F., whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL STEVENSON.

The above named gentleman was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, November 21, 1802, and died January 2, 1889, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. He was the eldest son of James Stevenson and Margaret (Campbell) Stevenson. His mother was a daughter of Alexander Campbell, a pioneer of Kentucky. His paternal grandfather, Benjamin Stevenson, of the eastern shore of Maryland, was, during the war of the Revolution, a soldier of the patriot army, and soon after that conflict removed from Maryland to Kentucky, when the latter was a territory of Virginia. His son James entered the United States army in the war of 1812, as a private, and in that struggle endured such hardships that he ever afterward remained an invalid. This fact made the subject of this sketch, while yet a boy, the stay and support of the family. This constant labor and training gave to him a splendid physical and intellectual manhood. Educational advantages he had but sparingly. The schools of Kentucky in that day were but indifferent and seminaries and colleges distant and expensive; he therefore made nature his principal text book, and acquired wisdom and diligence from her precepts. He was strongly opposed to slavery and the injustice of that institution made strong impressions on his mind, and he determined to seek a home in a land of free institutions, where to labor was honorable. Impelled by this principle, he, at the age of nineteen, in 1821, left Kentucky and came to Indiana seeking a location. He entered land northward from where Rockville now stands. He was not disappointed with the country and from that time regarded Indiana as his home. After satisfactorily prospecting the



A. W. Stevenson

Hoosier state, he returned to Kentucky where he was induced by his family to study medicine. On completing his course he entered Transylvania University at Lexington, Kentucky, and subsequently received his medical degree at that institution in the days when the illustrious Dr. Benjamin Dudley was the head of the school and in the height of his surgical renown.

After receiving his medical degree Doctor Stevenson practiced his profession for a short time in his native state, but in 1826 he set his face for final residence in Indiana. On his return he was most favorably impressed with the situation and advantages of Greencastle and the "blue grass" lands surrounding. These considerations induced him to cast his lot with the people of that place, where he engaged in the practice of his profession and in other pursuits for a period of more than three-score years. On his arrival at Greencastle he was without money, friends or acquaintances, but he had good health, excellent medical attainments and energy, with determination to succeed, reinforced with all the natural shrewdness and business capacity requisite to bring about the result. Riding a borrowed horse loaned by a relative, he halted at the village tavern and said to the proprietor, "I am a doctor; my name is Stevenson, from Kentucky. I desire to locate with you, but have no ready means to pay my way; but if you will board me and my horse for the first six months and use your influence for me in the community I will give you half I make." As there were two physicians from the West, well stocked with the necessary outfit required to practice medicine in that early day, already established in the locality of the tavern, the keeper hesitated to accept his proposition, but told him to stay all night with him anyhow and he would think the matter over. Being favorably impressed with his personal address and conversational powers, he concluded the following morning to accept the arrangement. Doctor Stevenson was soon actively engaged in the treatment of diseases incident to a new country. Numerous incidents might be cited to show that he was a man for emergencies, and he was not required to wait long until opportunities presented themselves to show his judgment, decision and ability as a physician and surgeon. He rose rapidly to eminence in his profession and as a surgeon was without a peer. His parents came to him in Indiana, and he, with them, brought from Kentucky the slaves owned by his father and gave them their freedom, and they remained in Indiana until after the constitution of 1850 was adopted. That instrument, as he thought, restrained them of liberty and he aided them to a home in the colony of Liberia. In his own life total abstinence had been the rule, and he felt that moral suasion was the true remedy. A man of strong will and unquestioned courage, these convictions soon impelled

him into conflict with intemperance, and this conflict was life-long. He it was who delivered the first temperance lecture in this county, and the novelty of it brought friends and foes to hear. Men brought with them whisky in bottles and drank bumpers to each other and to the speaker, while he, in nothing daunted, hurled anathemas at the traffic and deplored the evils of intemperance.

Careful investigation and thorough study convinced him that free institutions were wholly dependent on morality, integrity and intelligence. This conviction made him the friend of common schools and higher education. In the securing of Asbury University for Greencastle he was a liberal and active co-worker and contributor, became a member of its first board of trustees; saw ten years continuous service as such, three years of which time he was the president of the joint board. He was an active participant in securing free schools for Indiana, and did much to bring his adopted county into line in favor of that system. Some educational opinions then entertained by him were in advance of the times. Insisting that the common schools should be thorough and facilities for higher education ample, he, in an address, urged the necessity for schools in which complete training in agriculture and mechanical arts could be acquired. This brought him in conflict with some leading educators, but time has demonstrated the wisdom of his thought, as Rose Polytechnic Institute and Purdue University evidence.

Eminent as a physician, his lucrative practice enabled him to acquire a large estate in wild lands. This he did preparatory to returning to agriculture as a profession. From these lands the inferior timber was removed and the land set in blue grass. This at that time was considered a waste by many, but he reaped from it afterwards abundant harvest of rich pasture and fat cattle. Though engaged in an arduous profession, he, through study, became a believer in and an advocate of the American system of Mr. Clay. This brought him early into political prominence as he had the courage of his convictions, the result was that in 1831, 1832, 1844 and 1845 he represented his county in the Indiana House of Representatives and in the last term was speaker of the house. In 1839, 1840 and 1841 he was the Whig candidate for lieutenant-governor of Indiana. In 1850 he was elected to the convention that framed the constitution of Indiana in 1851, and was active in the deliberations of that body. His services in this convention closed his political career. He sympathized with labor and with men too intensely to readily reconcile himself to the compromise measures of 1850, and never again became a candidate. In 1860, however, he earnestly advocated the election of Lincoln and gave to his administration an earnest, loyal and enthusiastic sup-

port. Shortly after the Civil war he was the caucus nominee for United States senator, with certainty of election to that high office, but declined the honor. In 1843 he removed from Greencastle to his farm two miles east of that town, and gave up his medical practice as rapidly as his patients would permit. Thence forward he devoted his time to farming and stock raising. For a time he edited an agricultural department in a newspaper, and in this way, as well as in public addresses, sought to introduce better modes of farming. More through his effort than of any other was the Putnam County Agricultural Society organized. He introduced into the county and bred large flocks of Spanish Merino sheep and for a time made sheep husbandry most prominent. While thus engaged he endeavored to organize an incorporated company for the purpose of importing and breeding Shorthorn cattle. Not succeeding in this through defects in Indiana law, he began that enterprise alone. In 1848 he purchased and brought into Putnam county the first thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle. In 1847 he was commissioned by Governor Whitcomb a member of the Indiana state board proper and was himself a member of the board for several years, during three of which he was honored as president. It was while he was a member of the board that the plans were matured and action taken which have enabled that body and its agencies to accomplish so much for the stock breeding, agricultural, mechanical and mineral interests of Indiana. And in these labors he assumed his share, doing his full portion of the work. In 1853, at his own instance and cost, he went to England, inspected the principal Shorthorn herds of that kingdom and bought for himself a small herd of the best and brought them to Putnam county, and this was the first importation of Shorthorns direct from England into Indiana. His prominence as a stock grower caused him to become prime mover in calling the Indiana Shorthorn Breeders' Convention, which assembled at Indianapolis on May 21, 1872. He was made president of the convention and was afterward president of a national organization of the same kind. His efforts were not wholly confined to stock raising. He organized the company that built in 1867 the first gravel road in the county. The line was nineteen miles long, and is yet operated, though its success was originally doubtful. Now in the county are maintained over one hundred fifty miles of improved roads. From 1840 until about 1880 Doctor Stevenson was a man of wealth, but wishing to administer on his own estate, he divided his lands and goods among his twelve children, giving to each an equal share, and reserving for himself and wife a modest competency during the remainder of their lives. He was always delighted with employment and instructed his children to labor, often himself going

with them to the fields and by precept and example showing them how to accomplish the best results. He was from early life a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Liberal in his views, clear in convictions, logically a reasoner, far-sighted and methodical in business, firm and persistent in purpose, able and persuasive in argument, careful of the rights of others, of profound thought power, industrious, hospitable, courteous and generous. a good husband and a kind father, he made firm and lasting friends and led a successful life. He lived to see his county acquire and maintain high rank among the best in the Hoosier state.

Y. N. NEW, M. D.

There is no class to whom greater gratitude is due from the world at large than to those self-sacrificing, sympathetic, noble-minded men whose life work has been the alleviation of suffering that exists among humanity, thus lengthening the span of human existence. There is no known standard by which their beneficent influence can be measured; their helpfulness is as broad as the universe and their power goes hand in hand with the wonderful laws of nature that come from the very source of life itself. The skillful physician, then, by the exercise of his native talents and his acquired abilities, is not only performing a service for humanity, but is following in the footsteps of the divine teacher himself.

One of the best known and most successful practitioners of medicine in the northern half of Putnam county is Dr. Y. N. New, a resident of Jackson township, who was born in Hancock county, Indiana, November 26, 1869, the son of John J. and Hannah (Newhouse) New, a well established family, who moved to Boone county, this state, in 1870. The Doctor while yet a mere lad began assisting with the work about the home place, attending the district schools during the winter months. He was an ambitious lad and studied hard, passing through the district schools. Later he entered the schools of Valparaiso, Indiana, then took a preparatory course in medicine in the Danville Normal School, having made a splendid record in all these institutions. For five years he followed teaching very successfully, but he did not take kindly to this line of work and he began the study of medicine in earnest, entering the School of Medicine at Louisville, Kentucky, from which he was graduated in the year 1893, and in 1894 he located at Barnard, Putnam county, Indiana, and he has since been engaged in the practice here,

his success having been gratifying from the first, and he is now enjoying a very extensive and increasing patronage. He is deserving of a great deal of credit for the eminent success he has attained owing to the fact that he is purely a self-made man and was compelled to work his way through college.

Besides an attractive home at Barnard, he is the owner of a valuable farm of one hundred and twenty-six acres in Jackson township, this county, his wife also owning a tract of twenty acres in Clinton township, this county.

Doctor New was married in 1896 to Naomi Wilson, born February 8, 1873, daughter of B. F. and Mary A. (Carman) Wilson, a highly respected family of Barnard, this county, where Mrs. New was born and reared. She is a graduate of the common and high schools and is a woman of culture. This union has been blessed by the birth of one child, Cecil A., born March 10, 1898.

Doctor New is a member of the county and state medical societies, and politically he is a Democrat. His career has been fraught with much good to the people of Putnam county and he is held in high esteem by all classes.

SHELBY H. BLAYDES.

Although a Kentuckian by birth, Shelby H. Blaydes, a successful and highly honored agriculturist and stock man of Jackson township, has been deeply interested in its general progress since locating here, having at heart the well being and improvement of Putnam county, using his influence wherever possible for the promotion of enterprises calculated to be of lasting benefit to his fellow men, besides taking a leading part in all movements for the advancement of the community along social, intellectual and moral lines. He has won a host of warm friends since coming here, which he retains, being popular with all classes in his community where he maintains a home that is comfortable, substantial and pleasant in all its appointments and which is regarded as a place of generous hospitality and good cheer; all this he has made himself by hard work and proper business principles persistently applied.

Mr. Blaydes was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, September 2, 1850, the son of John S. and Nancy D. (Cash) Blaydes, each coming from a fine old Southern ancestry and highly honored in their community.

Shelby H. Blaydes was reared on a farm in his native state, and when a mere lad began working on the same and he has ever followed this line of endeavor in a manner that stamps him as a master of modern agricultural

details. He attended the public schools of his neighborhood and received a fairly good education. In the fall of 1865 he came to Putnam county, Indiana, arriving here with only fifty cents in his pocket; but he was a courageous lad and he set to work with a will, nothing daunted, and soon had a foothold in the new country. He began here as a farm hand at one dollar per day, working with his brother, John W. Blaydes, for a period of two years.

Mr. Blaydes married, on December 31, 1860, America A. Dean, who was born and reared on a farm in this county and received a common school education here. She was called to her reward on April 16, 1909, after proving to be a most faithful and kind helpmate, no children being born to this union. He was married January 18, 1910, to Mrs. Sophia A. Simmons, widow of George T. Simmons, and the daughter of John S. Michael, a prominent farmer of Floyd township, this county.

Mr. Blaydes is the owner of a fine farm of one hundred and nine and one-half acres, and he is worth about nineteen thousand dollars, all of which he has made himself, being an excellent manager and straightforward in his dealing with his fellow men. He formerly dealt extensively in livestock and made considerable money in this way. He has a well improved and highly cultivated farm in which he has always taken a great pride. His place is called the "Jackson Park Farm," and is located three miles from Roachdale. Here often come admirers of his fine Poland-China hogs, for which he has long been noted.

Politically Mr. Blaydes is a Democrat and he has always taken more or less interest in local political affairs, although too busy with his farm and stock to waste any time seeking office; however, he desires to see good men in the local offices and assists the best he can to this end.

WILLIAM B. MODLIN.

Although William B. Modlin does not claim Putnam county as his place of birth and his honored ancestors lived, wrought and died in another commonwealth, he has been deeply interested in the general progress of this locality and has ever stood ready to do his part in carrying on the splendid work begun by the first settlers. He has a neat little farm which he so manages as to make a very comfortable living from year to year. He was born in Tennessee, January 19, 1867, the son of Edmund and Martha (Owens) Modlin, who spent their early lives in Tennessee, coming to Put-

nam county, Indiana, in 1869 and settled in Jackson township, where Mr. Modlin still lives. He at first rented land until he got a good start. He has been very amply rewarded for his toil here and has a pleasant home. He is highly honored in his community.

William B. Modlin was reared on the farm which he worked when merely a lad and he therefore took naturally to this line of endeavor and has always followed it for a livelihood. He attended the district schools in the winter time and received a fairly good education.

Mr. Modlin was married on October 25, 1890, to Sarah E. Boner, who was born and reared in this county and educated in the public schools and DePauw University. The young couple immediately located on a farm and they have now a good little place of forty acres, well fenced and otherwise well kept, located in one of the richest sections of Jackson township.

Mr. and Mrs. Modlin are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Roachdale, this county, and Mr. Modlin belongs to Roachdale Lodge, No. 602, Free and Accepted Masons, also Roachdale Lodge, No. 297, Knights of Pythias. They are both members of the Pythian Sisters, Mrs. Modlin having passed all the chairs in the local lodge, and has been a delegate to the grand lodge. Mr. Modlin is a past chancellor of his lodge. Politically he is a Republican, but does not take any special interest in the affairs of his party or aspire to public office. He and his wife are well liked by their neighbors for they are kind and honorable to all. Their daughter, Alice, is spending her second year in high school and is also a member of the Methodist church.

SIMPSON FLETCHER EVANS.

By a life of persistent and well applied industry, led along the most honorable lines, the gentleman whose name appears above has justly earned the right to be represented in a work of the character of the one at hand, along with the other men of Putnam county who have made their influence felt in their respective communities.

Simpson Fletcher Evans was born September 24, 1866, in Montgomery county, Indiana, and was reared to manhood on his parents' farm in this county, receiving a good common school education. August 21, 1889, he married Ella May Kendall, daughter of Philip and Nancy Jane Kendall, natives of this county, both now deceased, Ella May being the third in a family of five children, namely: Horace R., Stella, Ella May, Rose and Nell. Three

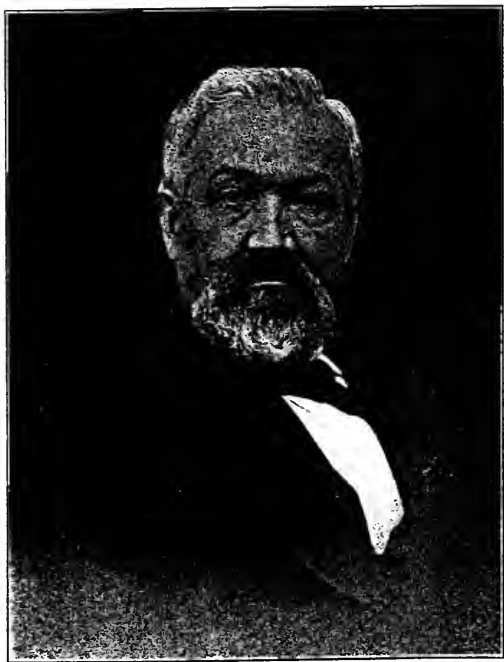
children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Evans, named as follows: Shirl, born December 7, 1892; Heseekiah Earl, born November 20, 1894; Olive, born October 31, 1899.

Mr. Evans owns and lives on the old home place, consisting of one hundred and fifty-three acres, near Russellville, which is valued at one hundred and twenty-five dollars per acre. It is one of the best farms in the community, having been carefully tilled and well managed, so that the soil is just as productive as formerly. He has a neat, comfortable home and is regarded as one of the township's best citizens. Considerable attention is paid to stock raising, he being an extensive breeder of shorthorn cattle, which are admired by all, and with which he makes a very creditable showing at the county, fairs, having taken many premiums, and no small part of his annual income is derived from the judicious handling of stock.

Mr. and Mrs. Evans and two sons are members of the Methodist church at Russellville. Politically Mr. Evans is a Republican.

LOUIS WEIK.

Of the men closely identified with the early-commercial history of Greencastle no one has contributed more to its proper development and success than the late Louis Weik, who died at his home in that city April 11, 1898. Mr. Weik was born in the grand duchy of Baden, one of the little states or divisions of the German empire, June 18, 1830. His birthplace was called Bischofsheim,—in English, the Bishop's Home,—a village near the eastern bank of the Rhine and about seven miles from the city of Strassburg, famed alike for its great cathedral and its memorable siege during the Franco-German war of 1870. His father was the village baker, as also was his grandfather—in fact, for generations back, that industry had been controlled by the Weik family. Even today the business is still carried on by a member of the present generation and in the same room in which the common ancestor, Christian Weik, erected the oven and molded bread in the latter half of the eighteenth century. After learning the trade, the subject of this sketch crossed the Rhine into French territory, where he found work in Strassburg, near the house where Gutenberg, the inventor of printing, experimented with his "movable types." Meanwhile he had been an earnest and diligent student at the public schools of the day and by virtue of persistent application had made unusual progress in his studies. In the cur-



Louis Weick

riculum of the German schools great stress has always been laid upon mental arithmetic and in this regard the young pupil was remarkably apt and proficient.

There being thirteen children in his father's family, of which he was the fifth in order of birth and also the eldest son, Louis Weik conceived the idea of setting out in the world for himself and thus making a little more room for the already crowded household. Besides, he yearned longingly for a sight of the great, unsettled and inviting land across the Atlantic. In due time his opportunity came. Two of his friends having determined to emigrate to America, he secured the consent of his parents to join them. Accordingly, on the 1st day of August, 1848, he bade his family and friends farewell, took a seat in the diligence for Paris and rode away from his birth-place destined never to see it again. Two days later he sailed from Havre in the good ship "L'Aurore" bound for New York.

An ocean voyage in those days was no inconsequential matter, especially if one shipped as a steerage passenger; and, in this instance, it was forty-three days before the young immigrant passed through the gates of Castle Garden in New York harbor. A few days later he left the great city on Manhattan island en route to his destination, Cincinnati. The journey was long and tedious, by river, canal, lake and rail; but once arrived, he promptly went to work at his trade. The river traffic of that day outstripped all other kinds of inland transportation and Cincinnati, being the most important point between Pittsburg and New Orleans, was indeed the Queen City and reigned supreme. It was a splendid school for the young artisan, eager, vigorous and determined to win. After several years spent in Cincinnati he decided to try life in a country town and accordingly accepted a situation in Greencastle, Indiana, to which place he removed in the spring of 1853. It was the last removal he ever made. For several years he followed his trade, being employed by John Weinhart, Jesse Holmes, J. F. Duckworth, Pleasant Hubbard and John Burley in succession till 1858, when he became the partner of the last named in a business already established. In 1862 he withdrew from the firm and formed a partnership with William W. Lyon, which continued till 1875. From the latter year until 1880 he was associated with Edward Allen, after which he carried on the business himself, with the assistance of his sons, until his death.

On February 11, 1854, Mr. Weik was married to Mary E. King, who gave birth to a daughter July 11, 1855, and died December 17th in the same year. On November 17, 1856, he was united in marriage with Katherine Schmidt, who died October 10, 1881. Of this latter union were born seven

children, one daughter and six sons, two of whom died before attaining manhood.

Before he had left Cincinnati Mr. Weik had joined the order of Odd Fellows and also the Everett Street Methodist church and shortly after his removal to Greencastle he became a Freemason. After 1861 he affiliated with the Republican party, but never sought any sort of political reward or preferment. The only public office he ever accepted was that of city councilman, to which position he was chosen by his fellow citizens and neighbors without his solicitation and despite his refusal to become a candidate.

Louis Weik was a splendid type of the foreign-born American citizen. Although he had passed through the fanaticism and violence of the Know-nothing period and had endured the opprobrium and abuse heaped upon those who happened to have migrated from beyond the national boundaries, yet he was, from the beginning, a steadfast, uncompromising and unyielding champion of America and American institutions. He had unquestioned faith in the people and the profoundest affection for the government and allowed no man to surpass him in loyalty, zeal and veneration for the country of his adoption. At the same time he was not ashamed of the land of his nativity—in fact was proud of her history and her achievements.

Born to labor, he took pride in his calling and in every way strove to elevate and improve it; he was honest and invariably square in all his dealings, thereby winning and maintaining the approval and good will of his neighbors; instinctively modest, he never boasted, never prated of his own doings; candid and sincere by nature, he could not flatter, could not cajole; unremitting in his devotion to his family, and sacrificing much that they might receive the best education and training that his means would admit, he labored to the very end and, although he could bequeath to them no great estate, he left them that which is beyond all material accumulations—the aroma and sanctity of a good name.

EDWARD W. McGAUGHEY.

(By Sara McG. Rand.)

In the absence of county historical societies, many important facts and events in the lives of the men who helped to make history in the early days of the statehood of Indiana, which were once as familiar as household tales,

are entirely forgotten. After the lapse of many years it is impossible to give a clear and connected review of a life where no records are available. The reader, bearing this in mind, will be indulgent to the writer, who undertakes this work of love, deploring the negligence of the past in not securing information from living witnesses, and who now attempts to record the meager facts at hand.

The parents of Edward W. McGaughey were Arthur O. and Sarah (Bell) McGaughey. His father was born on March 3, 1788, and came from Johnstown, Pennsylvania, to the West when a very young man, with a company of "Rangers"—I presume a military company, armed for protection. At Corydon, Indiana, in about 1810, he married Sarah Bell, who was born in Kentucky on June 11, 1790. Their family consisted of six children—William B., Edward W., Thomas D., Mary Jane, John and Harriet. Mary Jane McGaughey was the first white child born in Putnam county. The records of Putnam county show that the first term of court held in that county was at a private house about sixteen miles south of town, on the 3d of June, 1822, and that Arthur McGaughey was clerk of the court, and that the first case taken to the supreme court was by Arthur McGaughey. He held this office for twenty-three or four years and lived on a farm about three miles south of Greencastle up to the time of his death, May 2, 1857. His wife was a woman of strong character and keen intellect, and was well known for her independent and fearless frankness and energy in the discharge of her duties. She was a staunch member of the Baptist church, and was a familiar figure, mounted on her gray mare, on her way to attend meetings and associations, in sunshine or rain. During one of her absences on Sunday an old soldier made a visit to her husband, who was very fond of a practical joke. He drew the man out on his favorite subject of conversation—his war experiences—and about the time he expected his wife's return he said to the soldier: "Now take a piece of charcoal and mark out on the floor the plan of the battle of Lundy's Lane, so I may know just the position of the British and American forces." The old man obeyed, and was so absorbed in his work, explaining it as he drew the heavy lines on the clean, white boards, that he did not notice the exit of his host, nor the entrance of the host's wife, till he heard her indignant tones demanding the cause of his defacing her floor, and ordering him to desist at once.

The life of the pioneers was very prosaic and practical, and devoted almost exclusively to the useful arts, but by some means an industry was introduced in this household that bordered on the ornamental, in the cultivation of

silk-worm cocoons. A large mulberry tree furnished the nourishment required, and the experiment was successful. The thread was prepared and knit into gloves. A pair yet remains that was given to her son, Edward, who took pride in showing the handiwork of his mother. He manifested his love for his parents and his thoughtfulness for their welfare in providing for them in his will.

Edward W. McGaughey was born in Putnam county, Indiana, on January 16, 1817. He was principally self-educated, as he entered his father's office as deputy clerk at a very early age. He was married to Margaret Matlock on January 18, 1838, at Greencastle, she being the daughter of James Matlock and Rosanna (Wood) Matlock, of Danville, Indiana. He signed his own marriage license, "Arthur McGaughey, Clerk, per E. W. McGaughey, Deputy." His father was opposed to his marriage on account of his youth. At the March term, 1835, the records show that E. W. McGaughey produced a certificate of good character and, after examination, was admitted to the practice of law in Putnam county at the age of eighteen years. In the fall of 1840 Thompson killed Rhynerson. He was arrested, indicted, tried and hung, all within thirty days. The trial was in January, 1841, and the hanging in February, 1841. E. W. McGaughey defended Thompson.

In 1842 E. W. McGaughey made his first race for office—that of state senator—and was elected, defeating Albert G. Hutton. When the Legislature convened his first effort was to have the congressional district in which he was residing changed, so as to give the district to the Whigs, which was done. He resigned to make his first race for Congress. This, I think, was in 1843, when his opponent was Joseph A. Wright, who won the election by three votes. In looking over a copy of the *Western Visitor*, July 20, 1843, published at Greencastle, I find it brim full of this race, and as it was a Whig paper it was very sanguine of the election of its candidate. It says: "But the citizens of old Putnam raised Ned McGaughey, and well may they be proud of him. They are; and they will not be ashamed to own it on the first Monday in August next." In this same paper is a reference to R. W. Thompson from the *Wabash Courier*, which refers to a speech made there, and to his intention of making Terre Haute his residence.

Mr. McGaughey was elected to the twenty-ninth Congress, which convened in December, 1845, and also to the thirty-first, which convened December 3, 1849. I think he was a candidate for the thirty-second Congress and was defeated by John G. Davis, of Parke county. He was a strong opponent of the Mexican war and delivered a strong speech on the subject in Congress.

President Taylor nominated him governor of the territory of Minnesota, but he failed of confirmation by the Senate, in consequence of his attitude on the war question. His rejection caused great excitement and indignation among the Whigs of Indiana. In speaking of the distinguished men of Parke county, the *Rockville Tribune*, in May, 1896, had this to say of Mr. McGaughey:

"There was another, also an adopted son of Parke county, and though the number of years he spent within her borders was comparatively few, yet we claim him with as much pride as if he was to the manor born. No one who has come down from a former generation but remembers with a glow of enthusiasm and admiration the gifted, clear-headed, courageous, ambitious and brilliant Ned McGaughey. His triumphs at the bar were the fireside talk of those early days. His defiant and chivalric contests on the stump were the pride and glory of his friends and the terror of his political enemies. In person he was about five feet seven inches in height, slenderly made, had a sallow complexion, dark hair, was thin visaged and slightly stoop-shouldered. His voice was not mellow or musical, but had about it a nasal Yankee twang—clear, piercing and penetrating. He was a prodigy of industry and energy. Day and night his active and acute mind was on the alert, devouring and absorbing the principles of law and politics.

"He seemed to dwell entirely in the region of the intellectual. His mind and body were disproportioned; the hungry, grasping, aggressive intellect did its work clearly, positively, completely, but at the expense of a delicate and feeble constitution. His brain seemed to outrun his body, and, as a consequence, he died comparatively in early life. The leading characteristics of his mind were great clearness of mental vision, and an unyielding, uncompromising and absolutely logical method of mental operation. No flights of imagination or flowers of rhetoric adorned his arguments before the bar and the people; he made no efforts at rounded periods, or the mere graces of oratory to attract, amuse or please; but a bristling point was in every sentence, defined by exact language, and enforced by the power of pure reasoning. Either knowing or caring nothing for the sensibilities, his field of battle, in his intellectual contests, was in the realm of the intellect and the will, save at times when he let fly a glittering sentence of sarcasm or invective, which cut right and left, like a Damascus blade; or scratched and scathed and blistered and shivered like a molten bolt of lightning."

"Edward W. McGaughey was born in Putnam county, and practiced law in and was elected to Congress from that county. He came to Parke county about the year 1848, and entered into partnership with Governor Wright in

the practice of the law. He was elected to Congress while a resident of this county, but in a subsequent race for congressional honors was defeated. He was mortified and chagrined over his defeat, and it largely influenced him in his determination to remove to another field. He turned his face toward the sunset land and determined to cast his lot and exercise his great talents in the state of California, to which state he finally went. But the overworked and delicate constitution at last gave way before his career in that distant land began. The lamp of his life, brilliant and constant to the last, went out in darkness forever. His remains sleep on the golden slopes of that far-off state, but time nor distance can efface from the memory of our people his talents and his brilliant public service, or abate the title of a hair our claim that his ashes and his fame are the common property of the people of Parke county."

Mr. McGaughey was at one time an applicant for the appointment of commissioner of the general land office, but failed. The story is thus told in the "Life of Lincoln," by W. H. Herndon and Jesse William Weik:

"Lincoln says: 'I believe that, so far as the Whigs in Congress are concerned, I could have the general land office almost by common consent; but then Sweet and Dan Morrison, and Browning and Cyrus Edwards all want it, and what is worse, while I think I could easily take it for myself I fear I shall have trouble to get it for any other man in Illinois. The reason is that McGaughey, an Indiana ex-member of Congress, is here after it, and being personally known he will be hard to beat by any one who is not.'" The authors say: "But, as the sequel proved, there was no need to fear the Hoosier statesman, for although he had the endorsement of General Scott and others of equal influence, yet he was left far behind in the race, and along with him Lincoln, Morrison, Browning and Edwards. A dark horse in the person of Justin Butterfield, sprang into view and with surprising facility captured the tempting prize."

The death of Hon. Edward W. McGaughey is thus recorded in the San Francisco *Whig* of August 7, 1852:

"It is our painful duty to record the demise of Hon. E. W. McGaughey, who arrived in San Francisco on the 4th inst. by the 'Winfield Scott.' He died at James' Hotel yesterday morning at one o'clock of Panama fever, with which he was attacked on the passage. Doctor Greathouse, of Kentucky, Judge Hammond, of Indiana, and other kind friends, who were with him on board the steamer, were unremitting in their attentions to him, and slight hopes were entertained that he would recover on reaching this place. Im-

mediately on landing, Doctor Aldrich, of this city, was called on to assist in attending to him and exerted every means that medical skill could suggest for his restoration. But he had become so emaciated and enfeebled that all was without avail. He did not die among strangers. Old acquaintances and friends were around him and paid him every possible attention. Among them were Hon. George C. Bates, ex-Governor McDougal and Hon. P. W. Tompkins. Col. E. D. Baker, who had known him familiarly, was not in town at the time of his death. Mr. McGaughey was formerly a Whig member of Congress of Indiana, and one of the youngest members of that body, and of more than average talents. He had embarked for California with the intention of prosecuting his profession of law and politics."

The following letters, one from W. D. Griswold, and one from the late Governor Joseph A. Wright, tell of the esteem in which he was held by his contemporaries:

"Mrs. E. W. McGaughey:

"Dear Madam:—I am deputed to transmit to you a copy of resolutions adopted by members of the bar of this circuit at this place during the recent session of court in memory of your dear deceased husband. These resolutions you will find enclosed with this. Having taken part in their adoption, it is almost unnecessary for me to express further any sentiments I entertain in relation to the sad event which called them forth. Yet I can not refrain to say to you that the unexpected news of Mr. McGaughey's death impressed me mournfully. We were of nearly the same age and we commenced our professional careers together in the same courts. During some thirteen or fourteen years we were on terms of uninterrupted friendship. I therefore could not but feel that the blow that struck him down fell very near to me.

"I deeply sympathize with you and your dear children in this bereavement. Your husband and their father was a man of talents and a man of honor. Ambitious as he was, I believe that he never swerved in his integrity or in his fidelity. His death is greatly a public loss—greatly a loss to his friends and associates, but principally yours. The memory of his virtues will comfort you. You can with truth and fidelity hold out to your children the example of his life for their guidance and emulation. In this exercise I confidently believe you will realize much consolation in the dark hours of your widowhood.

"Believe me, with sincerest sympathy and regards, your friend and servant.

"W. D. GRISWOLD."

"Mrs. E. W. McGaughey :

"Madam:—I have neglected on account of my absence from home in sending to you before this my tribute of respect for the memory of your beloved husband. I can most fully appreciate your loss. I know the anguish of your heart, the ties that are broken, and can unite with you in the warmest sympathy of condolence.

"I knew your deceased husband in all the various relations of life, perhaps better than any other person, not related to him.

"And in view of all this, can say the country has lost one of her brightest jewels, society an active, industrious and useful citizen, and to you and your fatherless children the loss is not only that of husband, father, friend, brother, guardian and protector, but he was, in that more intimate and close relation, your all, the head of your family.

"You must look to the source from whence comes all our blessings, the father of the widow and the fatherless. He alone is able to heal up all our wounds, administer to us consolation in the darkest hours. Without His aid we are liable any moment to go astray. May He comfort, sustain and encourage you in this, your dark hour of trouble.

"When I visit your place I will call and deliver in person what I can not on paper, the warmest expression of my sympathy. Accept this humble tribute from one who has lately passed through the same affliction, and who most heartily joins in wishing you peace, prosperity and happiness in this life of trouble.

"Your friend,

"JOSEPH A. WRIGHT."

Edward W. and Margaret McGaughey were the parents of five children, namely: Sara M., Mary, Edward W., Charles O. and Thomas Corwin.

Sara M. became the wife of George Dexter Rand, of Burlington, Iowa, the wedding occurring at Greencastle, Indiana, on December 25, 1862. In a few days Mr. Rand received his commission as paymaster in the United States Volunteer Navy and reported on board the gunboat "Silver Lake," on the Ohio river at Smithland, Kentucky, under Commodore Leroy Fitch. In about a year he received his commission as paymaster in the United States Regular Navy. In 1864 he was sent to the upper Tennessee river in charge of four gunboats, which were to keep the river open from Decatur, Alabama, to Chattanooga and Knoxville, Tennessee. He served till the close of the Civil war, when he resigned. Remaining in the South, Mr. Rand engaged in the lumber business at Bridgeport, Alabama, and Gadsden, the same state, until 1880, when he came to Keokuk, Iowa, where

he was manager of the Carson & Rand Lumber Company. He was elected mayor of the city on the Republican ticket. During his term of service a large tract of land was bought by the city, and the city council named it Rand Park in his honor. Mr. Rand was vice-president of the State Central Savings Bank, of which bank William Logan is president. Mr. Rand died November 12, 1903, and is buried in the City cemetery at Greencastle, Indiana.

Mary McGaughey was married to Henry Christian Heine on October 2, 1866, at Indianapolis, Indiana. After the close of the Civil war they moved to Bridgeport, Alabama, and Mr. Heine was employed by the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railroad. After Edward W. McGaughey, who was railroad agent there, moved to Chattanooga, Tennessee, Mr. Heine was appointed agent, which position he still fills. Mr. and Mrs. Heine became the parents of three daughters and one son, namely: Sophie, Mary, Pauline and McGaughey. Mary married Jefferson Washburn, of New York, and both died in 1904. Mrs. Heine died in June, 1903. Pauline, alone of the children, survives. She was married to James Earls, of Tennessee, in June, 1900, and they live at Tullahoma, Tennessee.

Edward W. McGaughey, Jr. was a student in old Asbury University, at Greencastle, Indiana, but during the Civil war he left college and joined an Indiana battery, seeing hard service in Kentucky. He was transferred to the United States Navy as midshipman and served till the close of the war. He was telegrapher in the railroad office at Bridgeport, Alabama, and afterwards was appointed agent. He was promoted to freight agent at Chattanooga, and later he resigned to accept a position with the Big Four railroad as traffic manager, with headquarters at Chattanooga, Tennessee, which position he held at the time of his death, which occurred on December 17, 1890, at Chattanooga. On October 26, 1869, at Bridgeport, Alabama, Edward McGaughey was married to N. A. Troxell, and they had three daughters. Sallie Rand McGaughey was married to John Harlan Morris, of Greencastle, Indiana, on December 28, 1898, and one son, John Raymond Morris, is the only child. Mrs. Morris died May 5, 1904, and is buried at Keokuk, Iowa. Margaret lives with her mother at Keokuk. Edith Genevieve married Sam V. Cox, at Keokuk, on July 27, 1899, and they have three daughters living, Genevieve R., Ruth E. and Grace E. They live at Keokuk.

Charles Oliver McGaughey was married to Abbie Linton, at Indianapolis, Indiana, on June 29, 1873. On October 19, 1897, at Bridgeport, Alabama, he was married to Anna Belle Hall. One son, Charles O., is the

only child. Charles O. McGaughey died at Bridgeport, Alabama, on April 25, 1906, and is buried in Forest Hill cemetery at Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Thomas Corwin McGaughey was married to Lydia Gilchrist in Indianapolis on February 22, 1872. They lived in Chattanooga, Tennessee, a number of years, but now are living in St. Louis, Missouri. They have two daughters. Margaret married William McCarthy in Chattanooga, Tennessee, on September 3, 1895, and they have one son, Raymond. Pearl was married to James D. Leahy, at Chattanooga, Tennessee, on June 7, 1905. They have two daughters, and live in St. Louis, Missouri.

HENRY C. COOPER.

Among the enterprising and highly respected citizens of Putnam county who are deserving of a place in the county's history is Henry C. Cooper, a farmer living in Franklin township on a valuable estate which, by judicious management, he has brought to its present high standard. He was born in Clinton township, this county, March 13, 1860, the son of George H. and Margaret (Thomas) Cooper. John Cooper, the paternal grandfather, was born in Kentucky, near Mount Sterling, and he came to Putnam county, Indiana, about 1828, settling near Bainbridge, Monroe township, of which he was one of the early settlers. He later came to Clinton township, where he remained the rest of his life. George H. Cooper was about three years old when his parents brought him to Putnam county. He grew to maturity here and began farming early, making it his life work and he became very well-to-do as the result of judicious management and close application to his work. He became the owner of eight hundred acres. He was a well-read man and took considerable interest in Republican politics, being prominent in local affairs for many years. He and his wife reared a large family, eleven children having been born to them, nine of whom are living at this writing. Henry C., of this review, being the fifth in order of birth. He was reared on the home farm, which he worked when he became of proper age, attending the district schools in the meantime in Clinton township, and he was a student one year at Danville, Indiana, attending the normal there. He applied himself very carefully to his work and received a very good education. He taught school two winters, but, although he made a good start as an educator, the work did not appeal to him and he returned to the more independent and lucrative line of agriculture.

Mr. Cooper was married in 1887 to Elizabeth L. Bridges, who was born in 1868, the daughter of Robert L. Bridges, her family having long been well known in Putnam county. This union has resulted in the birth of one daughter, Mabel B., born August 21, 1888. She graduated at the high school and she took music at DePauw University, manifesting considerable talent in this line. She was married January 1, 1910, to Ralph Cross, of Lebanon, Boone county, Indiana, and is now here, going to farm the homestead.

Mr. Cooper is the owner of two hundred acres of well improved and highly productive land in Franklin and Russell townships. He has a modern and attractive dwelling of ten rooms, located in the midst of beautiful surroundings. He has a substantial barn and other outbuildings. He keeps a good line of stock and feeds a great many cattle and hogs, being regarded as one of the leading general farmers and stockmen in Franklin township.

Mr. Cooper is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, Brick Chapel. Mrs. Cooper being a member of the Universalist church. Mr. Cooper is an independent voter, preferring to support the individual whom he considers best qualified for the office sought rather than the party. Personally he is obliging, jovial, neighborly and a man whom everybody likes. His father, George H., died on December 30, 1896.

FRED L. GUILLIAMS.

Back to the earliest settlers of Putnam county is traced the record of the Guilliams family, the many members of which have done much for the general progress of the locality, since they have all been hard workers and law-abiding and always willing to do their just share in the interest of the county. Among the best known of this family in Russell township is Fred L. Guilliams, who was born in this county, October 4, 1867, the son of Daniel Guilliams, born September 27, 1833, and the grandson of John Guilliams, born April 26, 1802, a native of Virginia, who was one of the first settlers of this county and who married Lydia Fosher, born October 2, 1806, a native of this county; they resided on a farm at Blakesburg and were the parents of the following children: John, Christian, Daniel, Lydia, Sarah, Mary and Betsy, all deceased but Lydia, who married a Mr. Leonard and is living in Kansas. Daniel Guilliams was reared on the farm and had the advantages of the early schools of the backwoods. He was married to Clarissa Hart.

September 14, 1856, daughter of John M. Hart, who was born December 10, 1806, and who on February 21, 1830, married Nancy Colwell Lockridge, who was born July 12, 1812. They were the parents of ten children, John L., Margary E., Clarissa, Margaret, Henry C., Sarah A., Nancy P., Pauline and Eliza. The Harts also lived in Putnam county in its earliest days.

After his marriage, Daniel Guilliams began farming on his own account, which he continued for a few years, then engaged in business as a retail merchant at Portland Mills. After four years he went back to his farm. Both he and his wife belonged to the Christian church. Politically Mr. Guilliams was a Republican. His death occurred August 10, 1893, his wife surviving until August 17, 1895. They are buried in the cemetery at Blakesburg. Six children were born to them, four of whom are living, namely: John M., born October 16, 1857, married Fanny Cavins, of Illinois; he is professor of mathematics, languages and history in the normal school at Bowling Green, Kentucky; Ida E. is a teacher in the public schools of Putnam county; Ella B., now Mrs. Morton Fordice, was born August 11, 1873, and is the mother of four children, Margery, Daniel, Mary and Rudolph.

Fred L. Guilliams, of this review, spent his boyhood days on the home farm. After completing the prescribed course in the common schools he was graduated from the Danville Normal School, where he prepared himself for a teacher, and for three years taught very successfully in the public schools and one year in a normal school in Florida. On April 23, 1899, he married Laura M. Grimes, daughter of John and Amanda (Clodfelter) Grimes, an influential family of this county, where they have lived since the early days. Mr. and Mrs. Guilliams began their married life on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, for which they paid fifty dollars per acre, that being less than one-half of its present value, for Mr. Guilliams, who has continued to reside here, has improved the place until it is equal to any in the community, he having always been regarded as one of the successful and enterprising agriculturists of the county. He has given his attention exclusively to farming and stock raising and is an enthusiastic poultry raiser, keeping a large number of choice fowls, from which he realizes a handsome income; he also makes a specialty of breeding Duroc Jersey hogs of a superior quality; these are eagerly sought after and admired by all who see them. He has a neat and comfortable dwelling, nicely furnished and good outbuildings.

To Mr. and Mrs. Guilliams one child has been born, John Leroy, born May 29, 1908. Both are members of the Christian church.

Regarding the several branches of the Guilliams family the following facts are briefly noted:

William Guilliams, born at Parkersburg, Virginia, married Sarah Ferguson and they had nine children, viz: Mary Quilliams Smith, John Guilliams, Frances Guilliams Smith, Edgecombe Guilliams, Chanty Guilliams Myers, William Guilliams, Richard Guilliams, Naomi Guilliams Landers, George Guilliams. Of these children, John Guilliams' paternal grandfather of Fred L. Guilliams, married Lydia Fosher and they had eight children, viz: Daniel Guilliams, Susannah Guilliams Henkle, Elizabeth Guilliams McGaughey, Sarah Guilliams McGaughey, Mary Guilliams Long, John Guilliams, Christian Guilliams and Lydia Leonard. Daniel Guilliams, father of Fred L. Guilliams, married Clarissa Hart, September 14, 1856, and they had six children, viz: John Milton Guilliams, Alice Guilliams, Charley Guilliams, Ida Emily Guilliams, Frederick Leon Guilliams (subject of sketch), and Ella B. Guilliams Fordice. Fred L. Guilliams married Laura M. Grimes April 23, 1899, and they have one child, John Leroy Guilliams. Ella B. Guilliams married Morton Fordice and they have six children, viz: Margery Morton Fordice, Rudolph Gilliams Fordice, Mary Charlotte Fordice, Daniel Kirkwood Fordice, an infant son born December 25, 1903, and Asa Olney Fordice. Mary Colwell married John Lockridge, and they had seven children, viz: Milton Lockridge, Nancy Colwell Lockridge (who married John M. Hart), Matthew Lockridge, Elizabeth Lockridge, James Lockridge, Joseph Lockridge and Lou Lockridge. Of these, Nancy Colwell married John M. Hart and they had nine children, as named elsewhere. Philip Hart married Margery Colwell and they had four children, viz: John M. Hart (grandfather of Fred L. Guilliams), born December 10, 1806, Pleasant Hart (died when eleven years old), Susanna Hart Allen, and Jane Hart.

John M. Hart married Nancy Colwell Lockridge and they had nine children, viz: John Hart, Margery Elizabeth Hart, Clarissa Hart (born July 4, 1836, who became the wife of Daniel Guilliams), Margaret Priscilla Hart, Henry Clay Hart, Sarah Anne Hart, Nancy Pennelia Hart, Pauline Hart and Eliza Hart.

Clarissa Hart married Daniel Guilliams and they had six children as mentioned above.

Daniel Fosher, born in Germany, May 12, 1763, came to America with the Hessian soldiers. His son, John Fosher, born in Franklin county, Virginia, in 1786, married Elizabeth Landers and they had nine children, viz: Christian Fosher, Lydia Fosher Guilliams, Daniel (died in infancy), Henry Fosher, John Fosher, Anna Fosher Guilliams, Kate Fosher Nichols, Betsy Fosher Fall, Mary Fosher Todd Smith. Of these children, Lydia Fosher (born October 2, 1806) married John Guilliams and they had eight children

as given elsewhere. Daniel Guilliams, the eldest of these, married Clarissa Hart and they became the parents of six children as noted elsewhere in this genealogy. The fifth of these children was Frederick Leon Guilliams (subject), who married Laura M. Grimes, daughter of John and Amanda (Clodfelter) Grimes, and they have one son, John Leroy Guilliams.

THOMAS J. MCGAN.

Back to the early pioneer days in Putnam county is traced the ancestry of Thomas J. McGan, one of Russell township's best known citizens, owning a good farm here and a nicely arranged and well equipped jewelry store in Russellville, being one of the influential and substantial men of northwestern Putnam county. His birth occurred here November 24, 1844. He is the son of James McGan, a native of Pennsylvania who went to Kentucky, from which state, in 1829, he came to Indiana, locating in Russell township, Putnam county, when a young man. He first engaged as a laborer in a woolen mill which was operated here in the early days, in time getting a good start. He was married to Margaret Everman, the daughter of Michael Everman, one of the oldest settlers of this county. He was the father of five children, Andy, Margaret, Betsy, Wesley and William, all of whom are deceased. Shortly after his marriage Mr. McGan bought one hundred and sixty acres of land in section 5, adjoining the town of Russellville, and engaged in farming and stock raising and fed a great deal of stock. He was a money maker and from time to time added to his farm, owning a section of land, except one small tract, all in a body. In 1853 he erected on his original farm a very pretentious brick house for those days, a two-story, commodious structure, having burned the brick on his own farm that entered into its construction. His wife preceded him to the grave, dying August 17, 1872, his death occurring July 20, 1873; they are buried in the Russellville cemetery. Ten children were born to them, named as follows: William, born September 11, 1833, died August 23, 1862; Andrew J., born February 2, 1835, died September 20, 1841; Eli V., born July 14, 1836, died November 4, 1841; George W., born April 8, 1838, died November 6, 1841; Mary, born July 17, 1839, died August 1, 1840; James W., born April 11, 1841; died November 14, 1841; Benjamin F., born October 15, 1842, died December 29, 1874; Thomas J. (of this review), born November 24, 1844; Sarah, born March 9, 1847, died December 9, 1847; Rachael, born February 20,

1849; Rachael and Thomas J., of this review, being the only ones living at this writing.

Thomas J. McGan was reared to manhood on his father's farm and received a common school education. Upon the death of his parents he heired the home place and he has continued to reside here to the present time. He engages very successfully in farming and stock raising, keeping the old place well improved and carefully tilled, so that the soil has not depreciated in strength and value.

Mr. McGan has never assumed the responsibilities of the married state, and his sister, Rachael, now a widow, makes her home with him most of the time. She was twice married, first to James Senett, now deceased; her last marriage was to Howard Anderson. She has one child, William Senett, who is married and is living on a farm near Crawfordsville, Indiana. Six members of his father's family died with scarlet fever when young.

As stated at the onset, Mr. McGan conducts a jewelry store at Russellville, spending much of his time looking after the same; however, he lives on his farm. He enjoys a good trade with the surrounding community. He has the undivided respect of all his neighbors and has always been square in his business relations.

ALBERT C. LOCKRIDGE.

Among Franklin township's successful farmers and influential men of affairs is Albert C. Lockridge, who is the owner of a fine farm which he renders highly productive by the latest scientific methods, reaping abundant harvests from year to year as the result of the energy, time and thought expended upon it, and he is regarded as one of the leading young farmers of Putnam county. He comes from a good old pioneer family. His birth occurred near Greencastle, Indiana, February 20, 1873. He was reared on the home farm which he worked during crop seasons when he became old enough, attending the district schools in the winter-time, remaining on the place where he was born until he was thirteen years of age when he moved to Raccoon, in the northwest part of the county, and remained there five years. In 1891 he came to Roachdale, Franklin township. After his preliminary education in the common schools he attended DePauw University for one year, after which he took a year's course in a business school. He worked on the farm until 1900, then purchased a farm of his own, and in 1904 he built the old elevator at Roachdale and he has been engaged in the grain business ever since

in connection with his farming. He buys and ships all kinds of grain and hay, having built up an extensive and lucrative business. He also has an interest in the Bainbridge lumber yard at Bainbridge, Indiana, where the firm handles not only lumber, but also cement, coal, grain and all kinds of seeds, flour, feed, etc., doing an extensive business. Besides these extensive interests, he is the owner of a fine farm of one hundred and forty-two acres in section 2, Franklin township, which he looks after personally, giving it a great deal of attention, as already intimated, especially to the raising of grain, at which he is very successful. The place is well improved and he has a modern, comfortable and attractive home. He has been very successful in all his business operations owing to his soundness of judgment, his ability to foresee the outcome of present transactions and his honorable dealings with his fellow men, which has gained their confidence.

Mr. Lockridge was married to Alice Hillis, of Greencastle, where she grew to maturity and where she received her education, being a graduate of the high school there. She is the daughter of a highly respected citizen of that place, where her family were long well known. This union has resulted in the birth of three children, Louise, born in 1897, Elizabeth, born in 1900, and Nellie, born in 1905.

Mr. and Mrs. Lockridge are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and fraternally, Mr. Lockridge is a member of Roachdale Lodge, No. 602, Free and Accepted Masons, which he has served as secretary; he is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, Lodge No. 297. He is a Prohibitionist and is a member of the board of town trustees of Roachdale. Personally he is a pleasant man to know, a good mixer, straightforward and unassuming.

SAMUEL PRESTON BROWN.

One of the men who is enjoying the fruits of his labors in his declining years and who has found it to his advantage to remain in his native locality is Samuel Preston Brown, owner of an excellent farm near Coatesville, having by long years of patient endeavor accumulated a valuable estate, although starting out in life with small capital. He was born in Putnam county, January 15, 1842, the son of Williamson and Jane (Rich) Brown, a well known old family of this community. Grandfather Williamson Brown was a native of North Carolina, who came to Wayne county, Indiana, in 1832, locating in Floyd township, Putnam county, two years later; however, he never



Done by G. B. 1850 and 2. 21. 1857

S. P. Brown

owned land here, although a farmer by occupation. His family consisted of nine children, namely: William, Heseekiah, Isaac, Stephen, Williamson, Nancy, Rebecca, Mary and Betsy. The father of these children died in 1840 and is buried in the cemetery at Coatesville.

Williamson Brown, Jr., was born May 7, 1794. He remained at home until reaching maturity and attended the primitive schools of his day. On May 16, 1804, he married Jane Rich and they located on a farm of one hundred and forty acres in section 36, Marion township, and here he followed farming all his life. He was a Republican and he and his wife were members of the Methodist church. They made their home on the present Brown farm, he dying here January 2, 1876, being survived by his widow until September 12, 1899; they are buried in the Coatesville cemetery. Twelve children were born to them, namely: Mrs. Sarah E. Noble, a widow; Mrs. Sarah A. Harsch and Mrs. Emily J. Kelsey are both living in Iowa; Samuel Preston, of this review; Jabez; those now deceased are, Mrs. Rachael L. Pierson, Manuel, Samuel R., Hannah E. (who remained single), Mrs. Mary A. Kelsey, John W. and Nancy M.

Samuel P. Brown remained with his parents assisting with the work about the farm until he reached maturity. His education was gained in the local schools. On March 20, 1873, he married Sarah J. Paddock, of Dublin, Wayne county, Indiana, where her father owned a good farm.

After his marriage Mr. Brown moved onto a farm of sixty acres adjoining Coatesville on the north and he has continued to reside here. He has prospered by reason of good management and close attention to his individual affairs and also owns one hundred and eighty-eight acres adjoining, also one hundred acres in Marion township and one hundred and forty acres in Floyd township. All his land is among the most valuable in this part of the county, has been well improved and he has been very successful as a general farmer and stock raiser,—in fact is regarded as one of the model farmers of Putnam county and one of the best judges of livestock in this community. His judgment seldom errs in his business transactions and he holds high rank as one of the county's substantial and representative citizens. He has a modern, commodious and attractive home near Coatesville, his home farm adjoining the town.

Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Frank L. and Cora A. The former was born January 31, 1878; he attended the local schools, then entered DePauw University, from which institution he was graduated with honors. Deciding to turn his attention to the ministry, he

took a course in the Theological School of Boston, Massachusetts. December 15, 1908, he married Grace Elizabeth McVey, a talented representative of a well known family. Mr. Brown was engaged in teaching at Pachuca, Mexico; previous to his marriage he taught school in San Antonio, Texas. He is at present pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Fairview, Indiana. He is a young man with a brilliant future and is very popular wherever he is known. Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Brown have one son, Waldo Preston Brown, born March 11, 1910. The daughter, Cora A., a young lady of refinement, is a graduate of the Coatesville schools and is still a member of the home circle.

Members of this family are all Methodists in their religious beliefs. Mr. Brown is a Republican, but he has never aspired to public office, being content to devote his time exclusively to his individual affairs. He has always been regarded as a man in whom the utmost confidence could be reposed and, being friendly and neighborly, he is well liked by all classes.

MADISON YOUNG.

The gentleman to a review of whose life the reader's attention is here respectfully directed, is recognized as one of the energetic and successful citizens of the north part of Putnam county, who by his enterprise and progressive methods has contributed in a material way to the general advancement of the county, especially Franklin township, where he has long maintained his home and become one of its leading men of affairs. Like many of the enterprising citizens of this section of the Hoosier state, Madison Young is a Kentuckian, having been born in the old Blue Grass state, January 8, 1856. He is the son of Harrison and Kiziarh (Baugh) Young, both born in Kentucky where they were reared, educated and married and in 1873 they came to Putnam county, Indiana, and farmed in Franklin township where they lived until about 1883 when Mr. Young went west, but he has returned and is now living in Roachdale. He and his wife are the parents of these children: G. R., Madison, Margaret, Mary B. and Samuel K.

Madison Young grew to maturity in Kentucky, where he worked on his father's farm during the summer months and attended the common schools in the winter. He came to Indiana with his parents and remained with them until he was twenty-three years of age. He had worked considerably on the farm by the month in order to get a start.

On April 6, 1880, Mr. Young was married to Emma F. Bymaster, who was born in Montgomery county, Indiana, November 18, 1861. Her father,

David L. Bymaster, a man of high principles and well known in his community, was a native of Pennsylvania, who finally moved to Montgomery county, Indiana, where he resided during the latter part of his life. One daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Young who is now deceased. Her name was Letha M., born June 10, 1881, and died January 14, 1893; she was a graduate of the high school at Ladoga, Indiana, and was a bright and interesting child.

Mr. Young is the owner of an excellent farm of one hundred and six acres in Montgomery county, this state, which is under a high state of improvement and cultivation. He moved to Roachdale, Putnam county, on November 23, 1906, and is residing at the corner of Washington and Walnut streets, in one of the finest and most attractive dwellings in the town or this part of the county, being equipped with all modern appliances, with basement, furnace, bath, hot and cold water, etc. It was built at an expense of three thousand dollars. He still looks after his farm and is especially interested in good livestock, of which he is a splendid judge, and, because of the high grade of the various kinds of stock he handles, they always find a ready market.

Mr. and Mrs. Young are members of the Christian church at Roachdale, and Mr. Young is a charter member of the Ben Hur lodge here, carrying an insurance in the same. Politically he is a Republican and, while he has never found time to take a great deal of interest in political affairs, he has always done what he could toward the betterment in any way of conditions in both Putnam and Montgomery counties, and because of his public-spirit, his cordial manners and his honesty he is held in high favor wherever he has lived.

CHARLES BOLES BRIDGES.

Few men of a past generation in Putnam county so impressed their strong personalities upon the minds of those with whom they came in contact, did more for the general upbuilding of the locality and left behind them a worthier record than Charles Boles Bridges, who has long since joined the great "caravan that moves to the pale realms of shade," yet the luster of his singularly pure and worthy life is still shed along the pathways of those nearest and dearest to him, and for many reasons his biographical memoir is worthy of a conspicuous position in the history of the country where he "lived and moved and had his being."

Mr. Bridges was born October 30, 1800, and he closed his eyes on earthly scenes March 2, 1879, thus nearly reaching the advanced milestone of four-

score years. He was one of the pioneers of Putnam county, having come here seventy years ago from Kentucky, where he was born. His paternal ancestors were English and, perhaps, Welsh. His mother was an orphan whose ancestry cannot be definitely traced, being quite young when she lost her parents. William Bridges was the third son of a family of five children, James, Charles, William, George and a daughter. William Bridges settled first near Salisbury, North Carolina, during the Revolutionary war period. He was a blacksmith by trade and was pressed into the service to make shackles for the Tories. He was married to his first wife when he came to this country from England, but she did not long survive after coming to America. After this he settled in Kentucky, about the year 1790, in a vast wilderness, among the native redskins, bears, wolves and other kinds of wild animals, in what is now Madison county. Here he married Elizabeth Wright, mother of the immediate subject of this sketch, and soon afterward moved to what is now Montgomery county, Kentucky, about eight miles from Morgan Station, the scene of an Indian massacre. To this union five sons and three daughters were born, namely: William, James, George, Charles, Milton, Tamer, Abigail and Elizabeth. These children had three half-brothers and one half-sister. Their parents were both old-time Methodists and they delighted in attended the camp meetings held in the woods of those early days where people "shouted" and "went into trances."

Charles B. Bridges knew little else than hard manual labor from the time he was six years of age to the age of twenty-six. When about nine years old he was placed in school, traversing a foot-path through the woods to a primitive log house where only such text-books as the old Columbia speller, Guthrie's arithmetic and the Bible were used. His schooling did not amount to six months in all. He was nineteen years old when his father died. He practically took charge of the farm, managed it and handled stock successfully, selling some of his own property to satisfy his father's creditors. In dividing the farm of one hundred acres, forty of it fell to the subject. He began supporting the family by raising hogs for market, and making a good crop the first year. The following fall he accepted an offer of ten dollars per month, to go to Richmond, Virginia, and drive hogs. He made the trip thither on foot, a very trying journey. He made another crop the following year and in the fall hired to drive hogs to Sumpterville, South Carolina. He continued farming and trading in stock and in time he accumulated some property; however, he had many discouragements for fifteen years after he began life for himself. Borrowing nine hundred dollars, he bought a number of horses and drove them to Alabama where he sold them. Later he took a drove of

horses and mules to Georgia, meeting with adverse luck, such as getting hold of a large amount of counterfeit money. After making a number of trips to the South and trading extensively in stock at home, he had, by 1829, accumulated enough to establish a home of his own, and while cradling wheat he first saw Rachael Lockridge, a farmer's daughter who was carrying water to the reapers, and after a short courtship they were married on October 28, 1830. She was the daughter of Robert Lockridge, who then lived about six miles north of Mount Sterling, Kentucky. Mr. Bridges had purchased a seventy-five-acre farm near there, and the young couple went to live there in an "old log cabin." Their first child, Robert, was born October 17, 1831; William was born in September, 1833. Mr. Bridges sold his farm for thirty dollars per acre, a large price for that time, and upon surveying the place it was found that the boundary contained about nine acres more than the original estimate. The following spring he and his brother, Willis, made a trip to Indiana, which was then practically a wilderness, but little of the land being under cultivation and the inhabitants poor. They went to Montgomery county and as far as Lafayette in Tippecanoe county, only a few houses then marking the site of the last named city. After refusing to buy land very cheaply where the city of Crawfordsville now stands, they purchased a tract near Parkersburg. They could have bought land at a very low figure now covered by a part of Indianapolis. They returned home and moved to the new country the following fall and here started life again in true pioneer fashion, leaving Kentucky September 18, 1834, and, notwithstanding the subsequent hardships and privations, they never regretted making the change. The trip required twelve days to Montgomery county, Indiana, and they began clearing their wilderness land, keeping house in a one-room shack. He cleared about fifteen acres and planted corn, but the season was a wet one and nothing was raised. In the fall he went to Illinois, whither he had gone about a year previously, but owing to the prevalence of chills and fever did not care to locate there. He later went to Putnam county and bought land in the Foster settlement, selling out in Montgomery county. Here he found conditions much more favorable and soon had a good start, raising a splendid crop of corn. He liked the locality so well he purchased the old Secrist farm of one hundred and sixty acres, for which he paid six dollars per acre, and moved to the place. He improved the land, on which a house had already been built and some fences put up, and a few acres set in blue grass.

About the year 1837 Mr. Bridges and two of his neighbors began the agitation of abolishing whisky at log-rollings and husking-bees, etc., Mr. Bridges having always been a temperate man. Within a short time they ap-

pointed a temperance meeting at Blakesburg, inviting several noted speakers from different places; this may be said to be the first temperance movement of this section of the state. He had a fine blue grass farm in a few years and bought stock and kept them on the place and by 1840 had a good start again. However, those were trying times financially, following the national bank law of 1833. Mr. Bridges had purchased another piece of land, and the panic coming on he offered it for one thousand dollars less than he had paid for it, but could not sell it. In 1843 he purchased the old Myer tract of about one hundred and twenty acres, on which he moved his family and lived there three or four years, then built a new house and barn in 1845. His older boys had become large enough to attend to the place and Mr. Bridges now devoted most of his time to stock trading. In 1847 he purchased the first cookstove ever brought to this community. He dealt extensively in sheep, having as many as one thousand head on the place at one time. By 1851 he had sold all his land but about three hundred acres, and he decided to engage in the mercantile business; so, forming a partnership with Reub Moss, they opened a store at Fincastle, Putnam county, Mr. Bridges leaving his farm to the care of his boys. A year later he bought his partner's interest and after continuing it another year he sold out. He had done well in this line of endeavor, having over four hundred names and twenty thousand dollars on his account book when he closed out. But his patrons were very prompt in paying. A year later he built a store room at the cross roads one-half mile from his residence, afterwards called Cairo, and commenced the business again and sold goods for about two years, his son Milton, who was born in 1835, having acted as clerk. After trading in land until 1861 he bought the store back, taking his son, DeWitt, who was born in 1847, to clerk. The breaking out of the Civil war brought an increase in the price of manufactured goods and almost all commodities and he made money rapidly, continuing in business two and one-half years. He continued to look after his land and in the spring of 1868 purchased a small farm near Bainbridge, having disposed of his other possessions, built a good house and quietly spent the remaining years of his life there.

Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bridges. Those not mentioned above are, James, born in 1837; Elizabeth, born in 1840; Dulcinea, born in 1845; Amelia, born in 1852, and Rachael, born in 1855.

James Bridges, a worthy son of a worthy sire, lives on the old Stevenson homestead, where he is very successfully engaged in general farming and stock raising. He was educated in the common schools. On November 10, 1859, he married Mary Darnall, who died August 14, 1867, this union having

resulted in the birth of the following children, all living: Douglas, Jesse and Thomas. On September 1, 1868, James Bridges married Mary Nelson Stevenson, daughter of Dr. Alexander Campbell and Mary Jane (Gillespie) Stevenson, and the following children have been born to them: Sarah, Flora, Harriet; Alexandria was born in January, 1871, and died July 19, 1887.

Charles B. Bridges was scrupulously honest in all his dealings with his fellow men; he strictly avoided all coarse and vulgar language, and always had a soft answer with which to turn away wrath. His interest in temperance work continued unabated. He was one of the builders of the Universalist church in Putnam county and was always a liberal supporter of the church, and his children were reared in such a wholesome home atmosphere that they have all become members of the church and worthy of the name they bear.

Mr. Bridges' political affiliation was with the Democratic party, but he was neither bitter nor violent as a partisan. He was loyal to the Union cause. Honored in life and regretted in death, his name will long remain a fragrant memory to those who knew him. He was fortunate in the selection of a life companion and was much devoted to his wife, it being a great comfort to him that she fully sympathized with him in his religious faith and philanthropic views. She was reared a Presbyterian, but became an avowed believer in Universalism. Rachael Ozier (Lockridge) Bridges was born about five miles northeast of Mount Sterling, Montgomery county, Kentucky, October 13, 1812. Her ancestors were of Scotch-Irish and English extraction, having emigrated to this country at a very early period. Her parents had a hard struggle in the early Kentucky days. Rachael was the second of a family of nine children, two sons and seven daughters. She was reared to work about the homestead, for her father owned a small farm and had to have assistance in making a living for his large family. One of her first duties was to keep watch over the newly sprouted corn, for in the wilderness days of the Blue Grass state farming was rendered doubly hard from the fact that innumerable birds, squirrels, etc., destroyed the crops. When about seven years of age she began attending school in one of those old historic puncheon-floored clapboard-roofed school houses of the pioneer days of the middle West. She learned very rapidly, but her school days were brought abruptly to a close, having attended school less than one year. Her father died when she was young and the family was left in none too favorable circumstances, but by manufacturing almost all their wearing apparel and by hard work they managed to live comfortably. When very young Rachael was put to weaving and doing other like work. She had little opportunity to attend social functions and up to the age of seventeen, when she met Mr.

Bridges, she had been absent from home but little. She was a woman of great fortitude, courage, strong-minded, gentle and always deeply concerned regarding the welfare of her children. Her death was triumphant, that of a true Christian. "sustained and soothed by an unfaltering trust" when the final summons came on January 3, 1881.

DAVID EMANUEL PAVEY REED, M. D.

There is a weight of character, a native sagacity and fidelity of purpose in Dr. David E. P. Reed, of Russellville, which commands the respect of all and he has left his impress for good upon the medical, social and business circles of Putnam county, which he has ever had at heart and whose interests he has ever sought to promote and where he has built up a lucrative and very satisfactory practice. He was born at Fillmore, this county, March 14, 1867, the son of George W. and Mary Elizabeth (Shoemaker) Reed, the latter the daughter of Solomon Shoemaker, of Virginia, the genealogy of this fine old family tracing back to the "Mayflower," to German Scotch-Irish antecedents. George W. Reed was born in Shelby county, Kentucky. He became a member of the Eighth Regiment, Kentucky Volunteers, during the Mexican war and saw active service in Mexico. He lost the use of his eyes in blasting a well in Kentucky about 1850. Although handicapped, he was a man of sterling qualities and nothing could daunt him, consequently he learned the broommaker's trade, at which he worked after coming to Indiana. He reached an advanced age, dying in 1884, having been preceded to the grave by his wife in 1872, and he is buried at the National Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio. He followed his trade at Fillmore, this county, until his wife's death, spending his last years in the home referred to above in Ohio. Three children were born to them, namely: Margaret Ann, wife of A. R. Stevens, living in Oklahoma; Robert Solomon lives at Mattoon, Illinois; Dr. David E. P., of this review.

David E. P. Reed was five years of age at his mother's death, and he spent two years at the county farm, and lived for some time with James H. Hall, of Brick Chapel, growing up with Charles Hall, whose companion he was until he reached the age of twenty, where he got his board, clothing and attended the common schools, having worked for Mr. Hall from the age of eleven years, receiving about one hundred dollars compensation for his labors. Desiring to become a teacher, he went to the normal school at Dan-

ville for three and one-half terms, then taught in Clinton township, where he rendered very satisfactory service and became well known as a local educator, following teaching for a period of nine years. During the last four years of his career as teacher he read medicine, then entered the medical department of the Kentucky University at Louisville, receiving his degree with the class of 1897. He returned to his native county and began practice at Portland Mills, where he soon built up a very satisfactory patronage. Desiring a larger field for the exercise of his talents, he came to Russellville in 1906, since which time he has been engaged in active general practice with his usual success, his practice extending into Montgomery and Parke counties, being kept very busy with his numerous patients at all times of the year, and his success has been such that his prestige is constantly growing. He is a member of the State and the American Medical Associations. He keeps well abreast of the time and is a well-read man in everything that pertains to his profession, confining his attention exclusively to his practice.

Doctor Reed was married August 20, 1890, to Lucy J. Newgent, a lady of rare culture, the daughter of William W. and Patsy Newgent, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. She was eighteen years old at the time of her marriage. This union has been blessed by the birth of two children, Robert H., born in 1892, is attending the local high school, and Bessie Louise, born in 1900, is also attending school.

The Doctor is a Democrat, a Mason, Woodman and a member of the Knights of Pythias.

WILLARD GOUGH.

In looking over the list of Putnam county's most representative citizens the name of Willard Gough should not be left out owing to the fact that he has always been interested in the general progress of the county and has done what he could toward the development of the same while carrying on the affairs of his farm. He is a native of Franklin township, this county, where he was born October 6, 1857, the son of John and Eliza (Carpenter) Gough. Philip Gough, his paternal grandfather, was a native of Virginia and a fine old pioneer. The father, John Gough, was a farmer and saw-mill man, and he was killed when his son Willard was less than two years old. The mother was married a second time and Willard was reared by his step-father on the home farm, which he began working when but a mere lad. He attended the

district schools during the winter months and received a very serviceable education. He took charge of the farm upon the death of his step-father and successfully managed the same until he was twenty-one years of age.

Willard Gough was married in September, 1878, to Mary Rogers, who was born in 1855, the daughter of a highly respected family. Five children were born to this union, namely: Nellie, wife of Cortland C. Gilliam, an attorney at Greencastle, Indiana, is a graduate of the common schools; Nettie, the wife of A. P. Underwood, lives at Fincastle, this county; Grover is single and is living at Roachdale, this county; John B., who graduated from the common schools, was a teacher, and he married Lulu Pyle; Vernie V. is the wife of Otha Fowler.

The mother of these children passed to her rest on October 22, 1900, and Mr. Gough was again married in August, 1907, to Mrs. Laura Rettinger, a native of Monroe township, Putnam county, Indiana, having been born on September 8, 1866, the daughter of John W. and Mary (Everson) Hanks. She was educated in the common schools of Montgomery county, Indiana. Her father was a Kentuckian and her mother was a native of Montgomery county, this state, where they still live. Mrs. Gough was first married to David P. Rettinger.

Mrs. Gough is a member of the Christian church, and both she and Mr. Gough are members of the Eastern Star, the latter also being a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, Roachdale Lodge, No. 602. Politically he is a Democrat and he served very acceptably as trustee of Franklin township in 1904 and in January, 1905, he took office and served until January, 1909. During his term of office he did many things that will always be gratefully remembered by his fellow citizens, having somewhat consolidated the township schools and he turned over the township to his successor free from debt.

Philip C. Carpenter, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Gough, came to this state from Virginia and settled in Franklin township, Putnam county, and the town of Carpentersville now stands on the land he settled. He established a tannery here which was largely patronized, and he remained here until his death. He and his wife were the parents of the following children: Eliza, Alexander, Ephriam, Rufus, Elizabeth, Sarah and Lucy. Mr. Carpenter was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and he was known as an honest and upright man.

Stephen Hanks, the grandfather of Mrs. Gough, was an old settler in Putnam county. He married Eliza Ketchen, by whom he had six children.

Mr. Gough has a neat and well kept farm of eighty acres in section 16, Franklin township, which he manages in a manner that yields a comfortable

income from year to year. He was formerly engaged in the drug business and managed a general store in Carpentersville, and later at Raccoon, this county, continuing in that line for about six years, having moved to his present farm in 1889.

JAMES C. FORDICE.

Among the native-born residents of Putnam county who have reached a well merited success we must certainly include the name of James C. Fordice, well known resident of Russell township. Honesty and fair dealing have been his watchwords, and these twin virtues have been personified in his active life. He is the son of Joseph B. Fordice, who was born January 23, 1818, in Morgan county, Ohio, and the grandson of William Fordice, born May 11, 1786, in Nova Scotia. He married Ruama Buck, March 1, 1806, in Lower Canada, from which country the family moved to Morgan county, Ohio, where they lived for several years. Then Mr. Fordice moved to Putnam county, Indiana, where his children had preceded him, his desire being to spend his declining years with them. His death occurred October 2, 1862. Mrs. Fordice, who was born December 9, 1786, died November 27, 1875. They were the parents of thirteen children. Some of the sons engaged in the manufacture of fanning mills in Ohio and one of them was a manufacturer in Kentucky for five years, or until 1845, when they all came to Putnam county, Indiana, locating at Russellville, where they started a factory, and it was from this source that these sons, Nelson, George, Asa, Joseph and Jesse H., were enabled to buy their farm land and made their start in life. Their father purchased land in section 7, adding to it from time to time until he finally owned one thousand acres all in one body. February 24, 1842, he married Rebecca Elliott, of Illinois. He devoted his life to farming and stock raising at which he was very successful. In 1858 he was elected to the Legislature, serving very ably in that body. His death occurred February 17, 1883. He was a useful and influential man in his community. His children, of whom two are living, are as follows: James C. and Elizabeth; those deceased being Annie, John, Jesse H. and William A. The last named was born December 9, 1842, married Celia Durham and they had two children, Myrtle and Lula. Elizabeth married William Ashby; she was born August 30, 1852, and she became the mother of the following children living: Jesse, Joseph, Howard and Lela, those deceased being Siggie and Mary. Howard is a graduate of Wabash College and now one of its instructors in the department of mathematics.

Chester is a freshman of the same college. Lela is a teacher in the public schools. Jesse H., now deceased, was born July 14, 1853, and died in 1909. He married Lucy Allen, May 25, 1881, and they became the parents of the following children: Margaret, Donald, Joseph, Paul and Elizabeth. Jesse H. Fordice was a successful physician and was located in Wichita, Kansas, where his death occurred. His family now resides in the state of Washington; his son, Donald, graduated from the state college in Washington.

James C. Fordice was reared to manhood on the home farm, received a common school education, and attended Wabash College, after which he became engaged in business and for a year was treasurer of an iron industry in Martin county, Indiana. He was at one time surveyor for the road now known as the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad, rendering very efficient service and having the good will of his employers.

June 10, 1885, Mr. Fordice married Bertha Allen, daughter of Joseph Allen, of Greencastle, and after a mutually happy married life of thirteen years, she passed to her rest on August 30, 1898. Two children were born to them, Frederick, born March 31, 1886, and Harold, born January 10, 1888; both are graduates of Wabash College and are young men of much promise.

Mr. Fordice lives on the old homestead which his father purchased from Cyrus VanCleve, who entered the land from the government. He erected a one-story brick house, burning the brick himself, the house still standing on the farm. The father built a very modern house on this farm, in which his son now lives. Mr. Fordice makes farming and stock raising his occupation, and he is very successful in each; he is a money maker and one of the best known men in his township, being well read and thoroughly posted on all current events. Representing one of the oldest and largest families of the county, he has ever striven to conduct himself in a manner that would perpetuate the early record of the family for right living and right thinking. Politically he is a Republican and a member of the Presbyterian church.

AARON A. GRAHAM.

Living in honorable retirement in Russellville is Aaron A. Graham, one of Putnam county's highly respected and substantial citizens whose former life of activity resulted to much good to his fellow men as well as to himself and immediate family. He was born in Jackson county, Indiana, May 22, 1844, son of James C. and Mary A. (Reynolds) Graham, the former a native of

North Carolina and the latter of Tennessee. In a very early day they came to Indiana, later moving to Iowa. About 1854 they returned to the Hoosier state, locating at Portland Mills, Putnam county, where Mr. Graham operated a daily mail route from Waveland to Greencastle through Portland Mills. They later lived in Brown township, Montgomery county, where Mrs. Graham died at the age of seventy-seven years; he spent his last years in Iowa with his children, dying there when about eighty years of age. They were the parents of but two sons, George F. and Aaron; however, James C. Graham had been previously married and had children by his first wife.

When only seventeen years of age Aaron Graham gave vent to the patriotism he felt and enlisted in Company K, Sixty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, from Jackson county, in August, 1862, and he served very faithfully through all the vicissitudes of his regiment, receiving an honorable discharge May 16, 1865. He fought at Munfordville, Kentucky, Port Gibson, Black River, Champion Hills, and at Vicksburg, being wounded in the general assault at the latter place May 22, 1863, a bullet passing through his left hand. He was sent to Graysville and as soon as he was able he was appointed ward master in the hospital there, which position he occupied for nine months, when he was ordered to Cincinnati as clerk under General Willick, commander of the depot there, and there he remained until discharged.

After returning home Mr. Graham began trading in and shipping stock at Russellville, his brother George becoming his partner. In 1867 they began buying land in Brown township, Montgomery county, one and one-half miles from Russellville Station, starting out with eighty acres. They made money rapidly farming and shipping from Russellville and Waveland, keeping well posted in the daily markets, being constantly buying or in the market, shipping two hundred cars of livestock in one year. Mr. Graham was also accustomed to buying horses in large numbers, which he kept on his farm until ready for market. He prospered by his judicious handling of livestock and general farming and he became the owner of five hundred and sixty acres of good land; he owned four hundred acres in Montgomery county and one hundred and sixty acres in Parke county, paying as high as fifty-five dollars per acre for improved land; it consisted of the best black land, covered with walnut and sugar trees, but he always made farming secondary to his livestock interests. However, he was known as a large wheat raiser and has sold as high as twenty-nine hundred dollars worth at one shipping. He disposed of his stock interests ten years ago and six years ago he came to Russellville to make his home. He has bought and sold considerable town property. He has a beautiful modern home, elegantly furnished and here the many friends of

the family delight to gather. He also has modern and substantial buildings on his farms. His brother, George F., continued in the stock business all the while and still owns his fine farm in Montgomery county.

Politically Mr. Graham is a Republican, but he has never had an inclination to hold public office, being content to look after his individual affairs and leave public matters to others; however, he has always been deeply interested in the general welfare of his county. He is a liberal supporter of the local Methodist church.

Mr. Graham married Miranda Jones, of Montgomery county, when twenty-two years old. She died ten years later. Two children were born of this union, Ida, who married Abe Grimes, of Russellville, and George F., who was but six days old when his mother died. Mr. Graham's second marriage was with Ardellie Hart, of Putnam county, who, after twenty-eight years of mutually happy married life, died in December, 1901. The following children graced this second union: Zona married Fred H. Goodwin, who is in business at Russellville; J. Blaine is associated with his father in the farming business; Everett L., now eleven years old, is attending school.

Personally Mr. Graham is a man whom it is a pleasure to know, being generous hearted, kind, hospitable, honest in all his dealings with his fellow men: and eminently worthy of the trust and respect they repose in him and have for him, and he is today regarded as one of the county's most representative and valued citizens.

ABEL BENTON DONEHEW.

One of Putnam county's highly honored native sons who have greatly profited by their persistent industry along legitimate lines in their own native locality and thereby find themselves in comfortable circumstances in their declining years is Abel Benton Donehew, farmer and stock raiser of Russell township. He was born July 2, 1845, the son of Martin Donehew, born February 24, 1810, in West Virginia. On his birthday, February 24, 1834, he married Cynthia Dyre, who was born in Union county, Tennessee, May 12, 1812. Abel B. Donehew's grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812 and died in the service. The Donehew family came to this county about the year 1835, Martin Donehew being the first of the same, and he lived with Jesse Blake, then a bachelor and the owner of a farm here. Here Mr. and Mrs. Donehew made their home for several years. Two years before he brought

his family here he made the trip on foot from Virginia and entered eighty acres of land in Franklin township and worked for fifty cents a day on the National road in order to get money to pay for his land. When winter stopped the work on the same he walked back to his Virginia home and returned in the same manner the following spring, bringing his family. He made a success of farming and later bought land adjoining that which he first entered, and in 1856 built a good frame house in which he lived until his death, August 24, 1877. He was a jovial, kind-hearted man and had many friends.

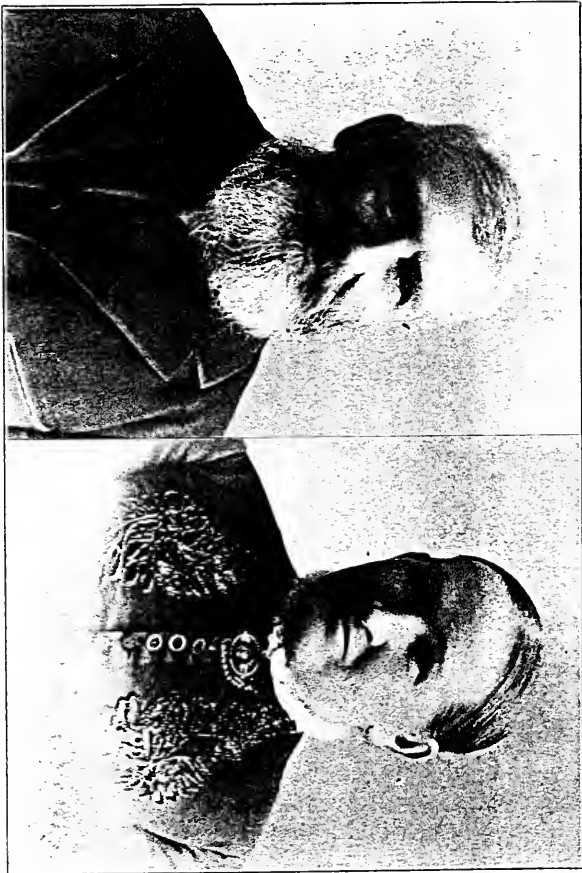
Abel B. Donehew spent his boyhood days on the home farm and received a common school education. He was married on January 31, 1867, to Catherine Allen Eads, daughter of James W. and Elizabeth Eads, of Montgomery county, Indiana, to whom these children were born. Mary M., Nancy J., Elizabeth L., Sidney Ann, Catherine A., James, William, Lucy H., Harriett A., Joseph M., John H., Sarah A. and Stephen D. The parents of these children are buried in Indian Creek cemetery. They were members of the Methodist church.

Mr. and Mrs. Donehew began housekeeping on a farm in Montgomery county which they bought in 1868. After a few years they sold their farm and moved to Kansas, where they remained eight years, then moved to Missouri, returning to Putnam county three years later and have since then resided here continuously. Mr. Donehew and his son, Joseph T., who remains with his father, are among the most enterprising farmers in their township, leasing one of the model farms of the county, consisting of four hundred acres, under a high state of improvement and well cultivated, producing abundant harvests of all kinds from year to year under their able management. This place belongs to James V. Durham. The elder Donehew is a very pleasant and sociable man and much devoted to his family. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and he and his wife are members of the Christian church. Eight children have been born to them, named as follows: Sarah E., born January 1, 1869, married Charles A. Morton and they have eight children, Jay B., Delia A., Kitty L., Rollie E., Nettie M., James T., Monna M. and Oliver P. Argalis, born April 21, 1870, died April 17, 1882; Joseph T., born February 18, 1872, received a common school education and is interested with his father on the farm. He is an active member of the Modern Woodmen and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Cordelia A., born February 4, 1876, is clerking for the Brumfield dry goods store at Russellville; she received a common school education, and has remained single. Cynthia A., born July 23, 1878, died September 14, 1879; Ellen M., born

August 23, 1880, married Mr. Brumfield, a merchant at Russellville; Jessie A., born October 22, 1887, received her education in the public schools, is single, much devoted to her parents and is an estimable young lady. Stella I., born April 24, 1889, married Dwight Evans, and they are the parents of one child, Helen J.

JOHN W. GARDNER, JR.

A venerable and highly honored citizen of Putnam county, of which he is a native, is John W. Gardner, Jr., who is a living link between the early days and the progressive present, having lived to see wondrous changes locally since his boyhood days and played a conspicuous part in the same, thereby meriting the high esteem in which he is held by all who know him. Especially is he honored in Russellville and vicinity, where he resides and where he has long been regarded as a leading citizen. He was born in Russell township, two and one-half miles south of Russellville, October 10, 1833, the son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Bierly) Gardner, both natives of North Carolina, where they grew to maturity and married and where two of their children were born, three having been born after they came to Indiana. Two of the children were older than John W., of this review, so it is supposed that the family came to the Hoosier state in 1827, entered land here and began a clearing in the woods where the father remained all his life, dying about 1850, when fifty-two years of age, the mother dying about 1848 or 1849. Her son, John W., has but a faint recollection of her. Mr. Gardner's second wife was Nancy Everman, of Indiana. He and his first wife were the parents of eight children. Five children were born to Mr. Gardner and Nancy Everman. All reached maturity but one, and of the family of eight one other besides John W. of this review is living, Barbara Ann, the wife of Dr. John Knight, who died in Greencastle; she is living in New York and had three sons, Alex, Frederick and William. Alex went to Iowa and died in Kansas, where his last days were spent. Frederick spent his life in Russell township on a farm, dying here some time ago. Several members of this family reside in Crawfordsville. Florence is the wife of William Lenard, of Russell township. William lived in Russell township and died in Russellville at the age of seventy-two years, owning a good farm; his sons were, Edward, Clarence, Fred, Otto and Warren, living in Russellville; one daughter, Jennie, is the wife of Wall Proctor, of Russellville, and Pearl is the wife of Paul Goff, of Russell township. Bart Gardner,



MR. AND MRS. JOHN W. GARDNER

son of Andrew and Nancy Gardner, died in California; George, their other son, lives on a farm near Russellville; a daughter, Mary, is the wife of Mr. Sanders, of Cloverdale.

John W. Gardner, of this review, remained on the home place two years after his father died. He received a meager education in the primitive schools of his day and early in life turned his attention to farming. Before he was twenty years of age he married Lucinda Forgey, daughter of James and Jane (VanScoik) Forgey, who lived in Russell township, in which Mrs. Gardner was born, being eighteen years old at her marriage; each received some aid from their families, enough to pay one-half on eighty acres of land, on which they built a log cabin. Here Mr. Gardner followed farming very successfully until he moved to Russellville, in October, 1904, having sold part of his property in the country. He had paid forty dollars per acre for land which he sold at one hundred dollars per acre. He had added to his original purchase and had well improved it. He bought a tract of two hundred and twelve acres on Ramp creek, for which he paid the sum of eight thousand dollars. He bought a modern and very desirable residence in Russellville for three thousand dollars. He rents his farm for cash. He was one of the first men in this county to begin breeding Shorthorn cattle, and frequently exhibited his fine cattle at local fairs. He kept some fine milk cows, and also raised many fine horses which were greatly admired, having sold single drivers as high as six hundred dollars; he was fond of good horses and driving and no better judge of horses could be found in Putnam county. He drove one animal to Indianapolis, a distance of fifty miles, in six hours, and he could have made fifteen miles per hour.

Mr. Gardner is no politician, never seeking office; however, he loyally supports the Republican ticket. He was one of the first men in the county to sell land for one hundred dollars per acre, the same land now being worth from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and seventy-five dollars per acre.

Mr. and Mrs. Gardner became the parents of the following children: George is a farmer near Russellville; William is a druggist in Russellville; James Milton is a mechanic in the employ of the electric light plant at Russellville; Charles Edgar, who operated an elevator at Ladoga, died when about twenty-five years of age; Edmond Andrew is a farmer in Clinton county, Indiana; Anna, Maggie and Burl are all living at home, the last named being a Putnam county teacher.

Mr. and Mrs. Gardner have been members of the Methodist church since before their marriage. They are a fine old couple and have hosts of warm personal friends throughout the county, being highly honored by all.

OTTO L. REDDISH.

Among the most progressive farmers and stock men of the younger generation in Putnam county who are leading such lives as to warrant a future replete with large success and honors worthily bestowed is Otto L. Reddish, of Russell township, near Waveland. He was born February 17, 1883, in Parke county, Indiana, the son of Clay W. and Eva (Sutton) Reddish, the former the son of John C. and Mary Jane (Watson) Reddish, who came to Parke county among the early settlers and entered land which they developed; later in life Mr. Reddish engaged in the mercantile business. His son, Clay W., received a common school education and worked on the farm when a boy. March 31, 1880, he married and began farming on the home place, which he later bought. However, he in time abandoned farming and, following in the footsteps of his father, entered the mercantile profession, at Marshall. He devoted considerable attention to livestock, becoming an extensive buyer and shipper, and he was very successful at whatever he undertook. He belonged to the Missionary Baptist church and was a Republican in politics. He was regarded by all as a good and useful man. He and his wife were the parents of the following children: John, Myrtle, Warren, Cyril, Ruby and Otto L. of this review. Omer, the oldest of the children, died in childhood. The subject's paternal grandparents were Justice and Lucinda Sutton, both natives of Indiana and both now deceased. Otto L. Reddish grew to manhood on the home farm. After finishing the common schools he attended the Bloomingdale Academy and later took a business course at Indianapolis, thus becoming well equipped for life's varied duties. On June 29, 1904, he married Blanche Oglesby, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth E. Oglesby, and they went to housekeeping on the farm where they have continued to make their home, located in the northeast corner of Russell township. He owns a very valuable farm of four hundred and thirteen acres, all in one body, for which he paid the sum of one hundred dollars per acre. It is regarded as one of the choice farms of the county and is greatly admired by all, being not only fortunately located, but it is well improved and under a high state of cultivation. He keeps large numbers of excellent livestock on the

place, and has a modern, commodious and attractive dwelling and substantial outbuildings. He is regarded as an up-to-date farmer and stock raiser.

Reese Davis, the great-grandfather of Mrs. Reddish, was a noted minister of the Baptist church, who settled in Montgomery county in an early day where he did a great deal of good. Her grandfather, William J. Davis, was a very successful business man, having begun at Waveland, Montgomery county, later engaged in business in Indianapolis and New York city and other points, having made a small fortune twice and losing it each time; he finally went to Florida where he went into the real estate and banking business, and at his death he was worth one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Mrs. Reddish's father was a native of Ohio and the mother of Indiana. The father has followed farming, and resides on a farm one mile east of Waveland. The mother died January 31, 1909, at the age of forty-six. They were the parents of two children, William H. and Mrs. Reddish. William H. lives at Waveland, and is a man of considerable means, devoting his time to looking after his varied farming interests. He married Myrtle Reddish, a sister of Otto L. Reddish of this review. Mr. and Mrs. Reddish own property in Waveland, which cost ten thousand dollars to build. Mr. Reddish is regarded as one of the leading young business men of this section of the county. They are the parents of two children, Ronald L., born December 25, 1905, and Herman C., born December 22, 1907.

Mr. Reddish is a member of Masons, Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen. Politically, he is a Republican.

WILLIAM WALLACE NEWGENT.

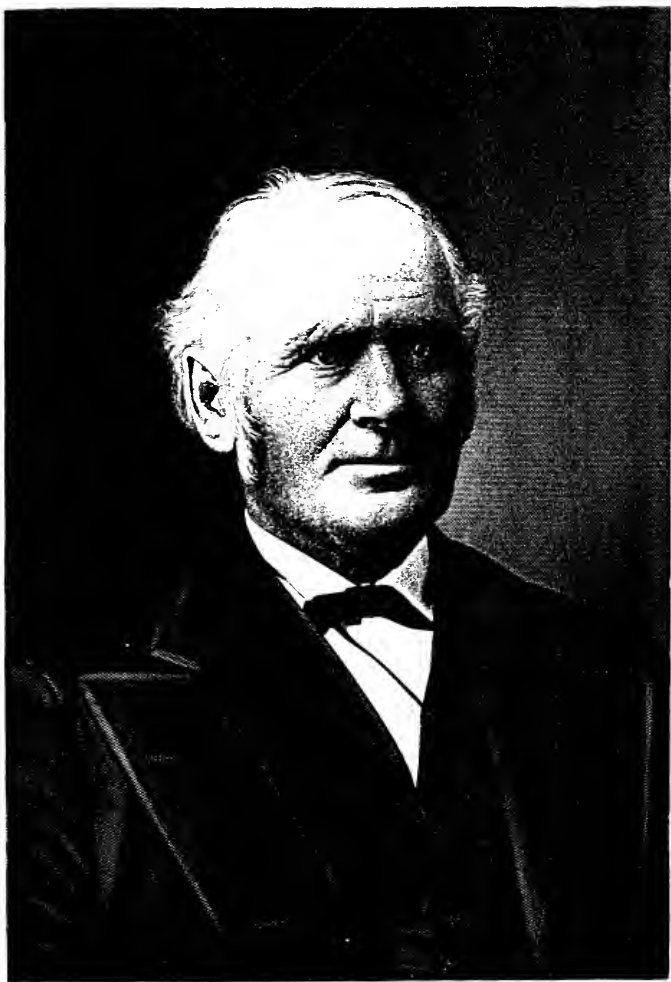
One of the highly respected citizens of Russellville, Putnam county, is William Wallace Newgent, who is living retired. He was born November 4, 1845, in the old Newgent home, built here in 1830, now occupied by his brother Edward, in Clinton township. A sketch of the latter appears elsewhere in this volume. Nearly all of William W. Newgent's life was passed on the old place, part of which he owns, twenty-five acres. About 1901 he left the old place after his wife's death. He has been a carpenter and contractor all his life and has been fairly successful in this line of endeavor. September 1, 1867, he married Patsy Slavens, daughter of Hiram and Nancy (Allen) Slavens, who was born in Clinton township in 1847. Her death occurred on June 14, 1900. Four children were born to this union, named as follows: Livonia Belle married L. L. Mitchell of Oklahoma; Ida Eldora mar-

ried Mort F. Spencer, of Parke county: Lucy Jane married Dr. David E. P. Reed, of Russellville, a full sketch of whom appears in this work; Sarah Elizabeth married George Burke, of Clinton township.

William W. Newgent worked on the home place in his boyhood days, and attended the district schools during the brief winter months. He learned the carpenter's trade and became a very efficient workman, having assisted in the erection of many of the substantial buildings in this vicinity. He has retired from life's active duties and is making his home with his daughter, Mrs. Doctor Reed, in Russellville. He very acceptably served his township for a period of four years as assessor. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for a period of forty-five years, and he has lived up to the high ideals taught by this praiseworthy order.

JAMES B. NELSON.

The progenitors of the subject of this sketch, being of English-Scotch-Irish blood, were among the settlers of Loudoun county, Virginia, in the early years of the eighteenth century. From this point of settlement in the New World the different members of the family reached out into various quarters of the west, then as wild as it was alluring. One branch of the family removed to Mount Sterling, Montgomery county, Kentucky, and there, on the 7th day of February, 1796, James I. Nelson, the Putnam county pioneer, was born. In 1819 he married Mary, daughter of Col. Joshua Yates, of Mt. Sterling, Kentucky. In 1821 he made an observational survey on horseback of central Indiana, entered a tract of land about ten miles north of Greencastle, and there, in the primeval forest, erected a log house. In 1829 he put his worldly goods and his little family into a couple of covered wagons, and started for the new home in the green woods. His eldest son, Franklin P. Nelson, the father of the subject, was then a lad of eight years and it fell to his lot, in this homing pilgrimage, to follow behind and drive the cows. James I. Nelson was a typical pioneer, a man of education, strong character and stout heart. Being a pronounced abolitionist, he gratuitously, and purely from considerations of conscience, liberated his slaves before leaving Kentucky. He was a profoundly religious man and, though somewhat



Franklin S. Nelson

of Puritan mold and temper, he was never an intolerant churchman. All his transactions were characterized by simplicity and hard sense. He was one of a few men, of like type and character, who were pioneer settlers in Putnam county. Happy indeed is the lot of any county whose resources are developed and whose early life is stimulated and attuned by such a noble citizenry! The new home in the woods was developed, and the farm cultivated, after the manner then prevailing. There fourteen children were reared to maturity; there the mother died in 1850; there, by the application of indefatigable industry and rare judgment, the family belongings increased from fifteen hundred dollars, the amount carried up from Kentucky in 1829, to ninety-eight thousand dollars at the death of the pioneer in 1859.

Franklin P. Nelson, at the age of twenty, married Catherine Ann, daughter of Capt. Isaac Bell, who had recently moved his family into the county from Kentucky. The young couple struggled up through all the hardships incident to poverty in a new country, making their own furniture, clothing and shoes. This initial industry and self denial, however, in time brought its reward, for the twain prospered, and Mr. Nelson became identified with the leading agricultural, industrial, financial, educational and moral movements of the county. His holdings of land amounted to three thousand acres; he was an incorporator and director in both the First National Bank of Greencastle and the Greencastle Iron and Nail Works; he was the largest contributor to the erection and maintenance of College Avenue Methodist Episcopal church in Greencastle; he was, at Mr. DePauw's special request, trustee of the guarantee endowment fund of the university, and was the largest local contributor to the fund necessary to secure the endowment from Mr. Depauw. In 1868 his wife died without issue. In 1870 he married Eliza Jean Brannan, of the city of Baltimore, Maryland. To this union were born two children, the subject of this sketch, on February 8, 1871, and Eliza Jean, now the wife of Judge William W. Penfield, of New York City, on November 4, 1872. Mr. Nelson lived to see his two children grown to maturity and on November 5, 1896, his long and useful life came to its close. His widow, now in her seventieth year, has for two years past been traveling in foreign countries. She is in good health, is intensely interested in all world movements, especially those of a social and political nature, and, at this writing, is in Alexandria, Egypt.

James B. Nelson received his education in the public schools and DePauw University at Greencastle, and in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, graduating from the latter institution with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1893. He was a member of the legal fraternity of Phi Delta Phi.

Since graduation Mr. Nelson has been engaged successfully in various lines of business, being connected officially with several important financial and industrial concerns in Indiana and Iowa. His principal business, however, is the management of his land and livestock interests, his farm holdings in Putnam, Parke and Owen counties now aggregating over twenty-three hundred acres, besides which, he has large speculative holdings in Texas and Minnesota.

In religion and politics Mr. Nelson is exceedingly liberal. He takes an active interest in all political matters but never as a contestant for place. His activities are enlisted more for the appealing men and measures than for strictly partisan weal.

In 1894 Mr. Nelson married Grace, daughter of Grafton and Julia Noble Johnson, of Greenwood, Indiana. Mrs. Nelson is from a long and worthy line of ancestry, traced through the printed genealogy back as far as the early years of the sixteenth century, the recent generations of which have been prominently identified with the history of Indiana. She is a niece of the late United States Senator James Noble; of the late Governor Noah Noble, and also of the late Gen. Samuel Canby, the noted Indian fighter who figured so conspicuously in the early history of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson have one child, Julia Jean, who was born April 8, 1895.

Mr. Nelson's sister is now deeply engrossed in social and civic work in New York, and is well known throughout New York city and state, not only as a speaker on civic problems and the equal franchise, but also as an organizer among women for industrial and social uplift.

OSCAR LEE REEVES.

No business man in Greencastle is regarded with higher favor than Oscar Lee Reeves, superintendent of the water works, who, while looking to his own interests, does not neglect to discharge his duties in fostering the upbuilding of the community in general, and while yet a young man he has proven that success comes to the persistent and the deserving.

Mr. Reeves was born June 8, 1878, on a farm seven miles northeast of Greencastle. His parents were William A. and Martha E. (McClary) Reeves. The father was born in Monroe township, Putnam county, in 1834 and he lived in this county all his life. He devoted his attention to farming and was a quiet, honest, home-loving man whom everybody respected. He served in the Union army during the Civil war for about eight months, in Company

H. Sixty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. His death occurred on November 26, 1893.

The parental grandfather of Oscar L. Reeves was Stacy Reeves, a native of Kentucky, where he spent his youth and from which state he came to Putnam county, Indiana, at an early date, and spent the remainder of his life here: he was one of the county's hardy pioneers, and thus the Reeves family has been a well known one in this county for several generations.

The subject's mother was born in Kentucky, from which state she came to Putnam county, Indiana, with her parents, James and Sally Ann McClary, when a young girl, her family locating on what is known as the old McClary homestead in Monroe township, about seven and one-half miles northeast of Greencastle. Her mother is living with her daughter at Bainbridge, this county.

To Mr. and Mrs. William A. Reeves six children were born, named as follows: Orlando is an express messenger on the Monon railroad and lives at New Albany, Indiana; Cordelia is the wife of C. K. Priest and is living six miles north of Greencastle; Sallie Ann died June 3, 1891; Homer E. is assistant superintendent of the Central Union Telephone Company at Indianapolis; Margaret T. is the wife of E. M. Hinkle, of Bainbridge, Indiana; Oscar Lee, of this review.

Mr. Reeves spent his youth on the home farm, where he was early assigned work in the fields, attending the neighboring schools in the winter time, remaining by the paternal fireside until 1900. He turned his attention to the mercantile life when a boy and from 1900 to 1904 was in the employ of the Cooper Brothers, in their hardware store. He then engaged in the plumbing business for himself, maintaining a very successful establishment in Greencastle until April, 1909, when he became superintendent of the Greencastle Water Works Company, which position he now holds and to which he is faithfully and satisfactorily devoting his exclusive attention, giving the utmost satisfaction in every respect to all concerned.

Mr. Reeves was married on November 14, 1900, to Clara Lee Hillis, daughter of James M. and Martha L. Hillis, a well known family of Monroe township, this county, where Mrs. Reeves' birth occurred on July 27, 1880. This union has resulted in the birth of two children, Byron H., born May 15, 1903, and Gilbert M., born October 5, 1906.

Mr. and Mrs. Reeves are members of the College Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Reeves is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and he votes the Republican ticket.

FRANK McGAUGHEY.

One of the enterprising agriculturists and substantial citizens of Russell township who has long taken an abiding interest in the welfare of Putnam county in which the McGaugheys have long been represented and borne an honored name, is Frank McGaughey, who was born December 27, 1866, in this county, the son of John and Elizabeth (Gibson) McGaughey, the father born April 12, 1839, and the mother on March 28, 1842. Frank's grandfather was James McGaughey, one of nine children, who, with their parents, William and Prepare (Clark) McGaughey, came from the same county in Kentucky in 1813, locating in Putnam county. Their children were, William, John, Samuel, James, Andrew, Michael, Frances, Patsey and Polly. James McGaughey, the grandfather, married Sarah Clodfelter and four children were born to this union; John, Eliza Ann, William Franklin and James Andrew. He purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in section 22, Russell township, on which stood a log house. He was a good farmer, and his death occurred in 1846, and in 1852 his widow married Jesse Spencer, and she died in 1859. John McGaughey, father of Frank, of this review, received a common school education and grew up on the home farm. He married Elizabeth Gibson, daughter of Andrew and Jane (Rambo) Gibson. He located on his father's farm where he remained and built the nice home where his widow still lives. His death occurred February 3, 1897, at the age of fifty-seven years, nine months, and twenty-one days.

Frank McGaughey remained on the home farm and received a common school education. December 31, 1891, he married Lora Carrington, daughter of John P. Carrington, of this county, Mrs. McGaughey's parents representing two old pioneer families of Putnam county. Mr. Carrington was a farmer and he and his wife members of the Christian church. Three children were born to them, Manfred A., Archie E. and Lora H.

Mr. and Mrs. McGaughey began their married life on a farm of sixty acres in section 26, which they purchased and on which they lived until 1905, when they sold and bought one hundred and thirty acres in section 9, for which they paid one hundred dollars per acre. It was owned by John Gardner and has always been regarded as one of the best farms of its size in the county, and since Mr. McGaughey became its owner its value has increased from twenty-five to fifty per cent. Altogether Mr. McGaughey owns four hundred and eighty acres and he is very successful as a farmer and stock raiser and considered one of the model and most progressive farmers of the county. He always keeps some good stock, for which he receives



MRS. AND MR. FRANK MCGAUGHEY

the best prices owing to their excellent quality. No better judge of livestock is to be found in this community than he and it is a pleasure to look over his broad and well-kept acres, which yields him abundant returns for his labor from year to year. Both he and his wife are members of the Christian church. Politically Mr. McGaughey is a Democrat and while he is deeply interested in the best things for his county, always assisting in placing the best qualified men in local offices, he is no office seeker, preferring to devote his time exclusively to his large individual affairs.

To Mr. and Mrs. McGaughey three interesting children have been born: Rafe Ellis, June 19, 1893; Reta Myrtle, September 3, 1896; Letha May, March 28, 1904.

Personally McGaughey is a man in whom everybody places the utmost confidence, for his relations with his fellow men have always been most cordial and fair and his home is a place of genial hospitality to the many friends of the family.

RUFUS E. OZMENT.

Among the enterprising men who have taken an active part in promoting the material growth of Putnam county, Rufus E. Ozment, of Washington township, occupies a conspicuous place. Ever since reaching the age of manhood he has contributed to the prosperity of the country, earning by legitimate effort honorable position and wide influence and using both for the advancement of the community along legitimate lines. Rufus E. Ozment, farmer, stock raiser and contractor, was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, November 17, 1863, being a son of Nathan and Elizabeth Ozment, the father a native of the old North state, the mother of Virginia. Howard Ozment, the subject's grandfather, was a Virginian, but in young manhood went to Guilford county, North Carolina, where he married Betsey Lister, whose antecedents were among the old families of that part of the state. Nathan, whose birth occurred in 1817, was a farmer and wagonmaker and a man of standing in the community where he resided. He served in the Confederate army, until released by paying the bounty required, but later was drafted and continued with the army until the close of the war, his duty a part of the time being the butchering of cattle and hogs for the troops. He married, in his native county, Elizabeth Martin, who was born September 22, 1829, among the Blue Ridge mountains of Virginia. He had a family of ten children and departed this life near the place of his birth in 1883,

aged sixty-seven years. His widow is still living in the same locality, having reached the advanced age of eighty years.

Rufus E. Ozment remained with his parents until attaining his majority, spending the intervening years on the home farm, which he helped cultivate, but devoting the greater part of the time to the trade of wagonmaking, which his father followed and at which he early became a proficient workman. In 1882 he came to Putnam county to visit certain relatives that had settled here some years before and, being pleased with the country and its opportunities, decided not to return to his North Carolina home. Being a skillful mechanic, he soon had all the carpentry work he could do and during the six or seven years ensuing his reputation as a builder became widely known throughout the county, his partner the meanwhile being J. C. Plummer, who is now his nearest neighbor.

On October 11, 1885, Mr. Ozment was joined in the holy bonds of wedlock with Julia Rissler, whose parents, Jasper and Harriet Rissler, were members of old and highly esteemed families of Putnam county. Jasper Rissler was born in Harrison county, Indiana, June 15, 1831, and after becoming a resident of Putnam county located on a farm in Washington township near the Clay county line, where his death occurred in the month of August, 1898; his wife, whose birth occurred on January 22, 1832, is still living, making her home at this time with her daughter, Mrs. Ozment.

For three years after his marriage Mr. Ozment operated his father-in-law's farm and at the expiration of that period moved to Clay county where he spent about the same length of time as a mechanic and tiller of the soil. In November, 1892, he moved to his present place of residence, formerly a part of the Simpson Harris farm, which he now owns, in addition to which he also owns the old Rissler homestead, about one and a half miles distant. In connection with agriculture he is engaged in carpentry, which he carries on quite extensively, being one of the largest contractors in the township, in addition to which he also does a large and successful business in constructing cement bridges, culverts, basements, etc. As a carpenter he has erected many farm and town residences in various parts of Putnam county and elsewhere, also a number of large barns and not a few public buildings, his reputation as a successful contractor being second to that of no other in this part of Indiana. For a number of years he has been associated at intervals with Mr. Plummer, and many of the largest and finest buildings in Putnam county stand as monuments to the efficiency and skill of these two spirited and widely known mechanics.

In contracting for the erection of any kind of an edifice Mr. Ozment stipulates that it shall be turned over to the owner complete in all its parts,

and his business has grown to such magnitude that he now employs from four to eight men in order to meet the demands on his time and skill. He is indeed a busy man and, judged by his labors, none have done more to advance the material interests of his section of country and as a citizen no one stands higher in the esteem and confidence of the people. He gives his support to the Democratic party, takes an active part in furthering all enterprises for the general welfare and his influence, which has always been potent and widespread, is exerted in behalf of what promises to be for the greatest good of the greatest number. He holds membership with the Masonic fraternity at Knightsville and belongs to the Royal Arch chapter at Greencastle, in addition to which he is also an active worker in the Odd Fellows lodge at Harmony and a trusted official in the several organizations with which identified.

Some years ago Mr. Ozment built the beautiful and commodious residence which his family occupies and has taken great pains to make it as nearly as possible an ideal home. The building is a model of architectural beauty and with its modern conveniences and attractive surroundings impress the beholder as the dwelling of an intelligent, public-spirited American who believes in the dignity of his calling and takes pride in the community in which he lives.

Mrs. Ozment, whose birth occurred in Washington township on the 16th day of January, 1867, has borne her husband ten children, viz: Jessie Lee, who married C. Huffman and lives in Putnam county. Alfred Roy, a carpenter by trade and his father's partner, married Goldie McCormack and resides near the home farm. Lillie Mae, Harriet Elizabeth, Ruthie Mildred, Bertha Evalyn, Mary Susan, Josephine, Lola Violet and Eugene Rissler being still members of the home circle, excepting Josephine, who died at the age of three months.

JAMES B. BRUMFIELD.

The late James B. Brumfield, of Russellville, was known as a man of high ideals and unselfish aims, who, while laboring for his own advancement, did not for a moment lose sight of his duties to his neighbors and society at large; such principles could not help resulting in the gaining of material success and the winning of a vast host of warm personal friends. He was born in Kentucky June 9, 1813, and there spent his childhood. His wife, Sophia Ann Rogers, was born in Indiana, where she grew to maturity

and was educated; her birth was on February 12, 1822; they were married December 15, 1847. Mr. Brumfield came to Indiana when a young man and started a store at Russellville and married here. After selling goods until 1858 he engaged in farming three miles east of Russellville. About 1862 or 1863 he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land just south of the old town and when the railroad built a station here in the eighties. Mr. Brumfield gave part of the land. He then laid out two rows of lots on Main street to the depot, one-fourth of a mile. He sold his lots and carried on general farming. As the business center of the town changed he moved one-half mile south of the old center and continued to live on his farm until his death on June 1, 1891, at the age of seventy-six years; his widow survived until September 9, 1898, dying at about the same age.

While living on his farm Mr. Brumfield served as township trustee; politically he was a staunch Republican, and was one of the pillars of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a good and useful man, whom everybody admired and trusted.

Mr. and Mrs. James B. Brumfield were the parents of four children, three sons and one daughter, namely: Mary I., who remained single, was born September 30, 1848, died March 10, 1897; Robert H. was born September 30, 1850; William C., who was born May 16, 1854, became a practicing physician of Tulare county, California, having graduated from DePauw University and also from the St. Louis Medical School, first practiced in Clinton, Missouri, from which city he went to California and died April 2, 1902, at the age of forty-eight years. Frank M., a general merchant at Russellville, is represented on another page of this work.

JOHN W. BLAYDES.

Like many of the enterprising and successful citizens of Putnam county, John W. Blaydes hails from the Blue Grass state, but he is loyal to his adopted community and has always done what he could in promoting its interests along material and social lines. His birth occurred in Hardin county, Kentucky, August 12, 1846, and he is the son of John S. and Nancy D. (Cash) Blaydes, an excellent old family, John S. having been born June 12, 1822. He was the son of Frank Blaydes and was born in Virginia. George Blaydes was the father of Frank Blaydes. John S. Blaydes spent his youth in Kentucky and there he worked until 1861, when, upon the



MIR. AND MRS. JOHN W. BLAYDES

death of his wife, he enlisted in Company G, Ninth Regiment, Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and was in the service one year, then re-enlisted in a company of mounted infantry, proving to be a good soldier, but he never applied for a pension. In later life he came to Indiana and lived with his sons, dying in February, 1905. He was a sterling character and a man whom all admired who knew him.

John W. Blaydes was reared on a farm in Kentucky, remaining at home until he was seventeen years of age, when he enlisted in the Ninth Cavalry (Company G), in 1862, and he was in the service one year, during which time he saw some real war, having been in the battle at Perryville and several other minor engagements. He was one of the pursuers of the intrepid Morgan in his northern raid. After being mustered out he returned to Kentucky and went to school during the winter months. In the spring of 1864 he came to Putnam county, Indiana, his total capital upon landing here being seventy-five dollars. He worked by the day for Jesse P. Hymer and lived on his place while working for him.

Mr. Blaydes married Mildred Radford and this union resulted in the birth of one child, Charles M., who has remained single. Mrs. Blaydes was called to her rest in 1868, and Mr. Blaydes married Elizabeth Jeffries, who was born, reared and educated in Putnam county, where her family had long been very favorably known. This union resulted in the birth of nine children, seven sons and two daughters, namely: Robert L., Nancy M., Oliver B., John H., Dora E., Edgar C., Grover C., Allen G. and Warren T.

Mr. Blaydes prospered from the first and today he is the owner of a fine farm consisting of one hundred and seventy-three acres, eighty in the home place and ninety-three in Jackson township, which is well improved and on the first named tract there stands a substantial and comfortable dwelling and good outbuildings. He is a breeder of registered draft horses which are admired by all who see them and no small part of his competency has been made by successful handling of shorthorn cattle. Mr. Blaydes was among the first to introduce draft horses in Putnam county.

Mr. and Mrs. Blaydes are members of the Church of Christ, he being an elder in the local congregation and a liberal supporter of the same. Politically he is a Democrat, but he does not find time to take much interest in politics, being deeply engrossed in his individual business affairs; however, he is deeply interested in whatever tends to the betterment of Putnam county. He was trustee of Franklin township for two years and he has held several other local offices to the satisfaction of all concerned.

FRANK M. BRUMFIELD.

In compiling this volume of representative citizens of Putnam county occasion has been afforded to give the records of men in many walks of life; here will be found mention of worthy citizens of all vocations, and at this juncture we are permitted to offer a resume of the career of one of the substantial and highly esteemed, in fact, one of the industrial leaders of northwestern Putnam county, where he has long maintained his home and where he has attained a high degree of success in his chosen field of labor and enterprise, being a well known merchant at Russellville.

Frank M. Brumfield was born on the old family homestead in Russell township, July 27, 1866, and he remained with his father until he was sixteen years of age, or until the latter's death, when he began clerking, having decided to devote his life to merchandising. His first employer was T. L. Grider, in 1884, at Fincastle, and he has been in this line of work constantly ever since. He was in partnership with Henry Grimes for a period of two years. He came to Russellville in 1888 and purchased the store of an old firm, Moreland & Ross, the firm becoming Grimes, Ross & Company, which conducted a general merchantile business. Mart Inge succeeded Grimes and the firm was changed to Inge, Ross & Company, which remained for ten years, when the stock was divided. Inge took the groceries and shoes and started alone, and the firm of Ross & Brumfield was started, these gentlemen dividing their goods on January 15, 1908, after a number of years of very successful partnership.

Mr. Brumfield then opened a general store alone with a fine and carefully selected stock of goods and soon enjoyed an excellent trade, for he had been known to the vicinity for many years as a merchant of thrift and reliability, and he has remained in his splendid quarters in the I. O. O. F. building, which is one of the substantial cement block structures of the town and admirably located and which place is the headquarters for farmers and their families when in town. The Ross store was continued until the death of Mr. Ross and is now owned by a Mr. Smith. Mr. Brumfield has greatly increased his stock of goods to double what it was formerly. He has a well-kept and well-arranged store, twenty-six by eighty-five feet, and his neat stock of goods is tastily displayed. He carries stock aggregating in value about seven thousand dollars, and he is doing a very satisfactory cash business, for he keeps nothing that it not up-to-date and of excellent quality and his prices are always right. He buys eggs extensively and has a large country trade.

Mr. Brumfield lives on the old homestead which he owns, and which consists of one hundred and five acres. He has platted and added thirty acres to the town, known as Brumfield's Addition to Russellville; this is becoming a very popular section of the thriving town and he is selling lots constantly. He is very successful in overseeing his farm where general crops are raised and which has been very skillfully managed.

October 9, 1907, Mr. Brumfield married Ella Donehew, daughter of a well known family of Russellville. This union is without issue.

Fraternally Mr. Brumfield is a Mason and he seems to live up to its sublime ritual in all the relations he has with his fellow men. He is a man who attends strictly to his individual affairs and has never aspired to public offices.

LEWIS A. ZARING.

The above-named gentleman was the oldest of the four children of Daniel and Lucinda (Lewis) Zaring, and was born in Putnam county, Indiana, September 19, 1861. Reared under the wholesome influence of life in the country, he early became familiar with the active duties of the farm and in the district schools which he attended of winter season during his minority he received a fair education, his mental discipline, however, being much more practical than scholastic. As soon as his services could be utilized to advantage he bore his part in the cultivation of the farm, and until his twenty-first year he remained at home laboring for his father's interests. On March 13, 1883, he was united in marriage with Lucretia Huffman, daughter of Edmund Huffman (see sketch of Douglas Huffman), and during the two years ensuing managed the home farm and succeeded well in his labors. After his father's death he began purchasing the shares of different heirs and in due time became sole owner of the estate, which he has since cultivated with gratifying success, in addition to which he also owns a beautiful and attractive home in the village of Manhattan, where he lives. Mr. Zaring has prospered in all of his undertakings, and at this time ranks among the leading farmers and stock raisers of Putnam county, also standing high as a citizen and man of affairs.

Mr. Zaring has never sought official distinction, but always manifests an active interest in public matters, being a Democrat in politics and an influential member of the party in his township. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic brotherhood, belonging to the blue lodge, chapter, com-

mandery and Eastern Star at Greencastle, being senior warden in the commandery at the present time.

Mr. and Mrs. Zaring have three children, namely: Stella Ann, wife of Professor Philip Hutchison, principal of the Roachdale schools; Lola May, teacher of the primary department of the Pleasant Garden high school, and Edith, who is pursuing her studies in the high school at Roachdale, the two younger being still members of the home circle.

HON. DAVID B. HOSTETTER.

The student interested in the history of Putnam county does not have to carry his investigations far into its annals before learning that David B. Hostetter has long been one of its most active and leading citizens in its agricultural and stock-raising interests and that his labors have been a potent force in making this a rich agricultural region, for through several decades he has carried on general farming, gradually improving his valuable place, and while he has prospered in this he has also found time and ample opportunity to assist in material and civic development of the county, and his cooperation has been of value for the general good, especially in political and church affairs, being the present efficient and popular representative of his locality in the state Legislature.

Mr. Hostetter is the scion of an excellent and highly honored old family of Montgomery county, Indiana, where he was born on December 7, 1862. He is the son of Beniah and Lou A. (Mahoney) Hostetter, the father a native of Ohio and the mother of Kentucky, each representing pioneer families of sterling worth. The father came to Indiana in 1831, the mother at a later date, the father having accompanied his parents to Montgomery county, the mother coming to the same county with her brother and sister. There the parents of David B. Hostetter grew to maturity and married in 1860, remaining in that county until Beniah Hostetter's death in 1870, when his wife went to live with her children, her death occurring in South Bend, Indiana, in March, 1909, at an advanced age. They were the parents of the following children: Mary, wife of S. D. Irvine, of Lebanon, Indiana; David B., of this review; William lives in Denver, Colorado; Rev. Henry B. is pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian church at South Bend, Indiana; Martha J. has remained single; B. S. lives in Denver, Colorado.

David B. Hostetter was reared on the home farm where he began working when of proper age, attending the district schools during the winter months.



DAVID B. HOSTETTER

later becoming a student of the Ladoga Normal School. He applied himself very assiduously to his text books and received a very serviceable education, which has since been greatly augmented by miscellaneous home reading and study and by general contact with the world. He then took charge of the home farm which he successfully conducted for a period of five years.

The domestic chapter of Mr. Hostetter's life history began on October 17, 1888, when he married Hettie A. Harshbarger, a native of Montgomery county, Indiana, where her birth occurred on May 29, 1865. She is the daughter of Samuel Harshbarger, long a prominent citizen of that county where Mrs. Hostetter grew to maturity and was educated in the district schools, later attending the Western Seminary at Oxford, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Hostetter moved to Franklin township early in their career and they have resided here ever since. They are the parents of six children living, named as follows: Howard H., born September 17, 1889, is a graduate of the Roachdale high school and is now a student in Wabash College; Stuart S., born December 31, 1890, is a sophomore at Wabash College; Sherman Ralph was born November 13, 1895; David H. was born October 16, 1898; Mary's birth occurred April 18, 1900; Curtis was born June 27, 1904.

Mr. Hostetter is the owner of one of the model farms of Franklin township, consisting of two hundred and forty acres, which is well improved and well kept and which yields abundant crops under his efficient management. Some good livestock is also raised from year to year. He has a beautiful and cozy home, substantial outbuildings and everything about the place shows thrift and prosperity and indicates that a gentleman of excellent taste and good judgment has its management in hand.

Mr. and Mrs. Hostetter are members of the Presbyterian church at Roachdale, Mr. Hostetter being one of the ruling elders and a liberal supporter of the same. Politically he is a loyal Democrat and he has long been active in party affairs and as a result of his services and his ability he has been called upon to serve in positions of public trust. For a period of over five years he was trustee of Franklin township and he was elected representative in the state Legislature in 1906. He made such a splendid record and was so conscientious and faithful in the discharge of his duties while an incumbent of that important office that he was re-elected to the same in 1908, being one of the "temperance Democrats" of the notable session of 1909. He has made his influence for good felt in that body and he has looked as carefully after the interests of the people whom he represents as if he was manag-

ing his individual affairs, consequently he has won and retained the confidence and esteem of all classes. He has also taken a great interest in Presbyterian church work, and in 1907 he was one of the commissioners of the Indianapolis presbytery selected to represent the church in the general assembly. There are two elders and two members elected from each presbytery. Thus the honor conferred upon Mr. Hostetter was one greatly to be prized.

Mr. Hostetter served as grand secretary of the National Horse Thief Association for a period of eight years and he very ably discharged the duties of the same, arousing much interest in the same, especially in the Central states.

Mr. Hostetter occupies a conspicuous place among the leading men of Putnam county and enjoys the respect of all who know him. His record demonstrates that where there is an ambition to succeed and to be of service to one's fellow men, all obstacles may be overcome and much good eventually accomplished by courage and self-reliance, and his career, which has been somewhat strenuous, has been fraught with much good to his neighbors and constituents and his life work and his examples are cordially commended to the youth of the land whose destinies are yet matters for the future to determine.

GEORGE W. AMES.

The family of this name is of an ancient English stock whose representatives became identified with the development of New England at a very early day. William Ames, founder of the American branch, was born at Briton, Somersetshire, England, October 6, 1605, and in early manhood came to the colony of New Plymouth, now Duxbury, Massachusetts. Rev. Sylvanus Ames, one of his descendants, was graduated from Harvard College in 1767 and occupied the pulpit of Trinity church in Taunton, Massachusetts. He was a chaplain in the army of the Revolution and died at Valley Forge in the winter of 1777-78. His son, Sylvanus, was born March 26, 1771, and died September 23, 1823. His son, George W. Ames, was born at Athens, Ohio, January 14, 1814. He came with his father to Ohio, with the early pioneers, who crossed the Alleghanies to settle in the fertile bottoms of the Muskingum, the Scioto and the Miamis. He was the youngest of twelve children and when a boy attended the common schools of Athens, besides the non-sectarian college situated in that place. When about twenty-five years old he situated in Salem, Indiana, where he followed the pro-

fession of a gospel minister and was one of the pioneer preachers whose assiduous work and privations were so instrumental in helping the cause of progress. In the fall of 1855 he removed to Greencastle and engaged in the hardware business and became a man of varied activities and influence. He was financial agent for DePauw University and superintendent of the asylum for the blind at Indianapolis. He was a great reader and student and a man of wide information and unusual abilities. He was a brother of Bishop Ames, one of the pioneers and founders of Indiana Methodism. During the Civil war he was chaplain of Colonel Black's regiment. He died June 3, 1881, at his old homestead which still stands on Washington street as one of the landmarks of the city. While living in Salem he met Mary Booth, who was born in that place September 11, 1819. To this lady he was married September 20, 1843, and she proved a faithful wife, an intelligent companion and an affectionate mother. Her parents were Beebee and Hannah (Pitts) Booth, the mother of North Carolina birth and the father from Connecticut. The latter's forefathers came originally from England and settled in New England in 1843. Beebee Booth located in Salem, Indiana, in the early day of the state and engaged in the publishing business under the firm name of Patrick & Booth. They published the first book ever issued in Indiana, the title of which was "The Life of Napoleon Bonaparte". Mr. and Mrs. George W. Ames had eight children: Hannah, Emma, Elizabeth, Mary, Alice, Genevieve, George Booth and Newton Sylvanus. Five of the daughters are living, Misses Elizabeth and Genevieve occupying the old homestead in Greencastle. The mother died February 24, 1909. She was an aunt of Booth Tarkington, the noted author.

ELDER OLIVER P. BADGER.

One of the useful and influential pioneer ministers of Putnam county, a man of unquestioned ability and Christian courage, who has now passed to his reward in the kingdom of the Divine Creator whom he tried faithfully to serve for many decades, was Oliver P. Badger, who was born near Mt. Sterling, Montgomery county, Kentucky, January 9, 1819, the son of David and Elizabeth (Miller) Badger, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Culpeper Court House, Virginia. His parents removed to Putnam county, Indiana, as early as 1833, and here in the dense woods began life as farmers. Their son, Oliver P., although devoting his early life to farming, also began preaching quite young, and at the age of nineteen

had won considerable local prestige as an expounder of the Gospel, which he continued to preach the remaining years of his life.

Elder Badger was married on November 29, 1838, to Martha Ann Yeates, which union resulted in the birth of five children, named as follows: Ann Eliza married A. L. Goodbar, of Montgomery county, Indiana; Carrie married Hon. D. E. Williamson, late of Greencastle; Queen married Otho Allen, also of Greencastle, and died August 1, 1884; Mr. Allen died December 31, 1885; David E., a well known druggist of Greencastle, and H. Clay Badger, who died August 13, 1901. Martha Ann (Yeates) Badger died March 1, 1900.

Elder Badger was interested in political matters for many years. He was a member of the constitutional convention in 1850, and the following year he was defeated for the state senate. After that he devoted practically his entire time to the ministry, belonging to the church popularly known as the Christian church, in which he won more than a local reputation, standing high in the circles of the same throughout the state, most of his public labors having been confined to Indiana, yet he was often called to other localities for short periods. In April, 1874, he preached at Winterset, Iowa, for a little more than a year, though still retaining his residence in Putnam county. He also preached in his regular work in Illinois, Tennessee, Kentucky, and filled pulpits in Philadelphia, Chicago and other places, always delighting his audiences with an earnestness and an eloquence that bespoke a man of genuine ability and sincerity. Towards the close of his life he moved to Greencastle, and, in a beautiful cottage home, in the suburbs of this city, surrounded by his books, he quietly passed the serene evening of his years, dying on June 7, 1891. Mr. Badger was one of the first three students of Asbury (now DePauw) University.

FRANK HENRY LAMMERS, M. D.

The writer here offers in brief outline a biographical memoir dealing with a character of rare strength and beauty, one who possessed a mind of unusual breadth and qualities that would have placed him high in any position to which he might have aspired, a man in whom the utmost confidence was reposed by all who were fortunate enough to share his genial friendship, a man who left behind him the perpetual remembrance of good deeds that shine with an effulgence like the phosphorescent waves that sparkle in the wake



J. N. Lammers,

of a ship at sea, for to many the sea of life is made brighter because he passed over it.

Frank Henry Lammers, for many years one of the prominent physicians of Putnam county, was born in Beardstown, Illinois, September 21, 1864, and was the youngest of six children, Alex, a brother, and a sister, Marie Listmann, surviving him. After graduating at the high school of his native town, he spent one year at the Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Illinois. Being actuated by an ambition to gain a high literary and classical education, he then entered Asbury (now DePauw) University, at Greencastle, Indiana, where, as in the former institutions, he made an excellent record for scholarship and from which he graduated in 1887, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Liberal Arts. In the fall of the same year he began the study of medicine in New York City, the first year being a student in the University Medical School and the next two years in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was graduated from the latter with honors in June, 1890, receiving from his alma mater the degree of Master of Arts the same year. His college record entitled him to a position as assistant in the hospital, and he accordingly spent the next year in that capacity, at the same time pursuing graduate studies. Thus unusually well equipped for his life work, in May, 1891, he removed to Greencastle, Indiana, and entered upon the practice of his chosen profession, for which he possessed pre-eminent ability, as was shown from the first, and in which he proved himself remarkably faithful, painstaking and loyal up to the very hour of his summons to another world.

Endowed with more than ordinary talent and of an energetic nature, it is not surprising that he was eminently successful in the practice of medicine, and that those with whom he came in closest contact soon learned to depend upon him. Although deprived of the tender guidance of a mother when only twelve years of age, he was not given to frivolity in any of its phases in his boyhood, but seemed to have an innate thirst for knowledge and to lead his life along high ethical and moral plains, his taste of the esthetics and higher intellectual culture early manifesting themselves, causing him invariably to take the initiative, and ever to be on the alert for still higher and broader fields of investigation, and this with the view of continually enlarging his scope for usefulness. He was always, in the strictest sense of the term, a student; a man who grew; progressive, twentieth century, alert and conscientious physician, and at the time of his departure he was planning to secure the latest improvement and the very best equipment for his new office. His patients never failed to be his friends and his name had gone to all parts

of this and adjoining counties where it was respected and revered by all classes.

The subject's parents, Alex and Anna Marie E. Lehnore Lammers, were German Lutherans and in that faith the Doctor was reared. One of the sacred remembrances of his wife today is the confirmation services in the Episcopal church by Bishop Henry Potter, on Good Friday, 1891, when he and his wife were both confirmed, and their first communion together on the following Easter Sabbath in St. Andrew's Episcopal church of New York. He always entered heartily into the spirit of church services and was a liberal supporter of the local congregation. His piety was deep, sincere, cheerful and earnest and, like his charity, without ostentation, for he always delighted in charitable acts and deeds of kindness, but avoided publicity and display.

Fraternally Dr. Lammers was a Mason, having attained the Knight Templar degree, also belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He also belonged to the Gentlemen's Literary Club, having literary tastes of a high order, and his library contained many choice volumes of the world's best literature. Thus he kept well informed on all topics and was an accomplished conversationalist and entertainer; however, his professional demands grew so rapidly that he had little time for social pleasures toward the close of his useful career. In college he was identified with the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. In this connection it would almost seem as though he had some premonition of his approaching entry into the silent land. During his residence in Greencastle of eighteen years he won an enduring place in the hearts of all who knew him, having come here in 1882 and remained here with the exception of the time he spent in the medical school in New York.

Dr. Lammers' ideal domestic life began on June 25, 1890, when he espoused Clara Collett Florer, a lady of talent, culture and refinement, daughter of William J. and Mary Ann Louise (Washburn) Florer, a complete sketch of whom appears on another page of this work.

Mrs. Lammers received her elementary education in the public schools of Wabasha, Minnesota, later becoming a student in the State University at Minneapolis, and still later in the noted woman's college at Wellesley, Massachusetts. To Doctor and Mrs. Lammers was born a daughter, Leila Claire, on June 17, 1894, who is now a student in the Greencastle high school. In 1903, with the assistance of her sister, Laura Lelia Florer, Mrs. Lammers organized Washburn Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and she became the first regent, which office she held for three years, being the

present registrar of the chapter. She is also a member of the board of education.

Few residents of Greencastle have occupied as large a place in the public eye and no one more worthily discharged his manifold duties or showed himself more worthy of the high esteem in which he was held than Doctor Lammers. His life was filled with activity and usefulness, while his untiring energy and eminent ability gained for him a conspicuous and honorable place among the distinguished medical men of his day and generation. In every sphere of endeavor in which he took part, socially, religiously, fraternally or professionally, his unpretentious bearing and strict integrity elevated him in the confidence of his fellow citizens, and his influence was always powerful and salutary—a truly good and useful man—one of nature's noblemen.

EDWARD ALLEN.

Few families in Putnam county can trace back farther into pioneer days than that of the Allens. While not the first, the founder was among the first arrivals, coming here when the primeval forest covered all the land and Indiana was practically an unbroken wilderness from the Ohio to the northern part of the state. Russell G. Allen, who was a native of Vermont, came to Greencastle in 1823, or only seven years after Indiana had been admitted as a state. At that time Greencastle was a straggling village, giving little promise of ever becoming the thriving city that now constitutes the pride and glory of Putnam county. But few white people were to be found in the borders of the county and these were living in log cabins widely separated from each other. Russell G. Allen was one of the sturdiest of the sturdy men who began at the beginning to convert this howling wilderness into an agricultural paradise, whose lands were destined to become as productive as the fields of Goshen and raise crops of corn that would astonish the world. These lands, then easily obtainable for a dollar or two an acre, are now selling all the way from one hundred to two hundred dollars per acre, with a tendency to still go up. The sloughs and marshes have been replaced by fine pike roads, the formerly impassable streams are now spanned by fine bridges of steel and concrete and every comfort of civilization is found on every hand. The old pioneers never dreamed of this outcome and nearly all of them had passed away before Putnam county showed signs of the marvelous transformation.

Edward Allen, son of Russell G., was only seven years old when his father made the long and dangerous journey to the west. He was born at Cazenovia, New York, August 7, 1830, and such primary training as he received was obtained in the poor subscription schools then the only avenues to education in the Hoosier state. Later, however, he was able to attend old Asbury University, where he laid the foundations on which he afterwards built as a reader and student of affairs. In early manhood he went into the marble business with his brothers and followed this occupation until his retirement, five years before his death, which occurred December 9, 1899. For forty years he represented the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company and was regarded as an unusually good business man, safe, conservative and square in his dealings. He was a member of the College Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, took great interest in its affairs and served as trustee for many years. He belonged to the Odd Fellows and served two terms in council as a Republican. On December 23, 1854, Mr. Allen was married at Cazenovia, New York, to Mary E., daughter of George E. and Melinda (Wilcox) Roberts, descendants of an old Welsh family, whose representatives settled in Massachusetts at an early day. Her father's grandmother came to Albany, New York, when the present capital of the Empire state was but a collection of huts. She was later scalped by the Indians, while her husband was taken aboard a British vessel and starved to death. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Allen had five children: Ida Olivia, born September 27, 1860, married William Overstreet and died September 26, 1885, leaving two children; Ida Allen Overstreet is living with her grandmother; Edward R. Overstreet died in Terre Haute, February 23, 1898; Emma H., born September 16, 1862, married Edwin E. Black, and died in Greencastle, January 15, 1886, leaving one child, Susanna, who lives in Greencastle; Charles Edward, born October 10, 1857, is a resident of Paris, Illinois.

HENRY CLAY LEWIS.

Among the earnest men whose depth of character and strict adherence to principle called forth the admiration of his contemporaries, Henry Clay Lewis, late a well known attorney of Greencastle, Indiana, was numbered. He stood among the representative men of Putnam county who overcame difficulties and obstacles that barred the path to success and steadily advanced until before his death he left behind the many and stood among the few who accom-



HENRY CLAY LEWIS

plish things worth while. Yet he was ever ready to reach down helping hands to assist others in the long and tiresome struggle of life. He met and triumphed over obstacles that would have discouraged many men of less determination and won for himself, not only a comfortable competency, but also a prominent place among the enterprising men of this section of the state.

Mr. Lewis was born July 7, 1857, in Putnam county, Indiana, the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Goodwin Lewis, the father a native of Kentucky, where his family were prominent during several generations. Henry C. Lewis attended the common schools of Greencastle when a boy, and, being ambitious to become a highly educated man, he entered DePauw University, where he made an excellent record and from which institution he was graduated. Turning his attention to the law, he began reading under Judge Donnohue and was admitted to the bar in due course of time. He then formed a partnership with B. F. Corwin, which continued with interrupted success until the death of Mr. Lewis, on February 24, 1901. As an attorney he ranked high among the successful members of the local bar, being painstaking, profoundly versed in all phases of jurisprudence, indefatigable in his efforts to get at the bottom of whatever case was before him, and he was known to be ever vigilant in defending his clients, always looking to their best interests, often without proper regard for his own. As a speaker he was convincing and at times truly eloquent, courteous to the court and lenient with his colleagues. His untimely taking off cast a shadow over the local bar that will be hard for even time to disperse. He was always busy, his practice increasing with the years and every term of court found him on one side or the other of most all important cases.

Mr. Lewis was married on August 17, 1881, to Josephine Barnell Constable, a lady of affable and pleasing personality who is a favorite with a wide circle of friends in this city and county. She was born in Ellettsville, Monroe county, Indiana, the representative of an excellent and well established family there, her parents being Harrison Hugh and Anne (Copenhauer) Constable. The father, a sterling Scotchman, born in the land of blue-bell and heather, came to America when a young man and for many years successfully conducted a general store in Ellettsville, Indiana, where he was very prominent and influential, indeed a grand old man, whom to know was to respect and admire. He was benevolent and a philanthropist, never refusing to assist and indorse a worthy cause, and the many little charitable deeds to his credit won the hearts of scores who stood in need of help. He was a great church worker and did much good in that cause.

Mary Henry Lewis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clay Lewis, was born August 26, 1882, received a good education and became a lady of cul-

ture and excellent characteristics. She married Floyd Newby, of Knightstown, Indiana, where he is at present successfully engaged in practicing the law. He was graduated from the Indiana State University law school, while Mrs. Newby holds a certificate of graduation from DePauw University. Two interesting children have added sunshine to their home, Lewis Perry, born May 4, 1908, and Robert Clay, born August 10, 1909.

Henry Clay Lewis was a great worker in the Republican party, being one of the most prominent advocates of that political faith in this section of the state and his efforts were attracting state-wide attention and no doubt had he been spared he would have been called to high and worthy positions as a public servant as a result of his public spirit, his genuine worth and integrity. Fraternally he was a member of the Knights of Pythias. His memory is cherished by all classes in Putnam county, for he was truly a good and useful man.

BASCOM O'HAIR.

No family in Putnam county is so closely interwoven with the history of the county as the O'Hair family, consequently none more deserving of conspicuous representation in a work of the province of the one at hand. Among the first settlers, they have been continuously identified with its progress and development, and are conspicuous examples of the best citizenship, always ready to lend a helping hand in furthering the county's interests in any way and leading such lives of probity and uprightness as to win and retain the confidence and esteem of all classes. From the early pioneer days they have been active in the life of the county, witnessing its wondrous development from the primeval forests to the opulent present, from the day of the blazed trail and the ox cart to the present fine turnpike highways and the automobile.

One of the best known members of this well-established old family is Bascom O'Hair, who was born on a farm six miles north of Greencastle, on June 18, 1837, and he has found it to his interests to spend most of his long and eminently useful life in his native locality. His father, J. E. M. O'Hair, was a native of Kentucky, born in 1804, and he was one of that small band of pioneers who emigrated to this section of the Hoosier state in the epoch to which historians allude to as "early days." He settled six miles north of the present city of Greencastle, penetrating the virgin forest, clearing a place for his cabin, and later developing a fine farm on which he lived the

remainder of his life, becoming well-to-do for those days, and he was influential and highly honored among his neighbors for his many admirable traits of character. He married Elizabeth Montgomery, who was also a native of Kentucky, and this union resulted in the birth of eleven children, named as follows: Asbury is living in Monroe township; J. E. Elsberry and Greenberry also live in Monroe township; J. T. and Eliza J. are deceased; Bascom, of this review; Sarah E. is living in Greencastle; Robert A. lives in Monroe township; Ceylina lives in Putnamville; Sylvester lives in Monroe township; Leroy died in infancy. After the death of his first wife, the father of these children married Parmelia Lockridge, by whom he became the father of two children, Robert L., the well known president of the Central National Bank of Greencastle, and Mrs. Maggie Black, of Wellington, Kansas.

J. E. M. O'Hair, after a long, honorable and useful career, was called to his reward in 1899, having reached the remarkable age of ninety-five years.

Bascom O'Hair spent his boyhood days on the home farm, where he assisted with the general work about the place until he was twenty-one years of age, attending the district schools in meantime. He then bought a farm in Monroe township and soon began dealing in real estate, for which he seemed to have a natural likeness and ability. In 1882 he went to Oklahoma where he resided for a period of twenty years. He bought land in the Cherokee strip and from time to time purchased large tracts of land in other parts of that country, then new and abounding in all kinds of opportunities, all of which proved to be profitable investments. He was very successful in the southwest. But eight years ago he returned to Greencastle, where he has since resided. He has large property interests and is one of the financially solid and substantial men of Putnam county, and one of the most influential in business circles. He is a director of the Central National Bank and the Central Trust Company of Greencastle. He has a modern, attractive and costly home, elegantly furnished, which is known to the many friends of the family as a place of hospitality and good cheer. Mr. O'Hair also has extensive interests in Florida, owning a pretty winter bungalow in Tampa and an orange grove on the Alafia river, twelve miles east Tampa. Mr. and Mrs. O'Hair spend their winters in the south.

Mr. O'Hair was married on August 12, 1903, to Mrs. Blanche Goodwine, daughter of Harry and Hester Brandt. Her parents were natives of Ohio and known as people of integrity and sterling worth. Mrs. O'Hair was born and reared in Attica, Indiana, receiving a good education, and her genial, solicitous, affable and courteous demeanor indicates that she

was reared in the midst of wholesome environments. This union has been without issue. Mrs. O'Hair is an accomplished, talented and cultured woman. She is a skilled wood carver, and many beautiful specimens of her handicraft adorn the walls of their spacious home on East Washington street. Painting is another of her accomplishments, and her china and art draperies and stencil work are rare specimens of art and are greatly admired by all who are fortunate enough to see them. She also has literary ability and is interested in church and club work.

Both Mr. and Mrs. O'Hair are members of the College Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, and fraternally, Mr. O'Hair is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Politically he is a Republican.

Personally Mr. O'Hair is a wide-awake, enterprising man of the times, fully alive to the dignities and responsibilities of citizenship, and, to the extent of his ability, contributes to the material prosperity of the community and to the social, intellectual and moral advancement of the populace. Good natured, easily approached, straightforward and unassuming, he commands the respect of all with whom he comes into contact, and his friends are as great as the number of his acquaintances. While a power in the industrial circles of Greencastle, he is universally esteemed in all the relations of life, and his career has been creditable to himself and an honor to Putnam county, so long the abode of this excellent family, the untarnished escutcheon of whose he has ever sought to bear aloft.

HON. DELANO E. WILLIAMSON.

Few men of Putnam county and this section of Indiana enjoyed greater prestige than the late Hon. Delano Williamson, of Greencastle, as a leading citizen, able attorney and as a public official against whose record no word of suspicion was ever uttered—who, for many years, was an important factor in the history of this locality. His prominence in the community was the direct result of genuine merit, industry and integrity. In every relation of life, whether in the humble sphere of private citizenship or as a trusted leader of his fellow men, his many excellences of character and the able and impartial manner in which he discharged his every duty won for him an enviable reputation as an enterprising and representative self-made man,—brilliant attorney and far-seeing statesman, whose career is eminently worthy of emulation by the youth hesitating at the parting of the ways and whose destinies are yet matters for future years to determine.

Mr. Williamson was born in Florence, Boone county, Kentucky, August 19, 1822, the son of Robert and Lydia (Madden) Williamson. The father was a descendant of Elliott Williamson, a native of Ireland, who emigrated to America in time to participate in the struggle of the colonies for independence and fought in the Continental army under Washington, and thus conferred upon his descendants the title of "Sons and Daughters of the Revolution," which is one of the very highest titles, if not the highest, that can be bestowed upon an American. On his mother's side his ancestry dates back to the time when William Penn came to America—to the family of Hollingsworth, who accompanied that illustrious Quaker to the New World.

When Delano E. Williamson was eight years of age his parents moved to Covington, Kentucky, and in 1833 they followed the tide of emigration westward and settled in Vermilion county, Illinois, and began life there amid primitive conditions. When Delano E. was nineteen years of age, in 1841, he came to Putnam county, Indiana, with the intention of entering Asbury (now DePauw) University, but after remaining in Greencastle about two weeks he abandoned the idea and went to Bowling Green, Clay county, where he accepted a position as deputy county clerk, and there found the first incentive to follow the legal profession. His education up to this time had been such only as he had obtained in the common schools of Illinois. In March, 1842, he married Elizabeth Elliott, a sister of the county clerk, in whose office he was employed. Four children were born to them, viz: Robert E., of Cloverdale, Indiana; Mrs. Florence L. Ricketts, of Springfield, Illinois; Mary, who died in 1874, and Charles D., of Indianapolis. During his residence in Bowling Green, which extended over nearly two years, he devoted his leisure time to the study of the law, and with a view of continuing his law studies he returned to Greencastle and entered the law office of Eckles & Hanna for that purpose and in due time applied for examination for a license to practice law and admission to the bar, honors conferred at that time only as a reward of merit, it being necessary for the young aspirant to climb to the coveted distinction by a greater effort than is required at present. The old-time lawyers, such as guarded the profession from intrusion by empirics in the far-away days of the forties, regarded their prerogatives as semi-sacred. The examining committee in the case of Mr. Williamson was composed of Gen. Tilghman H. Howard, Joseph A. Wright (afterwards governor of Indiana and minister to Germany), Henry Secrest and Delano R. Eckles (afterwards supreme judge of Utah)—all noted for their great abilities. This committee reported favorably and a license was issued, signed by Judge

Bryant, of the circuit court. The admission, however, was not yet complete. The candidate proceeded to Owen county, where he was a second time examined by Judge David E. McDonald, from whom he also obtained permission to practice.

Mr. Williamson located as a lawyer first in Clay county, where he practiced his profession with a reasonable degree of success until 1850, when he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature from Clay county, on the Democratic ticket, by six hundred majority, over two competitors. Among his associates in the house were Ashbel P. Willard, afterwards governor; John P. Usher, afterwards secretary of the interior; and Daniel D. Pratt, afterwards senator of the United States from Indiana.

In the year 1853 Mr. Williamson removed to Greencastle and there made his home. In 1858 he was again nominated as a Democrat for the Legislature, but, owing to a division in the party, was beaten by five votes. Meanwhile he was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the state, and traveling through the adjoining counties he became well and favorably known, not only as an advocate, but also as a prominent and influential citizen, and in the practice of his profession he was eminently successful and became distinguished for his legal learning and mental acumen, easily taking front rank among the ablest lawyers of the state.

In 1859 Mr. Williamson formed a law partnership with Hon. Addison Daggy, which continued for thirty years to a day, securing a reputation and practice second to few legal firms in the state, the partners being well balanced in their characteristics and talents.

Down to 1860 Mr. Williamson had always been a staunch Democrat, and in that year he took a very active part in the campaign, being a supporter of Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency. In 1861, immediately after President Lincoln's call for troops to suppress the rebellion, Mr. Williamson, never flinching in his devotion to the Union, became an active supporter of the government and the administration, and he devoted himself for the next twelve months with patriotic zeal to the promotion of the war spirit in his own and adjoining counties. He pressed his loyalty to the extent of producing a rupture between himself and the Democratic party, and he was excluded from its councils and leadership. In June, 1862, at the Union convention of the state, composed of the Republican party and the Union Democrats, he received the unsolicited nomination for attorney-general of the state. Among his five competitors in the convention were Senator Pratt and Judge Smith. The war spirit widened the breach between the adherents and the opponents of the government; men became estranged, and party feel-

ing ran high and was intensified with the prosecution of the war and the Emancipation proclamation. At intervals the Democratic party in Indiana gained the upper hand, but the Union cause held on to final triumph. In 1864, 1866 and 1868 Mr. Williamson was elected attorney-general of the state, ably serving three consecutive terms, and in 1870 he refused a fourth nomination. No better evidence of his professional skill and unblemished reputation as a man of honor can be given than the unqualified support of his party for the highest legal office in the state for a period of eight years. In 1872 he accompanied Senator Morton in his great canvass through the middle and southern counties of Indiana, participating with great ability in the campaign. In 1876 he was a candidate for Congress before the Republican nominating convention at Greencastle; but, owing to local divisions in the party, he was defeated for the nomination.

January 3, 1861, Mr. Williamson married his last wife, Carrie Badger, of Greencastle, daughter of Rev. Oliver P. Badger, a distinguished minister in the Christian church. Two children were born to them: Ida B., wife of O. G. Sercombe, of Louisville, Kentucky, and Badger Williamson, who resides in Greencastle with his mother, and who, on May 15, 1895, was married to Eugenia Pearle Stoner. They were married by Alexander Campbell, founder of the Christian church. Of the children of his first marriage, Robert E., the eldest son, served in the Fourth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, participating in the battle of Antietam and in the severe winter campaigns that followed.

Politically, Mr. Williamson continued to act with the Republican party until the year 1892. By that time the issues on questions of revenue and finance had been clearly announced. On these he had always held the principles of the Democratic party. During the war epoch and the period of reconstruction he espoused the principles of the Republican party as paramount to all questions touching the tariff and the financial management of the country. The reconstruction period being closed, his old-time sympathies with Democratic doctrines revived, and being unable to influence the doctrines and tendencies of the Republican party, he ceased to act with that organization. He was eagerly welcomed by his old political associates and in 1894 was nominated by the Democratic party as joint representative for the counties of Putnam, Clay and Montgomery. He made a gallant canvass, but, owing to the political revulsion in that year, was not elected.

Before this time, for a period of about five years, Mr. Williamson had been in very ill health. It appeared at times that his erstwhile vigorous and active constitution was giving way under the impact of disease and advanc-

ing years, but he made a splendid rally, and in 1892 and 1893 he resumed the practice of law, taking in with him, under the firm name of Williamson & Williamson, his promising son, Badger Williamson, upon whom the more active and aggressive part of the practice devolved and for years they continued to do a large business, the elder Williamson, the senior member of the Putnam county bar, retaining his rare tact and strength of intellect up to the last, and after an earthly pilgrimage of over four score years this distinguished lawyer and citizen was called to his reward on a higher plane of action. May 2, 1903, from his home in Greencastle, having bravely and heroically approached the sunset of a busy and distinguished life with every grace that adorns old age. Learned in the law and in literature, familiar with the history of his country, in sympathy with the best thought of his times, watchful of events and the trend of affairs, urbane and companionable, he rounded up a life of usefulness to his fellow men, all classes of whom revere his memory.

Religiously, Mr. Williamson was a member of the Christian church, in which body he had great local influence. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, attaining the Royal Arch degree. Personally he was a man of imposing presence, tall, erect, his broad shoulders bearing a splendidly shaped head—strong, patrician features, cleancut, expressive, showing depth of thought, strength of character and indomitable will. His manners were those of the cultured, genteel, courteous, well-bred gentleman, and he was a noted figure in any assembly of distinguished men. His success in life was largely due to a steadfastness of purpose, honesty, fidelity to right principles, a high order of intelligence and a remarkable force of character which inspired at once the confidence and esteem of his fellow men.

ANDREW M. LOCKRIDGE.

Among the highly honored, influential and well remembered citizens of Putnam county of a past generation who well deserve definite recognition in a work of the province assigned to the one at hand is Andrew M. Lockridge, for the history of the county and his biography are very much one and the same thing and for much of its growth and prosperity it is indebted to him. He was long one of its enterprising laborers and wise counselors. A progressive business man in the broad sense of the term, he realized the needs of the people and with clear brain and strong hand supplied the demand generously and



A. M. Lockviger

unsparingly. The county was never honored by the citizenship of a man more widely or favorably known in western Indiana, and none stood higher in the esteem of his acquaintances, for to him was accorded unqualified confidence and regard, and that he was deserving of the same no one will deny. His long and useful life was spent practically within the borders of this county, with whose varied interests he was actively and successfully identified. His well-directed efforts in the practical affairs of life, his capable management of his own business interests and his sound judgment brought to him well earned prosperity, his life demonstrating what may be accomplished by the man of energy and ambition, who is not afraid to work and who has the perseverance to continue his labors whether attended by favorable results or in the face of seemingly discouraging circumstances. Thus his career may be held up as an example to the youth of the land who hesitate at the parting of the ways.

Andrew M. Lockridge was born March 30, 1814, near Mount Sterling, Montgomery county, Kentucky, and there he grew to maturity, assisting with the work about the home place and attending such schools as those early times afforded, and although his text-book training was limited he always kept abreast of the times by home reading and study. Desiring to cast his lot in a new country where land was cheaper and opportunities greater, in 1835, he brought his widowed mother to Putnam county, Indiana, reaching their future home in the autumn and settled on a farm fifteen miles north of Greencastle, which place is yet known as the Lockridge farm. Here, amid primitive conditions, Mr. Lockridge, then a young man of vigor and ambition, went to work and in due course of time had an excellent start and developed a fine farm, and, being a man of excellent judgment, keen foresight and indefatigable energy, he seldom failed in carrying to successful issue whatever he undertook. He was certainly deserving of the same, for he was truly the architect of his own fortunes, being a purely self-made man, his father, Robert Lockridge, a fine Kentucky gentleman of the old school, having died when Andrew M. was but twelve years old. The lad was thus early in life thrown practically upon his own resources and soon came in charge of the care and responsibility of the family, and such cares in the then frontier of the middle West, in 1825, meant more than we of today can fully appreciate. However, this was excellent as well as hard discipline and it fostered in the growing boy such traits of sterling character as to make for success. He was always a very reserved and unpretentious man, physically and mentally strong, yet seemingly unconscious of his strength and power. Although his life was de-

voted almost exclusively to agricultural and stock-raising pursuits, having few equals and no superiors in either line in western Indiana, being an unusually good judge of all kinds of livestock and a student of the soil and all phases of progressive farming, yet he was interested in many and varied industries and was always ready to assist in a substantial way any movement promising good to those concerned and the general public, being a promoter and a financier by nature, a man who would have succeeded in any environment and at any line of endeavor. He was generous, giving freely of his means, never withholding from any needed good, taking a delight in anything which he believed would make his fellow men better, and sought to teach his associates by frugality and economy to be self-sustaining, independent and useful citizens.

For thirty years this extraordinary man was vice-president and a director of the First National Bank of Greencastle and much of its prestige was due to his conservative advice in its management, and in all that has made this city beloved at home and respected abroad the impress of this truly good and honest man is plainly written. By nature modest, he never courted applause and despised ostentation, doing what he did for his community through other and more exalted motives, true rectitude being one of the fundamental principles of his character and a high regard for the sacredness of right. He scorned the mean compliance of recognized dishonesty, and would not stoop to the disgraceful tricks of trade; he was known as a man of honor in the commercial world. Another distinctly marked trait of his character was his indomitable energy—an energy that rose with irresistible force in the presence of accumulating difficulties, which he surmounted or pushed aside, ignoring the things that would have retarded if not completely thwarted others of less courageous spirit. Combined with this trait was his gift of great practical common sense, which made him a safe counselor to those who needed wise advice. His life and character were an open book.

In 1858 Mr. Lockridge joined the Methodist church in Greencastle and continued true and faithful in his duties and obligations to the church. He was a man of deep religious conviction and carried his religion into his everyday life. After a brief illness, this good and useful citizen was summoned by the common fate of all to close his earthly accounts and take up his work on a higher plane of action, November 2, 1893.

No less devoted to right living and right thinking was the noble life companion of Mr. Lockridge, known in her maidenhood as Elizabeth Farrow, whom he married February 23, 1843. She was the daughter of Col. A. S. Farrow, one of the county's leading pioneer citizens whose career is fully

given in another part of this work. She was reared and educated in this county and had hosts of friends here, and she lived with Mr. Lockridge, sharing his joys and sorrows, for a period of nearly forty-five years, passing serenely away on February 4, 1888, leaving behind her the priceless heritage of her prayers and the memory of a beautiful Christian life, for she was a loving wife, a devoted mother and faithful friend, her whole life being one long sacrifice of self to the welfare and happiness of those she loved. Through all her long illness her thoughts were for others rather than herself.

Mrs. Lockridge, like her husband, lived most of her life in Putnam county, having been born near Mt. Sterling, Montgomery county, Kentucky, November 24, 1826, and was therefore at the time of her death sixty-one years, two months and eleven days old. She was the seventh child of a family of ten children, three brothers of whom preceded her to the land of spirits. When she was four years of age, in the autumn of 1830, her family emigrated to Putnam county, Indiana, locating nine miles north of Greencastle. The country was new and sparsely settled and the advantages of school and church associations were meager, but in the little log school house of that day, she, with her brothers and sisters, obtained a fair common school education. When only thirteen years old, in a little log church on her father's farm, she professed the religion of the Christ and united with the Methodist church, in which faith she lived with unflinching trust, without a cloud to dim her hope of immortality, until the moment her purified spirit passed into the mystic beyond.

To Mr. and Mrs. Andrew M. Lockridge four children were born, the first born, Robert, dying in infancy; the other three reached maturity and have been leading and influential citizens of Putnam county since they came into manhood's estate, evincing in all the relations of life the wholesome home environment in which they were reared; they are Simpson, Alexander H. and Albert O.

DANIEL ZARING.

Few families of Putnam county are as well known and highly esteemed as the Zarings, who were among the early settlers of Washington township and from the year of their arrival to the present time the name has ever stood for honorable manhood and progressive citizenship. Perhaps the best known representatives of the family, certainly one of the most enterprising and successful, was the late Daniel Zaring, whose parents moved to this

country in 1844, originally settling where the Mt. Olive church now stands, later changing their residence to a farm south of the village of Manhattan. Daniel Zaring, father of Daniel, was a native of New York, but in early life went to Pennsylvania, where he grew to manhood. From the latter state he went to Ohio when a young man and locating near Wooster, where he married and lived until the coming to Indiana in the year mentioned above.

Daniel Zaring, Jr., was born December 30, 1839, in Ohio, and in 1844 accompanied his parents to Putnam county, Indiana, growing to maturity on the home farm in Washington township, where he developed those sterling traits of character which so greatly tended to his success in after life. He was reared in agricultural pursuits, assisted in the cultivation of the family homestead until attaining his majority, when he married and entered upon his own career, choosing for his wife Lucinda Lewis, who was born December 24, 1841, and to whom he was united in the bonds of wedlock in November, 1860. Mrs. Zaring was a native of Putnam county and a daughter of Abram Lewis, who moved to this county from North Carolina in an early day and settled east of Reeseville, on the farm adjacent to Walnut creek, now owned by Lycurgus Stoner. He was one of the early pioneers of that locality and his name appears as a juryman at the first term of court held in Putnam county. He cleared and improved a good farm, lived an exemplary life and died a number of years ago at an advanced age.

After their marriage Daniel Zaring and wife began housekeeping on a farm belonging to his father, but some years later he removed to what is known as the Atley farm, where the first term of court was held, remaining on the latter place for about five years. At the expiration of that period he moved to the farm on Deer creek which his father afterwards deeded to him, the improvement at the time he took possession consisting of an old house and about thirty acres of cleared land. With his characteristic energy he addressed himself to the task of further developing the place and it was not long until he had one of the finest and most valuable farms in his section of the country. Among the improvements which he added from time to time was the large and comfortable residence erected in 1870, and which is still one of the best edifices of the kind in the community, also a fine barn and other buildings, which greatly enhanced the value of the place and made it one of the most desirable homes in that part of the county.

Mr. Zaring's farm originally consisted of one hundred and sixty acres, but by additional purchases it was afterwards increased to three hundred and fifty acres, about two hundred being bottom land of great fertility, the old farm being owned by his son, Lewis Zaring. For several years he and

his son Lewis carried on farming and the livestock business as partners, making a specialty of high-grade cattle. Mr. Zaring was always an enterprising, wide-awake man and manifested a lively interest in his business affairs as long as he lived, retaining possession of his farm to the day of his death. He was essentially a home man, great lover of his family and made every other consideration subordinate to his children's interests, taking little part in politics beyond voting the Democratic ticket and having no ambition whatever for official preferment. In the management of his affairs he was prompt and methodical, not given to speculation, but satisfied with legitimate and gradual gains. Mr. Zaring died on the 20th day of September, 1895, at the village of Manhattan, his wife passing to her reward on March 25, 1901.

The family of this worthy couple consisted of four children, the oldest being Lewis A., a sketch of whom appears elsewhere. Clinton Thomas Zaring, M. D., of Greencastle, one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Putnam county, is the second in order of birth, the third being Clara May, who died unmarried at the age of thirty-eight. She was an accomplished stenographer and for a number of years held important positions in various offices in the city of Indianapolis. Musa D., the youngest of the family, became the wife of Ernest Stoner, of Greencastle, Indiana, and died at Manhattan two years after her marriage.

GONSALVO CORDOVA SMYTHE.

Gonsalvo Cordova Smythe, A. M., M. D., was born on a farm three miles east of Greencastle, Indiana, October 31, 1836. His parents, Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Sill) Smythe, were natives of Kentucky who emigrated to Indiana soon after their marriage in 1827. Doctor Smythe was the fifth child in the family, there being in all nine children. One of his sisters, Hannah Roxanna, was the wife of John Clark Ridpath, the historian. Ebenezer Smythe, the father, though a poor man, was especially well educated for the times. He was a voracious and inordinate reader and remarkably well informed as to the facts of history and the philosophy of literature. Although the mother's early advantages were meagre, she was nevertheless a woman of decided natural ability and loyally joined her husband in the determination to provide their children with the best facilities for education the times and their surroundings afforded. The opportunities offered, however, were at first only those of the regulation district schools

of that period and in these the methods employed were far from adequate in producing the best results. Doctor Smythe's experience in the backwoods school was somewhat novel. At the age of fifteen he became impatient at his slow progress in school and laid the fault to the "class system," which he conceived really restrained him. He therefore asked for and secured from the teacher a mitigation of the rule and was granted the privilege of studying and mastering his lessons in his own way. The result justified the wisdom of the concession, for his progress from this time forward was both easy and rapid. Meanwhile there were alterations of labor. Before his sixteenth year he was chopping wood for fifty cents a cord and later employed by his father, a contractor on the line of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis railroad to blast rock, a work in which he was very successful and of which he was inordinately fond. There was something in the big reports made by the "giant" powder which especially pleased him and he continued at the work on his own account on the lines of other neighboring railroads. At the age of seventeen he engaged in teaching school, thus laying up a little money for the exigencies of the future. Soon afterward he made up his mind to finish his education by a course in college and accordingly, in the fall of 1855, he entered the sophomore class in Asbury University at Greencastle. He lived at home and walked in to college every morning, a distance of three miles. His brother, Ulysses, was also in college at the same time. As a student Doctor Smythe was noted for his clear vision, industry and close reasoning powers. He was very proficient in mathematics, with a decided leaning toward the investigation of scientific subjects. The physical sciences were especially attractive to him. In 1856 his college course came to an abrupt end due to the famous rebellion, during the administration of Doctor Curry, president of Asbury University. Along with others, Doctor Smythe left and never returned to the institution. Having always been drawn to the study of medicine, he determined now to prepare himself for that profession and, to that end, entered the office of Dr. William C. Hopwood, a physician in the village of Fillmore, where he was a diligent and observing student for almost three years. In the fall of 1859 he attended his first course of lectures at Rush Medical College in Chicago. In the summer of 1860 he entered upon the practice in Fillmore and from the first impressed all those with whom he came in contact with his skill and qualifications for the profession he had chosen. A few months before—February 28th—he was married to Margaret A. Allen, a young lady who lived in the neighborhood and who had been one of his schoolmates in the days of the district school.

The Civil war having broken out, Doctor Smythe offered his services, which were accepted, and in August, 1862, he was duly appointed assistant

surgeon of the Forty-third Regiment, Indiana Volunteers. He remained in the services until the close of the war in 1865, being promoted to surgeon of the regiment and finally surgeon of a military division. His experience as an army surgeon in the field and in the hospitals was of incalculable benefit and was the basis of his subsequent extended reputation as a surgeon. After returning from the army, Doctor Smythe located in Greencastle and formed a partnership with Dr. Hamilton E. Ellis, who also had been an army surgeon. This partnership continued till the death of Doctor Ellis in 1880.

From the time of his return from the army Doctor Smythe had constantly risen in reputation not only in medical circles but in the estimation of the general public. His rise in usefulness and influence was effected in the face of many and serious discouragements. One of these was the death of his wife, February 10, 1870. Soon after he went to New York and there completed a course of special study in Long Island Hospital Medical College, graduating therefrom with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, *ad eundem*. Returning to Greencastle, his services were more than ever in demand and his ability and skill as one of the leading physicians and surgeons in central Indiana were everywhere recognized. In January, 1872, he was married to Janie Frances Black, of Greencastle; but his wife soon developed symptoms of tuberculosis and was carried off by that fatal malady November 14, 1874. In 1876, February 17, Doctor Smythe was a third time married. His wife was Jennie, the daughter of McCamey Hartley, Esq., who was an early business man in Greencastle, and also filled the office of auditor of Putnam county. Three children blessed this union, Roxanna, who died July 8, 1887; Winona, who died August 13, 1896, and Arta, who is now the wife of Morton Diall, superintendent of the Gas and Electric Light Company of Lockport, New York.

Doctor Smythe was a frequent contributor to the leading medical journals and magazines of the day. Among his principal contributions were "A Plea for Practical Anatomy," an article which was largely instrumental in securing the passage of a law by the Legislature of Indiana for the legal dissection of human bodies; "The Antipyretic Treatment of Typhoid Fever"; "A Dermoid Cyst in the Lung," and "The Treatment of Sciatica by the Hyperdenic Injection of Atropia", a paper which was translated into French, and German, and then unwittingly retranslated into English as an authority. In 1879 Doctor Smythe was elected to a chair in the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons of Indianapolis and assigned to the chair of the practice of medicine and sanitary science and at once demonstrated his ability as an instructor. His lectures were at once profound and popular. During

the summer of 1880 he issued his first medical work, entitled, "Medical Heresies Historically Considered: A Series of Critical Essays on the Origin or the Evolution of Sectarian Medicine". The subject was of such nature as to involve a review of homeopathy and that theory of medicine has rarely been more ably or severely handled than in Doctor Smythe's masterly treatise. The book received an extensive notice at the hands of medical men everywhere and excited not a little discussion and criticism.

As the years rolled by Doctor Smythe's reputation as a physician and surgeon broadened until he was easily one of the leading practitioners in the state. As a surgeon he had few equals and some of the operations he performed are even yet regarded as wonders of skill and precision. But the constant and unremitting attention to his patients and his anxiety to do all in his power to alleviate suffering humanity began to tell on him. He denied himself the luxury of vacations and applied himself to his tasks with such concentration and zeal that his health at last broke under the strain, and, after a brief illness, he died February 7, 1897.

In every respect Doctor Smythe was a remarkable man, and in the line of his profession eminently successful. He was emphatically a man of nerve whom no responsibility could appeal. Under all circumstances he was cool, prudent and self-confident. His judgment never forsook him and his penetration was rarely at fault. He was in every sense a physician, a man of one work, ardently devoted to the duties of his profession. He was generous minded and liberal of view. Although apparently brusque in manner, he was in reality tender at heart, patient and sympathetic. A man of innate modesty, he rarely ever dwelt upon his own achievements. A stranger to diplomacy, he could not flatter or deceive. In every emergency he was a plain, tolerant and unaffected gentleman, the corner stone of whose religion was relieving the distress of his fellow men.

CAPT. HENRY BASCOM MARTIN.

The distinction of being the oldest native of Cloverdale township now residing therein belongs to Capt. Henry B. Martin, an honored and revered resident of the attractive little town of Cloverdale. Not only has his private life been one of probity and integrity, but he has also a military record of which he has just reason to be proud, having given to his country several years of effective and appreciated service during the period of its greatest need. He



CAPT. HENRY B. MARTIN

is now living in honorable retirement at Cloverdale, secure in the love and esteem of all who know him, and his friends are legion.

Henry Baseom Martin was born in Cloverdale township, Putnam county, Indiana, July 16, 1833, and is a son of Robert and Lucy (Routte) Martin. The paternal grandfather was William Martin, a Methodist preacher who was born and reared in Virginia, his birth having taken place during the war of the Revolution. His father, John Martin, was a soldier in that memorable struggle who served during nearly the whole period of the war, and near its close sent a son, also named John, as a substitute, the latter being present at the surrender of Cornwallis. The subject's mother was a daughter of George and Catherine (Hendricks) Routte. This family came from Virginia and located in Kentucky. Robert Martin was a native of Virginia and in his young boyhood the family removed to Bath county, Kentucky, and subsequently he there met and married Lucy Routte. He and his wife came to Cloverdale township, Putnam county, Indiana, about 1825, and entered a tract of government land two miles southwest of Cloverdale. He first entered two forty-acre tracts, the patents for which were signed by President John Quincy Adams, and he afterwards acquired more land, so that his holdings amounted to two hundred and forty acres. He remained in that locality until 1853, when he moved to the state of Iowa, where he remained until about 1877, when, his wife dying, he returned to Indiana, locating at Greencastle, where his death occurred in 1879. Robert Martin was twice married, his first wife dying in 1851. In about 1854 he married Mrs. Nancy Nosler, whose death occurred in 1877 in Iowa, as above stated. Mr. Martin was the father of ten children, namely: Sally, who died in infancy, Catherine, John S., George R., Henry B., William S., Althe, Byram, Mary and Robert.

Henry B. Martin remained on the home farm near Cloverdale until about eighteen years old and in the meantime secured a fair education in the common schools of the locality, the school facilities of that day being somewhat meagre as compared with the splendid system of the present day. Later the subject was a student in Cloverdale Seminary, but the major part of his education was received outside the school rooms, as after he had quit the educational institutions mentioned he pursued the study of Latin, Greek and higher mathematics, including surveying. He was employed as an assistant in the survey of the Monon railroad, and after the completion of that work he went to Ohio and used the transit in the preliminary survey of a part of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad. In the spring of 1854 Mr. Martin went to Webster county (now Hamilton county), Iowa, and there followed surveying until the winter of 1859-60. Returning to Putnam county, Indi-

ana, his patriotic spirit was soon stirred by the sounds of the oncoming conflict in the Southland, and when the President's call for volunteers was issued he promptly responded, becoming a member of Company A, Second Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. Prior to this he had organized a company at Cloverdale, but the state's quota had become filled and his company could not be accepted. He then went to Cincinnati with a few of his men and there enlisted. He was mustered into the service as a private, but was afterwards commissioned second lieutenant, the company to which he belonged being assigned to the Kentucky regiment. About July 9, 1861, the command was sent to West Virginia, and four days later they were engaged in the battle of Barboursville, where the subject was severely wounded in the right thigh. He was conveyed by an improvised ambulance and boat to the hospital at Gallipolis, where he nearly died from the wound. The hospital was first located in a seminary, and was then moved to a deserted school room, where the subject lay on one of the long desks. When convalescent he was sent home on sick leave and for some time went about on crutches. In the latter part of the following October he rejoined his regiment along the Kanawha river above Charleston. The next battle in which the Second Regiment participated was the great struggle at Shiloh. They arrived there on Sunday, as a part of Nelson's division, and were engaged all day Monday until the defeat of the enemy. Later they took part in the siege of Corinth and the many skirmishes incident to that campaign. In the spring of 1862, before the battle of Shiloh, Second Lieutenant Martin became a first lieutenant. After the siege of Corinth, the Second Regiment marched with the army through Mississippi and Alabama, under the command of General Buell. They then marched to Louisville, Kentucky, and chased the Confederate General Bragg away from there and followed him to Perryville, where there was a bloody fight. The regiment then went to Nashville, where they remained until mid-winter. Then followed the terrific engagement at Stone River, where the soldiers endured severe privations, being compelled to sleep in the open air on the battlefield and for forty-eight hours they had nothing to eat but a few crackers. The army then occupied Murfreesborough, and were soon afterwards engaged in the battle of Chickamauga, where Lieutenant Martin was severely wounded, his wrist bone being shattered by a minie ball. Because of this wound he was disabled until the following November, and was stationed at Bridgeport, not participating with his regiment in the protection of the lines of communication. He then started with Sherman on the celebrated march to Atlanta, but before the end of that campaign his period of service expired. After the battle of Stone River, the subject had been pro-

moted to a captaincy and commanded his company at the battle of Chickamauga. After being mustered out at Cincinnati, Captain Martin was appointed a captain in the Veteran Reserve Corps and was located at Giesboro, near the city of Washington. At this time the death of his father-in-law made it necessary for him to return to his home at Cloverdale. The county was then in a turmoil and the family needed his protection, he having left a wife and infant son when he entered the army.

It should be here noted that while residing in Iowa in the winters of 1857-58 and 1858-59 the subject was a member of the state troops, having been mustered in to assist in protecting the northern part of the state against a threatened massacre of the Indians, who had a short time previously committed terrible depredations among the settlers in that part of the state. The subject was chosen captain of his company and commanded it throughout the campaign.

After his return from the army, Captain Martin was busily employed at farming, the practice of law and surveying, in all of which he gave evidence of his versatile ability. Eventually he moved to Greencastle in order to give his children superior educational advantages. In 1892 Captain Martin and his son Charles established the Greencastle *Democrat*, one of the strong and influential newspapers of Putnam county. About 1885 he was appointed an examiner of surveys for the United States government, his duties being to examine the land surveys in Oregon, Washington and Idaho. He served in this capacity until the summer of 1889, the latter part of his service being in New Mexico, where he was engaged in examining the boundary lines of Indian reservations. During a part of this time he was alone with the Indians, among whom were the bloodthirsty Apaches. In 1893 he received a request from the commissioner of the general land office of Washington to go to California as special examiner of the Benson fraudulent land surveys, which he accepted, and was thus engaged, and in general government surveys, until 1895 when he resigned on account of ill health. The appointment came to him wholly unsolicited, and was an exceptional honor, as the Benson fraudulent surveys were of National interest. His services gave eminent satisfaction to the government and he could have continued in the office indefinitely, but ill health compelled him to resign. Captain Martin continued the publication of the *Democrat* until June, 1897, when it was sold to Hamrick & Ader, after which the Captain went to San Bernardino, California, and, with the assistance of his sons Ernest and Edwin and eldest daughter Winifred, established a Democratic newspaper. This enterprise was successful, but the Captain disposed of his interests four years later and returned to Cloverdale, where he is now residing.

While residing in Iowa, Captain Martin became the owner of one thousand acres of splendid farming land, but this was afterwards sold, and he and his wife now own considerable land in Putnam county, near Cloverdale.

On the 21st of October, 1858, Captain Martin was united in marriage with Sydney Victoria Ellen Hart, a daughter of William L. Hart, one of the early and well known settlers of Cloverdale township. To this union have been born nine children, namely: Niles H., who resides on a farm near Cloverdale, married Margaret Young; Charles Lee, who was interested with his father in the *Greencastle Democrat*, died near the close of the year 1895; Lucy died at the age of two years and three months; William died in infancy; Winifred, who has traveled extensively in Europe, Mexico and Hawaii, is successfully engaged in newspaper work at San Bernardino, California; Margarita is the wife of Merton Brimmer, of Rialto, California, and they have one child, Elizabeth Ellen; Ernest, who is engaged in newspaper work in San Bernardino, California, and is also a writer for the Hearst papers, married Dorothy Cooley, the daughter of a prominent citizen there; Edwin is a printer and resides at Merced, California; Henry B., who is the publisher and editor of the *Cloverdale Graphic*, married Anna Steinbach, and they have one son, Charles Lee.

Politically Captain Martin is a Democrat and has always taken an active interest in the success of his party. In 1871 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature and rendered effective service in that body. Fraternally he has been a member of the Masonic order for forty-six years and has served a number of terms as worshipful master of his lodge. He has taken a number of degrees above those of the blue lodge, including those of Knight Templar, being a member of Greencastle Commandery, No. 11. Few men in his section of the county are as widely and favorably known and none stand higher than does he in the confidence and esteem of the public, and in view of his active and eminently creditable career and the influence he has always exercised on the right side of every moral question, it is proper to class him with the representative men of his day and generation in the community honored by his citizenship.

ALBERT O. LOCKRIDGE.

It is the progressive, wideawake man of affairs that makes the real history of a community and his influence as a potential factor of the body politic is difficult to estimate. The examples such men furnish of patient purpose

and steadfast integrity strongly illustrate what is in the power of each to accomplish, and there is always a full measure of satisfaction in advertising, even in a casual way, to their achievements in advancing the interests of their fellowmen and in giving strength and solidity to the institutions which make so much for the prosperity of the community. Such a man is Albert O. Lockridge, the present popular postmaster of Greencastle, and it is eminently proper that a review of his career be accorded a place among the representative citizens of the city and county in which he resides.

Mr. Lockridge is a native of Putnam county, having been born on a farm near his home city, February 27, 1851. He is the youngest of three sons born to Andrew M. and Elizabeth (Farrow) Lockridge, extended mention of whom is made elsewhere in this volume. The other sons, Simpson F. and Alexander H., are also given notice in another part of this work.

Albert O. Lockridge was reared on the parental acres and did his full share of the routine work of the farm. He was educated in the public schools of Greencastle and at Asbury (now DePauw) University, attending the latter institution during the presidency of Bishop Thomas Bowman, for whom he has great admiration. Mr. Lockridge also attended, in 1872, the Indianapolis Commercial College, and during this time was a member of the military organization known as the Commercial Guards, which was often drilled by Gen. Daniel McAuley and was subject to government call.

Mr. Lockridge has been largely interested in agricultural pursuits all his life. He has always been a student of scientific farming and ranks as one of the best informed and most successful farmers and stock raisers in Indiana. For the past twenty years he has lectured before farmers' institutes over Indiana, having addressed institutes in every county in the state, and is perhaps the best known and most influential institute worker in the state, and his services have been in great demand of recent years in this connection.

Mr. Lockridge's beautiful farm, "Hazyview", comprising two hundred and seventy-one acres, and lying six miles northeast of Greencastle, is one of the model farms of Putnam county—indeed, one of the "show places" of the county, and is admired by all.

Mr. Lockridge is a director of the First National Bank of Greencastle, and is influential in the industrial circles of the community. In 1897 he was appointed by Gov. James A. Mount a member of the board of trustees of the Central Hospital for the Insane, located at Indianapolis, and after three years of faithful and commendable service he was re-appointed for three years more, making six years of continuous service. He was appointed post-

master of Greencastle by President Taft, and assumed office March 22, 1910. He is a member of the College Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, being a trustee of the same. He is especially interested in Sunday school work and frequently visits over the county, addressing the various Sunday school organizations in behalf of association work.

Mr. Lockridge was married October 9, 1878, to Jessie Francis Birch, daughter of Alpheus Birch, deceased, a prominent woolen manufacturer of Greencastle for many years. The marriage ceremony was solemnized by Bishop Isaac W. Joyce. Mrs. Lockridge was born at Bloomington, Illinois, January 6, 1858. Her grandfather, Henry Ewing Cowgill, was a very prominent physician and influential man in Putnam county a decade ago. He was commissioned by Gov. Oliver P. Morton during the most severe battles of the Civil war to go to the Southland and look after the comforts of the Indiana soldiers at the front.

Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lockridge, Dr. Arthur Birch Lockridge, a practicing physician of Rockville, Indiana, and a graduate of the Indiana Medical College. The daughter, Elizabeth Farrow Lockridge, who is a graduate of the DePauw School of Music, is now teaching music in Kansas City, Missouri, being regarded as a very talented musician.

Mrs. Lockridge is also a member of the College Avenue Methodist Episcopal church. Her home is a model of cheerfulness, refinement and hospitality and she and Mr. Lockridge are frequently hosts to the best people of the county, and they are always pleasant and are kindly disposed to the less fortunate with whom they come in contact.

JOHN BREWER DEMOTTE. A. M., PH. D., M. D.

John Brewer DeMotte was born in the village of Waveland, Indiana, August 21, 1848, and died in Greencastle, Indiana, September 1, 1907. His father, who bore the same name, was an itinerant Methodist preacher and he in turn was the son of Rev. Daniel DeMotte, one of the early pillars of Indiana Methodism. His mother was Emily Franklin Payne, whose marriage to John B. DeMotte, the elder, took place September 27, 1842. The mother died in July, 1851; the father, November 30, 1901.

John B. DeMotte II, the subject of this sketch, attended the common schools of the day and in whatever village or town he happened to live, for the circuit rider of that period hardly ever spent a second season in the same

place. Moving thus from place to place, the boy had the benefit of many changes in instructors. Being a very absorbent as well as observant lad, these transitions from one field to another were not without their good effect. As a pupil in school, he was equally apt and ambitious. He learned readily and readily made use of what he had learned. Therein lay the success of his training. In 1860 his father was principal of the Asbury Female Institute,—a girls' school in Greencastle, Indiana, and here the son came into contact with the atmosphere of university life. Meanwhile the war came along and, though he was scarcely over fifteen years old, he volunteered and was mustered in as private in Company E, One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers. Returning after the expiration of his army service, he soon entered Asbury University. In college he was noted for his clearness of perception, his analytical mind and industrious habits. Along with his studies, he found time to teach certain branches in the preparatory classes. His capacity for work was prodigious. In 1874 he was graduated from the university with honors and the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The next year he joined the faculty of his alma mater with a view to organizing the preparatory school. After remaining in charge of the latter department for several years he was promoted to the chair of physics in the College of Liberal Arts. He had the enthusiasm for investigation and research which all the great savants have had who achieved anything of value in the world of science.

In 1887 Asbury University—his alma mater—conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy and six years later the Iowa Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, the degree of Doctor of Medicine. An earnest and profound student of electricity, he was made a life member of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia. He carried on a large amount of research work in Cornell, Columbia, University of Pennsylvania, Bonn and Heidelberg Universities in Germany. While abroad for study he was a co-worker with Henry Hertz at Bonn University, the discoverer of the Herzeman wave which made possible the discovery of the X-ray.

In the midst of his busy career he found time to devote to music, and at one time organized the Mozart Club of Greencastle, an amateur orchestra of forty pieces and a chorus of one hundred voices. He composed the music of Shelley's "The Cloud." He found diversion in chess playing, this being his only game, although he skated and swam with skill; the year of his death he won a game of chess from the state champion.

In January, 1878, Professor DeMotte married Lelia Laura Washburn, the ceremony being performed in Boston, Massachusetts, by the Rev. J. W.

Walker, formerly district superintendent of the Greencastle district of the Methodist Episcopal church, who was studying for the ministry at that time. Miss Washburn was a woman of rare talent, culture and refinement, and the daughter of Gen. H. D. Washburn, who was a noted brigadier-general in the Union army during the Civil war and later was elected to Congress from the fifth congressional district of Indiana, serving two terms under Grant's administration, and still later appointed to the position of surveyor-general of the state of Montana. It was he who commanded the expedition in 1870 and 1871 which discovered and opened Yellowstone Park, Mount Washburn and the Washburn range having been named for him. Mrs. DeMotte was born in Newport, September 13, 1855, and her death occurred in Indianapolis, February 25, 1910. At the time of her death she was president of the Kappa Alpha Theta Alumnae Club, regent of the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a member of the Woman's Club, the Tuesday Reading Club, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the College Avenue (Greencastle) Methodist Episcopal church and other religious organizations. She was fifty-five years old at the time of her death and she was one of the leaders of the club and social life of Putnam county. Mrs. DeMotte, like her husband, was highly educated and she was always of great assistance to him in his work. She was graduated from DePauw University in the class of 1877, and it was while in school here that she formed an acquaintance with Mr. DeMotte, whom she later married while an art student in Boston. She continued her studies and received the degree of Master of Arts in 1880. She accompanied Professor DeMotte on his travels through Europe in after years and gathered a large collection of rare pieces of foreign furniture, tapestry and art, which were destroyed in a fire which burned Elmwood, their beautiful homestead, several years ago. Mrs. DeMotte's mother, Mrs. Lorena (Johnson) Washburn, lives in Greencastle, and the former's brother, Dr. Aquilla Washburn, lives in Clinton.

To Professor DeMotte and wife two sons were born, both of whom are living. They are, Lawrence Washburn DeMotte, head master in the Army and Navy Preparatory School at Washington, D. C., and John Brewer DeMotte, who is engaged in the real estate business at Tacoma, Washington.

The last eighteen years of Professor DeMotte's life were spent on the lecture platform, where his life work was accomplished. He lectured in nearly all the lecture courses east of the Rocky Mountains, some times returning to the same course eight or nine years in succession. He was regarded by all who were fortunate enough to hear him as a very able lecturer, enter-

taining, forceful, always interesting and at times truly eloquent. Of his abilities in this line, an able fellow lecturer makes the following comment: "For more than a dozen years John B. DeMotte was easily the most popular lyceum lecturer on the American platform. He was at the same time one of the most useful and helpful of all platform speakers. I have weighed these words, and utter them with deliberation, and I repeat with emphasis the statement I have made that the most popular American platform speaker of this opening decade of the twentieth century was John B. DeMotte. He manifested such an intense interest in his work, combined with an untiring energy and strong will power that he could almost bring success from failure."

Doctor Hedley writes: "The key to the man lies largely herein: To encourage others; to teach and guide and serve and bless others, was his highest creed and his chiefest purpose. It was his mission. Dr. DeMotte's life was a life of service."

Following is a list of his lectures: "The Harp of the Senses; or the Secret of Character Building," "Python Eggs and the American Boy," "A Plea of Posterity; or the Problem of Heredity," "The Fever of Life," "Some of his addresses were, "Success Means Sacrifice," "Potential Energy," "Youth," "Habit," "Tapping on the Window Pane," "Point of View," "A Recipe for Happiness." He was the author of "The Secret of Character Building," published by S. C. Griggs & Company.

He was a member of the Gentleman's Club of Greencastle, Indiana, the Grand Army of the Republic, Franklin Institute and the Indiana Horticultural Society.

Professor DeMotte was regarded as an excellent instructor and was popular with his pupils. Unlike many of his calling who become pedantic, he was essentially a man of the times, broad and liberal in his views and had the courage of his convictions on all the leading public questions and issues upon which men and parties divide. He kept in touch with the trend of modern thought along its various lines and, having been a man of scholarly attainments and refined tastes, his acquaintance with the literature of the world was both general and profound; while his familiarity with the more practical affairs of his day made him feel at ease with all classes and conditions of people with whom he came in contact.



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